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Political relations
existing between the
British Government and
native States and Chiefs
subject to the Government
of the North Western
provinces.

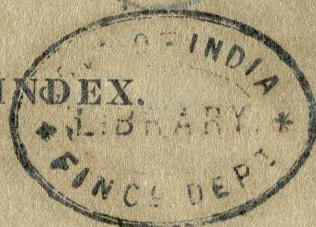
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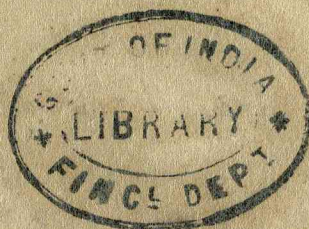
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CSL

ON THE
POLITICAL RELATIONS

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EXISTING BETWEEN

The British Government

AND

**Native States and Chiefs subject to the
Government**

OF THE

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

AGRA.

BHUDDAWUR.

MAHARAJAH MOHENDER SINGH.

THE Rajahs of Bhuddawur had afforded the British Government valuable service during the Mahratta war, by preventing the Mahratta freebooters from crossing the Chumbul, and repelling their predatory incursions. The Chief of Bhuddawur evinced his loyalty to the British Government at a time when its power had scarcely been established in the Western Provinces, and on the disastrous retreat of Colonel Monson, he afforded good assistance to Lord Lake's Division. That Nobleman rewarded these services by the grant to the Rajah in Altungha, of the Pergunnah of Attair, which however has since been resumed,



and the Chief of Bhuddawur now holds in acknowledgment of past services, only 30 villages, free of rent, in the District of Agra, supposed to yield a revenue of Rupees 50,000 per annum, besides an Annual Sayer compensation of Rupees 2,000. The Revenue Authorities are prohibited from interfering with this Jagheer.

Maharajah Mohender Surneth Singh died in 1840, and was succeeded by his near relative the present Rajah Mohender Singh, a minor, whom the late Chief had adopted during his life time.

BULWUNT SINGH.

Bulwunt Singh (the son of Cheyt Singh, Rajah of Benares, who rebelled against the British Government in 1781, having been excluded from succession by our bestowal of the Raj on another branch of the family,) has a pecuniary allowance of Rupees 2,000 per mensem for life, and resides at Agra under the surveillance of the Magistrate of that District.

On the death of Rajah Ooditnarain Singh in 1835, without issue, Bulwunt Singh advanced his pretensions to the Raj, but they were not recognised.



ALLAHABAD.

HER HIGHNESS BAEZA BAE.

On the death of Dowlut Rao Scindia without issue, in 1827, his favorite wife, the Baeza Bae, assumed the administration of Gwalior, professedly as Regent, but virtually as Sovereign. She adopted the late Maharajah Jankojee Rao Scindia: and the revolution of 1834, which placed him on the guddee, obliged the Bae to fly the Gwalior territory; and to reside for a time, first at Furruckabad, and afterwards at Allahabad. She receives from the British Government two lacs of Rupees per annum, as a commutation grant for the Pergunnahs Shergurh and Kosee, in the Zillah of Muttra.

Vide Appendix No. 1.

The Bae though at first averse, had afterwards signified her willingness to receive from the Gwalior Durbar the provision of four lacs of Rupees per annum, offered to her by that Government in 1836, on condition of her relinquishing all pretensions to sovereignty in that State, and living in retirement at some distant place. This change in her sentiments was casually communicated to the Gwalior Government by the Resident; but the Durbar affected to consider Her Highness as not really desirous of accepting its bounty, while possessing, as she seemed to do, a splendid independence.

The sum of Rupees 36,93,550 on account of a loan obtained from the Gwalior State, during the administration of the Baeza Bae, paid off by the British Government, and which was in deposit in the Benares Treasury, having come into the Bae's possession



under the decision of the Agent at Benares, upheld by the Government of India; the Gwalior Durbar expressed its readiness to allow the Bae four lacs a year, so soon as the above stated sum shall have been expended, calculating its expenditure at the rate of the proposed stipend.

Our protection to the Bae during her residence at Allahabad, was extended to her on condition of not making the British territories the scene of intrigues for disturbing the peace and tranquility of the Gwalior State.

Our policy was to reconcile the Bae to a retired life; to prevent her residing at any place that might offer advantages to her partisans and adherents to foment disturbances in the Gwalior territory; to prevent her raising troops in our Provinces, and not to permit her to have many armed followers while a refugee. She was at liberty to enter the Gwalior territory, and make her own terms with that Government, if she preferred to go unattended by armed followers.

Since the above was written, the Baeza Bae has proceeded to the Dukhin, and has taken up her residence in the District of Nassick.

Her Highness, as a Sovereign Princess, is held exempt in her own person from the operation of British laws, and she possesses within the limits of her own house and lands, the ordinary powers of jurisdiction over her servants, and over those who have voluntarily placed themselves in a state of subjection to her in all matters in which they alone



are concerned. The Bae's jurisdiction does not extend to any case in which British subjects or other persons residing out of Her Highness's authority, may be parties interested. Nor has she the power within her own limits to inflict capital punishment, mutilation, or any other grievous punishment.

The Civil Courts are prohibited from interfering in disputes between the servants or dependents of the Bae, residing under her authority, unless both parties apply for the Court's decision of their differences. But the exercise of authority by Her Highness has not been declared by a Legislative Enactment.

BAREILLY.

NUWAB SAEED MAHOMED KHAN, NUWAB OF RAMPOOR.

This is the only Native Chief at present in Bareilly.

“The grant of the Jagheer in the year 1794, originated in the terms of capitulation conceded to the troops of Rampoor then in arms against the allied forces of the Nuwab Vuzier and the Honorable Company.”

Vide Appendix No. 2.

Agra Proceedings,
18th July, 1835,
No. 8.

The Jagheer is estimated to yield ten lacs of Rupees per annum. The Supreme Government ruled on the 29th of June 1835, that the British Government had no right to resume it, and further, that the lands held by this Chieftain, free of rent, within the British Provinces, are not resumable.

The late Nuwab Ahmed Ally Khan died in 1840, the right of succession of his only daughter, (then of about 14 years of age,) was fully considered and



deliberately rejected with reference to the nature of the grant, and Saeed Mahomed Khan, the next heir, was placed on the musnud by the British Agent. The only stipulation made with him upon the occasion of his investiture was, that he would administer his government rightly and provide for the inferior Rohilla Chieftains, in whose favor, as a tribe or body, the Jagheer was originally granted.

Dhokul Singh, the Minister of the late Nuwab, and certain of his dependents and followers were murdered during the disturbance which took place on the death of Ahmed Ally Khan, but the British Government did not interfere authoritatively in the matter, and left it entirely to the new Chief to punish the perpetrators of the foul act and to redress the sufferers. The present Nuwab released such of the adherents of Dhokul Singh as had been confined, and provided for the families of those who had fallen with their master.

Nuwab Saeed Mahomed has evinced a laudable desire for promoting useful and beneficial objects within his Jagheer. One of his first acts was to abolish Customs and Town Duties, with the exception of such imported merchandize as are subjected to duty by the British Government. The Nuwab has also organized and disciplined a force of 600 men composed of the inhabitants of his Jagheer. This corps is commanded by a Hindoostannee Officer, but is inspected half yearly by a British Officer. The Rohilla Horse is expected to serve in concert with British Troops not only in Rohilkhund, but in the North Western Provinces generally, whenever their services may be required. The aid of experienced men was afforded from the 1st Local Horse for the



purpose of teaching the drill, but with the understanding that the Volunteers from the Local Horse for service in the Rampoor Corps, would possess no claim to pensions from the Honorable Company. A couple of Galloper Guns were presented to the Nuwab, and are attached to this Corps of Cavalry.

The Nuwab has invested in the Public Loan the accumulated treasure of his predecessor, and has made the interest payable to certain parties, their heirs and successors, under a Deed of Trust executed in favor of the Senior Member of the Council of India, the Advocate General, and the Accountant General for the time being.

PENSIONS.

FAMILY OF NUWAB MOHEEOODDEEN KHAN, *alias* BUMBOO KHAN.

Nuwab Moheeoodeen Khan, alias Bumboo Khan, of Nujeebabad, son of Zabita Khan, a Rohilla Chief, had a pension for life of 5,000 Rupees per mensem, granted to him for his services during the early Mahratta campaigns, when he came over to the British Government from the Punjab with a body of Irregular Horse and Infantry. This pension was in lieu of the Jagheer of Hurreeanah, which had been assigned to him in 1805; but which he voluntarily relinquished, owing to his inability to restrain the turbulency of the ryots.

Bumboo Khan died on the 3d of October, 1834, when his pension lapsed, but in consideration of the rank of the family, the liberal provision made for

8 BAREILLY. DESCENDANTS OF HAFIZ RUHMUT KHAN.

Bumboo Khan, and the hardship of a sudden change from affluence to abject poverty, an allowance of 1,000 Rupees per men-
 sem was granted in the following proportion :

Agra Proceedings,
 3d October, 1838.
 No. 15.

To Mohummud Muhmood Khan, son of	
Bumboo Khan, ...	364
„ Mohummud Julalooddeen Khan, ditto,	364
„ Destitute females of Bumboo Khan's	
Household, ...	272
Rupees.....	1,000

These stipends are to lapse on the death of the incumbents, and a small sum out of the last mentioned item has already reverted to Government.

The grant is purely charitable; and the two sons of Bumboo Khan have been warned to economise, with a view to provide for their own children.

DESCENDANTS OF HAFIZ RUHMUT KHAN.

Hafiz Ruhmut Khan is stated, in a biography written by a member of his family, to have been selected by Ally Mohummud Khan, the Chief of Rohilkhund, as his successor; but that Ruhmut Khan was content to be Regent, and to manage the territory for a minor son of his benefactor. He was of the Bhuraitch tribe, and owed his rise to the sword.

This noted Rohilla Chief fell in the first Rohilla War, in a battle fought near the Rubul Nullah, on the 3d April 1774, in which Colonel Champion commanded our forces. His family was carried into



BAREILLY. DESCENDANTS OF HAFIZ RUHMUT KHAN. 9

captivity, but subsequently released and provided for by the Court of Lucknow, with an annual stipend, according to the biography above alluded to, of 65,000 Rupees, but according to a distribution statement recorded on the proceedings of our Government of the 5th July 1811, of Rupees 43,424.

There is nothing on record to shew the connexion of this family with the British Government, but I suppose their stipend fell under the sixth article of the Lucknow Treaty of 1798.

Vide Appendix No. 3.

Subsequent to our obtaining territory in lieu of the Lucknow Subsidy, the Honorable the Court of Directors, in consideration of the rank of Hafiz Ruhmut Khan's family, and the inadequacy of the pensionary support that had been assigned to them by the Lucknow Government, sanctioned an augmentation to the extent of Rupees 30,513; and the aggregate amount, Rupees 73,937, was divided into 82 shares among the ten branches of the family, as shewn below:

	Male Issue.	Number of Shares.	Amount. Rs. As. P.	Augmentation how distributed. Rs. As. P.
Eradutoollah Khan, } dead, ...	13	entitled to 14	12623 5 4	743 5 4
Mohubbut Khan do., }	18	19	17131 10 8	5251 10 8
Mohummud Yar } Khan, living, ...	8	9	8115 0 0	4515 0 0
Zoolfiqar Khan, dead, }	10	11	9918 5 4	2106 5 4
Alla Yar Khan, } living, ...	6	7	6311 10 8	2507 10 8
Azinutoolla Khan, } dead, ...	2	3	2705 0 0	2705 0 0
Hoormut Khan, liv- } ing, ...	3	4	3606 10 8	3606 10 8
Omer Khan, do., }	6	7	6311 10 8	3507 10 8
Mustujab Khan, do., }	5	6	5410 0 0	3766 0 0
Mohummud Abbur } Khan, do., ...	1	2	1803 5 4	1803 5 4
—	72	82 { Reserved } { fraction }	0 5 4 Fraction	0 5 4
—	—	—	73937 0 0	30513 0 0



10 BAREILLY. DESCENDANTS OF HAFIZ RUHMUT KHAN.

The allowance is hereditary; but this family have so considerably increased in number, that minute subdivisions of the stipends of each branch, and the constant squabbles of the descendants, continue to the present period, to give much trouble to Government.

The pensions of this family have been, at subsequent periods, variously distributed. The Shurra, in the absence of definite family customs, was considered by Government the best rule for distribution, and according to it subdivisions of the pensions of some of the branches were made. In others, the division was by mutual agreement, and again in others, a double share had been allotted to the head of the branch: but as the existence of this last principle as a family rule, could not be satisfactorily established by those who were most interested for its maintenance, the

Agra Proceedings,
22d March 1837,
Nos. 8 to 11.

system has been discontinued, and the Government have ruled that, although the distribution according to Shurra would in all probability be generally observed, still it reserved to itself the most full power to regulate at pleasure the distribution of its own bounty, whenever circumstances rendered another mode expedient.

Vide Government
Orders of 1st May,
1812.

This family also possesses some rent-free lands, which though held under invalid tenure, are to be continued to them: these lands however are liable to be sold in satisfaction of Decrees of Court.



BENARES.

DEHLIE ROYAL FAMILY, RESIDING AT BENARES.

These are stipendiaries to the extent of 11,000 Rupees per mensem, and the stipends are paid by the British Government under the 6th Article of the Lucknow Treaty of 1798. Vide Appendix No. 3.

Hitherto our Government has not resumed any portion of these allowances on lapses, but the Court of Directors in their despatch No. 6 of 1840, dated the 11th February, consider these stipends to be resumable on proper grounds.

After the death of Khorum Bukht, the last male representative of the family, his senior widow, Zeb Jehan Begum, was recognised as head of the family, the management of its affairs was intrusted to her, and the stipends distributed through her. This became a source of jealousy to the junior widow, Syud Oonissa Begum,—each had some of the junior members of the family to side with her, party spirit ran high, and the Government were troubled with constant complaints and representations; but since the abolition of the “*reacasut*” in 1837, and the direct payment of the stipends to the incumbents respectively, less annoyance has been given. Zeb Jehan Begum died on the 24th of January 1843.

These stipendiaries cannot quit Benares without permission.

RAJAH ISREEPERSHAD NARAIN SING BAHADOOR,
RAJAH OF BENARES.

This Raj was founded by Munsaram, the Zemeendar of Mouza Gungapore. He died in 1740, and was succeeded by Bulwunt Singh, who continued in possession for 30 years, and on his death in 1770 was succeeded by his son, Cheyt Singh. All three were tributaries to the Nuwab Vizier, who in 1775 made over the Districts of Benares, &c., in perpetuity to the East India Company. Cheyt Singh was confirmed in his Zemeendarree, but in 1781 desiring to be considered an independent Prince, instead of what he really was, a Lessee, he rebelled against the British Government, was defeated, took refuge with Scindia, and died at Gwalior in 1810.

Vide Appendix No. 4.

Cheyt Singh's rebellion induced us to set aside the succession of his lineal descendants, and to place on the Guddee a collateral branch of the family, viz. Mohiputnarain, his sister's son, (a minor) his father being appointed Manager of the Zemeendarree. In 1794 the Rajah relinquished the administration of his Estate to the British Government, retaining his authority over certain Patrimonial lands. The surplus receipts, (or Revenue collected in excess of the fixed Jumma of the Zemeendarree,) are paid to the Rajah.

Rajah Mohiputnarain died on the 12th of September 1795, and was succeeded by his son Ooditnarain Singh, who having no issue, adopted as his heir, his nephew Isreepershad Narain Sing, who, accordingly on the death of Ooditnarain in 1835, succeeded to the Raj.



BENARES. EX-RAJAH OF COORG AND DOORJUN SAUL. 13

The family domains of the Rajah (Bhudoe, Kera Mungrore, and part of Pergunnah Kuswar or Gungapore) had been so grossly mismanaged, that it led to the Enactment of Regulation VII. of 1828, and the appointment of a British Officer to manage the property, the expences of whose administration were borne by the Estate. This arrangement ceased in 1843 by the abolition of the Office of Superintendent, and by the transfer of his duties to the Collectors and Judges, within whose limits the domains are situated.

The only political relation in which this Chief stands to the British Government, is "recognition" by the Paramount Power. His engagements to us belong to the Revenue Department.

Vide Regulation XV. of 1795.

EX-RAJAH OF COORG.

This deposed Chief is under the surveillance of Major Carpenter. He was sent to Benares from Madras in 1835.

The bonâ fide expenses of himself and followers, and the charge for keeping him under surveillance, are borne by the Coorg State. The maximum expenditure sanctioned is Rupees 46,986 per annum.

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1st February, 1837,
No. 1.

KOOOR DOORJUN SAUL.

This usurper of Bhurtpoor, who was deposed in 1826, in consequence of his opposition to the rightful



heir, Bulwunt Singh, (his nephew,) whose succession had been recognised by the British Government, is under the surveillance of the Magistrate at Benares. He receives a personal allowance of Rupees 500 per mensem, and is permitted to visit Mirzapore and Bindachul under Police surveillance. His mother and son have also a monthly allowance of 500 Rupees for their support.

BITHOOR.

HIS HIGHNESS BAJEE RAO, EX-PAISHWA.

The treachery and want of faith of this once powerful head of the Mahratta Nation, towards the British Government, which afforded him refuge and replaced him on the musnud of Poona in 1803, now belong to History. Bajee Rao was defeated at the battle of Khirkee in 1818, when he formally renounced the sovereignty of his dominions, to which, however, the British had acquired a right by conquest. He was permitted to take up his residence in the Town of Bithoor, on the Ganges, in the District of Cawnpore, under the surveillance of Major Manson. He has a Jagheer in Bithoor, within which he possesses and exercises independent authority under the provisions of Regulation I. of 1832. He is in the receipt of an allowance of eight lacs of Rupees per annum, guaranteed to him for life. He is reputed very rich, has no issue, but has adopted a child, which adoption has not been recognised by the British Government in consequence of his being a stipendiary for life.



CSL

BUNDELKHUND

BUNDELKHUND.

Independent of Rao Benaik Rao of Tiroha, and Nuwab Zoolficar Ally of Banda, (both stipendiaries,) the Bundelkhund Province contains ten principal Native States and several petty Jagheers.

For the acquisition of Bundelkhund, vide Appendix No. 5.

With the principal Boondela States we have treaties, both offensive and defensive; "they have relinquished political relations with one another, and with all other States;" some of them are tributary, but all acknowledge the supremacy of the British Government, though independent Rulers in their respective territory; they are bound to us by treaty to perform military service whenever called upon; but these obligations of military service have been virtually nugatory, from the utter unfitness of their troops to act with our disciplined armies: and now that a foundation has been laid, by raising the Bundelkhund Legion, it is intended to release the States of their obligation for military service, provided they can be induced to contribute willingly towards strengthening the Legion, and making it a "General Service Corps" throughout the Province.

It is remarkable that since the British accession, most of the Bundelkhund Chiefs who have died, have left no issue, and their States have descended to either adopted children, or collateral heirs.

Female succession would appear to be barred by the usages of the country, and on the question of right of adoption being mooted in 1837, it was ruled by Sir Charles Metcalfe, that, on failure of heirs male of the body, "those who are sovereign princes in their own

Agra Proceedings,
28th October, 1837,
No. 21.



right and of the Hindoo religion, have by Hindoo law, a right to adopt to the exclusion of collateral heirs, or of the supposed reversionary right of the Paramount Power." But admitting this right, such is the supremacy we have attained over these States, that our recognition is necessary to render valid every adoption, and to secure the adopted Chieftain the respect and obedience of the people.

Although the question may be considered to have been disposed of on general principles, still as the right of adoption, or succession, must be expected to vary in individual cases, the British Government has to pronounce a decision on the receipt of a detailed report in each instance.

With these prefatory remarks, I shall proceed to note each State separately in alphabetical order, shewing our relations with them severally, their obligations to us, as well as their resources, military strength, &c.

ADJYGURH.

MAHARAJAH MADHO SINGH BAHADOOR.

* Dated 8th June,
1807.

This is one of the States held under Sunnud* from us. At the period of our obtaining possession of Bundelkhund, this Principality of right belonged to Rajah Bukht Sing, grandson of Maharajah Juggut Raj, but the greater portion of it had been wrested from him by Luchmun Sing Dowa.

Vide Appen-
dix No. 6.



Bukht Singh having offered fealty to us, obtained originally a money allowance of Rupees 36,000 per annum, which in 1807 was commuted to a grant of Adyghurh to himself and children. The Estate of this Chief comprizes the Pergunnah of Kotra and certain Mehals in Pergunnah Puwoye. Subsequently, in 1812, we succeeded in recovering that portion of the principality which had been possessed by Luchmun Singh Dowra, and granted the entire State to Rajah

Putteh, dated 21st June, 1809. Bukht Singh in hereditary tenure, subject to a tributary payment of

Sreenuggur Rupees 7,750 per annum.

Bukht Singh died on the 21st of June 1837, and was succeeded by his son, the present Chief, Maharajah Madho Singh Bahadoor, who is now about 29 years of age, and has no issue.

The area of this principality is estimated at 340 square miles, and in 1832 it was stated to contain 608 villages and a population of 45,000 souls. The name of the capital is Nyarher.

The revenue of Adyghurh was stated in 1832 to be three lacs; but five years after it was estimated at Rupees 1,75,000 per annum. The State maintains a force of 150 horse and 500 foot.

This Chief is not entitled to salutes.

BIJAWUR.

RAJAH LUCHMUN SINGH.

This State is also held under Sunnud from us in hereditary tenure. The original founder of this prin-



principality was Maharajah Chuttur Sal. He was succeeded by Maharajah Juggut Raj, and he again by Dewan Beer Singh Deo, who had three sons: 1st, Dewan Dhokul Singh, who died childless during his father's life time; 2d, Kesree Singh, who succeeded his father in the Raj; and 3d, Dewan Khooman Singh, still living.

Vide Appendix No. 7.

Rajah Kesree Singh had also three sons: 1st, Rutten Singh, who succeeded his father. Our Sunnud in his favor is dated the 27th of March 1811. 2d, Dewan Khet Singh; and 3d, Dewan Sutterjeet Singh—both living.

On the death of Rajah Rutten Singh in 1833, without issue, his widow adopted the Rajah's nephew, Luchmun Singh, son of Dewan Khet Singh, who waived his claim to succession in favor of his son.

Luchmun Singh, the present Chief, is 23 years of age, and has no issue. He is not entitled to salutes.

Bijawur, comprized in the Pergunnahs of Kutdoh and Puwoye, was supposed in 1832, to contain 920 square miles and 344 villages, with a population of 90,000 souls, and to yield a revenue of four lacs per annum. The revenue was estimated in 1837 at Rs. 3,50,000. This State pays no tribute, but maintains a force of 200 horse and 800 foot.

Dewan Khooman Sing, grand uncle to the present Chief, claims an independent Jagheer of 19 Villages in this Raj. Our Government not wishing to interfere unnecessarily with the internal affairs of the principality, was reluctant to entertain the claim but under the orders of the Court of Directors an enquiry into it is now pending.



CHURKAREE.

RAJAH RUTTEN SINGH.

This State is also held under Sunnuds from us. Our grants were in favor of Rajah Bikr-
majeet Bijye Bahadoor, his heirs and
successors.

Vide Appen-
dix No. 8.

Dated 2d September
1804 and 27th March
1811.

Bikrmajeet died in 1834, and was succeeded by his illegitimate grandson, the present Rajah Ruttun Singh, whose succession was recognised by us in 1822, at the request of his grandfather, to the prejudice of collateral heirs.

Rajah Rutten Singh is about 31 years of age, and has no issue.

Dewan Khet Singh claimed this principality, but though his claim was good, having recognised the succession of Rutten Singh, our Government could not entertain his pretensions. He has a pecuniary allowance of 1,000 Rupees per mensem, and in 1842 the Raj of Jeitpore was bestowed on him.

Churkaree is stated to comprise 880 square miles, and to contain 259 Villages, with a population of 81,000 souls. The estimated revenue is 4,00,000. The State pays a tribute of Sreenuggur Rupees 9,484-10-0, and maintains 300 horse and 1,000 foot.

The Rajah of Churkaree is not entitled to salutes.



CHUTTERPOOR.

RAJAH PURTAP SINGH.

Vide Appen-
dix No. 9.

On our acquiring Bundelkhund, we found Soonee Sah in possession of this State; he resigned it, and became our feudatory. The Sunnud in his favor is dated the 19th of March 1806.

In 1808 we granted the State in hereditary tenure to Koor Purtap Singh, son of Soonee Sah, agreeable to the wish of the latter.

Soonee Sah died on the 4th May, 1816, leaving five children. Rajah Purtap Singh provided for his four younger brothers by the grant of Jagheers for life, and we renewed our grant to him in January 1817.

The names of the brothers were Himmut Singh, Pirthee Singh, Hindooput and Bukht Singh. The first three are defunct, and their Jagheers have reverted to the State. The Jagheer of Bukht Singh was subsequently commuted for a money allowance, in consequence of his inability to manage it.

Rajah Purtap Singh is now about 61 years of age, and has no issue.

Chutturpoor is said to contain 1,240 square miles, and 354 villages, in the Pergunnahs of Lowree and Khuttolah, with a population of 1,20,000 souls. The revenue was stated in 1832 to amount to four lacs; in 1837, however, it was estimated at 2,50,000. The State maintains 200 horse and 1,000 foot. It pays no tribute.

This Chief is not entitled to salutes.



DUTTEEAH.

MAHARAJAH BEEJYE BAHADOOR.

I cannot do better than to state our relations with this principality in the words of Colonel Sutherland.

“The Chief of this principality came under the authority of the British Government through the cessions in Bundelkhund, negotiated with the Peishwa in the

Vide pages 142-43, of “Sutherland’s Sketches.”

treaty of Bassein. A treaty was subsequently negotiated with Dutteeah, and is dated the 15th March, 1804. The Rao Rajah submits to the arbitration of the British Government in matters of dispute with his neighbors, promises to join the British Forces with his Troops, and to act in subordinate co-operation. The ancient territories of his house are guaranteed, also protection against foreign aggression. By the treaty of Poona of 13th June 1817, the Peishwa ceded to the British Government certain lands belonging to his Vinchorekur Jagheerdar. These were through a treaty dated the 31st July 1818, transferred to the Dutteeah Rajah in reward for the zeal, fidelity and attachment which he had uniformly manifested to the British Government since the date of his former treaty. The Vakeel of the former Jagheerdar received an assignment of ten thousand Rupees per annum on those lands.”

Vide Appendix No. 10.

Our treaty was concluded with Rao Rajah Pareechut, who died on the 13th of August 1839, without issue. He adopted in 1832 a foundling for his successor, which adoption was recognised by us. The

boy was once supposed to be an illegitimate son of the Rajah; but the late Rajah's statement of his being a foundling, picked up by a British Officer while passing through the territory, and made over to the Commandant of the fortress of Nudeegaon, is generally believed.

This boy, with the title and name of Maharajah Beejye Bahadoor, succeeded to the principality in 1839. He is now about 17 years old and rather dull for his age; but the country is ably administered by an intelligent minister.

On the occasion of his obtaining a Khilaat of investiture from the Governor General in January, 1840, it was proposed to this minor Rajah "that he should be released from the condition of the treaty by which he is bound to hold his forces disposable at the requisition of the British Government, upon a contribution being made by him to the support of some increase to the Bundelkhund Legion."

A junior member of the Dutteeah family holds the Jagheer of Beronee. Dewan Muddun Singh first claimed that independent Jagheer; but on our declining to interfere, and on the demise, almost immediately after of Rao Rajah Pareechut, he advanced his claim to the Raj as next of kin and remonstrated against the succession of the late Rajah's adopted son. Muddun Singh subsequently advocated the admission of the rights of Runjeet Singh to succeed to the Raj as superior to his own. But the succession of the adopted son having been recognised by us as apparently agreeable to the people, we did not on the

Agra Proceedings,
 24th February, 1840.
 No. 14.



principle of "non-interference," entertain his pretensions.

Dewan Muddun Singh afterwards complained of his Jagheer being considered a component part of the Dutteeah Raj, and of the interference of the authorities of that State with his possessions. He evinced a desire to resist such interference by force of arms, but was restrained by the British Agent.

The hereditary right of succession and the right of adoption by the reigning Chief to the exclusion of collateral heirs, have both been allowed unquestioned in the Dutteeah State. Muddun Singh, however, is the undoubted rightful heir, and with reference to his abilities to rule, had he succeeded to the Raj, the best results might have been anticipated.

Dutteeah is said to contain 850 square miles and 380 villages, with a population of 1,20,000 souls. The revenue was estimated in 1832 at 12,00,000 and in 1837 at 10,00,000. The State pays no tribute, but maintains 1,000 horse and 4,000 foot.

The Chief is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

JALOUN.

LAPSED TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT IN 1840.

This principality belonged to a Mahratta family that emigrated from the Dukhin. The original ruler was Gobind Pundit,—he was succeeded by Gungadhur Pundit, and he again by Nana Gobind Rao, whom we found in possession. By our treaties of 1806 and 1817 we guaranteed to this Chief, his heirs

Vide Appendix No. 11.

and successors, the territory of Jaloun as hereditary property.

Nana Gobind Rao died on the 28th October, 1822, and was succeeded by his son Baba Bala Rao Gobind, then a minor, the country being administered to by Naroo Bhuskur, the late Chief's Minister.

Baba Bala Rao Gobind died on the 13th of January, 1832, without issue, his widow, then about 13 or 14 years of age, adopted as successor to the Raj, her brother, aged six years, and named Rao Gobind Rao. We recognised this adoption, because it was agreeable to the people. The widow of the late Chief undertook, in capacity of Regent, to manage the country during the minority of her brother, but, by the opposition of the former Minister, who had put forward a relative of his own as having been adopted by the late Chief, added to the mismanagement of the Bacc's Officers, the country was almost ruined. The Bacc of Jaloun died at Banda on the 20th of March 1840. Her annual stipend of 50,000 Rupees lapsed to the Jaloun Government, but her private fortune and personal property were adjudged to belong to the young Chief, Gobind Rao.

In 1832, the territory of Jaloun, which comprises 1,480 square miles, was said to contain 518 villages, with a population of 1,80,000 souls, and to yield a revenue of 15,00,000. The State then maintained 2,000 infantry and 1,500 cavalry.

The following is an extract from the Governor General's Minute of the 30th January 1840, showing the state of Jaloun before we took charge of it.

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24th February, 1840.
No. 14.



" Its Rajah, at eleven years of age, was under the tutelage of his sister and her minister. In the course of nine or ten years the lands had been most profusely alienated, debts to the amount of more than thirty lacs had been contracted, extensive Districts had been mortgaged as security for them; there was neither order nor security in the territory, every village was exposed to the attacks of plunderers; cultivation was deserted, and a country which had been fruitful and prosperous, was day to day becoming desolate."

To rescue this principality from utter ruin, we assumed the management of it in 1838. Lieutenant Doolan, with the designation of Superintendent, was placed in charge, subject to the control of the Agent in Bundelkhund. The territory was divided into four divisions, the Police and Revenue duties of each being intrusted to a subordinate uncovenanted Assistant Superintendent; and this system, first introduced in Jaloun, has worked well.

The Bundelkhund Legion, consisting of 1,000 Infantry, 600 Cavalry and two Guns, was raised at the joint expense of this and the Jhansi State, then also under our management. The Detachment for Jaloun was stationed at Orai, and its cost was estimated at Rupees two lacs per annum.

The expenses of the young Chief's establishment and management of the State, including the pay of the European Superintendent, amounted to about three and a half lacs more. The State also met an additional charge of 15,000 Rupees per annum for Mr. Fraser, (Agent in Bundelkhund) and his Establishment.



The revenue amounted in 1839 to seven and half lacs of Rupees. Subsequent to our management there was a gradual improvement, and the British Government had every reason to hope that this principality would be restored to its Chief on his attaining majority, free from debt, but Gobind Rao died in 1840 and the territory lapsed to us. The only surviving members of the family are the natural father of the late Rao Gobind Rao, and a grand daughter of Nana Gobind Rao named Taeë Baeë, who at the time of the young Chief's death was in the enjoyment of a pensionary provision from the revenues of the State of Rupees 500 per mensem.

The personal property of the Chieftain (valued at about two lacs of Rupees,) was made over to Taeë Baeë on condition of her satisfying the creditors of Rao Gobind Rao. His debts were estimated at from 25 to 30,000 Rupees, but in the event of any unexpected difficulty in their adjustment, the British Agent had authority to dispose of so much of the personal property as would satisfy those claims.

A house in the Town of Jaloun and another in Humeerpore were assigned to Taeë Baeë, and her allowance of 500 Rupees a month was raised to 1,000, and a stipend for life of 500 Rupees per mensem with a house at Banda for a residence, were granted to the natural father of the late Chief, and the claims of the old dependents of the family were liberally adjusted.

The debts due by the Jaloun State amounted to upwards of nine lacs of Rupees, which are to be paid off by instalments by a ratable distribution of the surplus revenues amongst the several creditors.



The income of the Jaloun Territory was estimated in 1843-44 at Rupees 12,04,000, and the charges at Rupees 10,57,000, leaving a surplus of only Rupees 1,47,000, but our Government may calculate on a reduction of the expenditure, when it is enabled to subject the several items to a rigid check.

JHANSI.

GUNGADHUR RAO.

This State was formed by the Mahrattas in 1745, by partitioning the Oorcha principality, and is still held by the same Mahratta Brahmin family which originally had been its ruler.

Jhansi was under the Peishwa a Soobahdaree, the last adult tenant of which was Sheo Rao Bhao, whose grandson Ramchund Rao, a boy, 8 years old, succeeded to the territory on the Bhao's death in 1815. Ramchund Rao was unacknowledged by the British Government pending his confirmation in the Soobahdaree by the Peishwa. In 1817, however, when the Peishwa's lands in Bundelkhund were transferred to Government, a treaty was made with Rao Ramchund Rao in favor of himself, his heirs and successors in perpetuity. By this act Jhansi became, instead of a Soobahdaree, an independent State.

Vide Appendix No. 12.

Our first treaty with Jhansi is dated 6th of February, 1804. It was a treaty of defensive alliance concluded with Sheo Rao Bhao as a tributary of the Peishwa. Sheo Rao Bhao by his first wife had an

Ditto.

only son named Krishna Rao, who dying during his father's life time, he nominated by testament his grandson Ramchund Rao as his successor, who, accordingly, on the death of Sheo Rao Bhao in 1815, was declared by the people, Chief of the territory.

Sheo Rao Bhao left two sons by a second marriage, named Rughoonath Rao and Gungadhur Rao. Our second treaty with this State is dated the 17th of November 1817, it was concluded with Rao Ramchund Rao, and by it we guaranteed the territory to

Putteh, dated 21st January, 1825. him in perpetuity and protection from foreign aggression, subject to the payment of a tribute of Rupees 74,000 per annum, Jhansi currency.

Rao Ramchund Rao obtained the title of Rajah from our Government in 1832. He died without issue on the 20th of August 1835, when no less than four different parties claimed to succeed to this principality.

1st. Krishna Rao, a nephew of the late Rajah, on the ground of alleged adoption.

2d. Narain Bhao, a descendant of a different branch of the family, on the ground of adoption by the late Rajah's widow.

3d. Gungadhur Rao, as uncle to the late Rajah.

4th. Rughoonath Rao, as uncle and next of kin to the late Chief.

We recognised the title of Rao Rughoonath Rao to succeed, under the presumption that he was able to establish his authority, and that his right would be acknowledged by disinterested parties at Jhansi. He died on the 27th of April, 1838, without legitimate issue, and during his short lived reign had to contend



with much opposition which he was ill fitted to repel. This opposition was principally owing to his being a leper, which in the opinion of the other claimants, disqualified him to rule.

On his death we had again to decide on the pretensions of four claimants.

1st. Krishna Rao, whose claim was supported by Sookhoo Bae, the mother of Rao Ramchund Rao.

2d. Ullee Bahadoor, an illegitimate son of the late Chief.

3d. The widow of the late Rajah; and

4th. Gungadhur Rao.

The first claim had already been disallowed in 1835, and the 2d and 3d were deemed inadmissible. The pretensions of Gungadhur Rao, as brother and next of kin to the late Chief, were well founded, and would have been at once admitted but for his alleged imbecility. It was proposed to grant him a pecuniary provision and to attach the territory to the British possessions. Sookhoo Bae (the advocate for Krishna Rao's succession) however, supported by her Minister Naroo Gopaul, opposed our intentions. She thwarted the Agent's proceedings, and obliged us to make a military demonstration ere she vacated the Fort of Jhansi. Having established our authority in this principality we in our capacity of "Suzerain" after due enquiry, admitted the right of Gungadhur Rao to succeed. But with regard to Gungadhur Rao's ascertained incompetency to manage the State, especially at a time when he would have no common difficulties to contend with, it was deemed necessary to bring the country under British management.



Captain Ross was appointed Agent with a salary of 1,600 Rupees per mensem, subject to the control of the Agent in Bundelkhund, and the country was administered through native agency in order that there might be as little change as possible in the former system.

This territory situated on the west of the Dussan, once yielded so much as eighteen lacs per annum. The revenue had fallen off in 1832 to twelve lacs, when the following statistical particulars were ascertained:

Area,.....	2,922 square miles.
Villages, ...	956
Population, ...	2,86,000 souls.

The State at that time maintained a force of 3,000 infantry and 700 cavalry.

Gross mismanagement had reduced the income in 1838 to three lacs; it rose under our management in the following year to seven and half lacs, and a progressive increase was calculated upon.

This State bore equally with Jaloun the expenses of the Bundelkhund Legion, and of Mr. Fraser's pay and establishment; for the former to the extent of two lacs, and for the latter Rupees fifteen thousand per annum.

Such of the members of the family as had claims to support upon the principality, were pensioned.

Gungadthur Rao, the present Chief, is about 43 years of age and has no issue. He is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

Since the above was written, the administration of the State of Jhansi has been transferred to Gungadthur



Rao. The transfer took place in January 1843, on the following conditions, viz.

1st. In lieu of the annual payment of two lacs of Rupees hitherto made out of the revenues of this principality for meeting one half the cost of maintaining the Bundelkhund Legion, Gungadhur Rao ceded to the British Government the following territory yielding a revenue of Jhansi Rupees 2,55,891, equivalent to Company's Rupees 2,27,458; viz.

Dubooa and Talgaon, ...	1,46,060
Gurwae, ...	18,130
Erich, ...	7,148
Sirsa Gudosa, ...	10,402
Ponch Pahargaon, ...	12,354
Bumunooa, ...	14,443
Bagera, ...	19,021
Ghurota, ...	28,333

Jhansi Rs.	2,55,891
Equivalent to Company's Rs.....	2,27,458

The ceded lands being in the vicinity of Jaloun, were attached to, and are now managed by the Superintendent of that District.

2dly. Gungadhur Rao guaranteed the fulfilment on his part with the landholders, of all the engagements of the existing quinquennial settlement concluded by our Officers, and agreed to submit all references arising out of this subject, to the decision of the Agent in Bundelkhund, or any Officer who may be appointed by the Government for the purpose.

The settlement of the Jhansi principality was effected for five years in Sumbut 1897, A. D. 1840-41,

at a progressive jumma, and the income of the Chief for the three remaining years of that settlement, deducting the revenue of the lands ceded for the maintenance of the Legion, will be as follow:

	1842-43.	1843-44.	1844-45.
Land Revenue, ...	4,25,718...	4,46,362...	4,69,091
Quit rents of the } feudatories,.....}	42,679...	42,679...	42,679
Customs, ...	80,000...	80,000...	80,000
Total Jhansi Rs.	5,48,397...	5,69,041...	5,91,770

3rdly. The prisoners confined at the time of restoration of the principality, in the Jhansi Jail, under a Judicial sentence of imprisonment, are not to be released until the period of their respective sentences expires, or till the special sanction of our Government be obtained.

4thly. All public creditors of the State, whose claims had been admitted in concert with the British Agent, are to be punctually paid by instalments, and all pensions guaranteed by us to dependents of the Jhansi State, and to relatives of the Jhansi family, are to be regularly paid; those who receive grants of lands, payments from the Treasury, or assignments upon the Customs, for services to be performed, are to enjoy the same only on condition of performing the duties for which they have been assigned, and the Chief is to be sole judge in these cases.

5thly. Whenever the Chief wishes to dispense with the services of any Officer who has served under our administration of the State, and shall have served faithfully for a period of three years, he shall on



discharging him, bestow on the Officer a donation of six months' salary, and for his house a sum equal to 3-5ths of the cost of building, provided such Officer is not transferred to employment under our Government; in case of such transfer, the Officer is to have only compensation for his house without the donation.

6thly. The Chief is under stipulation to pay to the British Government in liquidation of a debt of between three and four lacs due by him, the sum of 50,000 Rupees a year, till the whole debt is cleared.

7thly. The British Government has agreed that generally one-half of the Bundelkhund Legion, or a force equal to one-half of that Legion, shall be stationed within the Jhansi Territories, for the protection of that State, but, with the clear understanding, that as all success in Military operations frequently depends upon the sudden concentration of force, and a District may often be better defended by a position beyond its frontier, or by movements in the field than by any fixed position within its own limits, it must rest entirely with the Officer in Command of the Legion, and with his superiors, what stations the Legion shall occupy, and what movements it shall make. Whenever any difference of opinion shall arise between the Chief and the Officer commanding the Legion as to the expediency or propriety of employing it on any proposed service, it is to be submitted for the decision of the British Agent in Bundelkhund.

8thly. Gungadhur Rao has agreed to assign to the British Government, a tract of land sufficient for the purposes of a military cantonment, either near the Town of Mowranipore between the Betwah and Dus-sun Rivers, or in any other place that may be deemed



more eligible for a cantonment, for a force of such strength as our Government may think necessary to station there: the Officer commanding such force is not to interfere with the duties of the Aumils and other Civil functionaries of the Jhansi State. All the usual supplies for the troops are to be furnished by the Local Civil functionaries at the current prices of the day whenever they may be called upon to furnish them, and no coolies are to be pressed or cultivators to be molested.

X —————
OORCHA OR TEHREE.

MAHARAJAH SOOJAN SINGH.

This principality is known by both names. Oorcha is the capital. It ranks first amongst the Bundelkhund States not with reference to its extent or resources, but because it is the only State in that province that was not held in subjection to the Peishwa. Out of this principality the Mahrattas formed the Jhansi State, and this partition very likely saved it from the supremacy of the Poonah ruler. We found Maharajah Bikrmajeet Mohunder in independent possession, and our treaty of friendship and defensive alliance was negotiated with him on the 23d of December, 1812.

Vide Appen-
dix No. 13.

Tehree or Oorcha was estimated in 1832 to contain 2,160 square miles, 640 villages, with a population of 1,92,000 souls, yielding a revenue of 10,00,000 Rupees, and maintaining a force of 1,200 cavalry and



4,000 infantry. The revenue would seem to have fallen off, as in 1837, it was supposed not to exceed six lacs. The Oorcha Rajah pays through us to the Jhansi Chief Rupees 3,000 per annum as quit rent for the Jagheer of Terhowlee.

Maharajah Bikrmajeet Mohunder died in 1834, and his only son Koor Dhurrumpaul having died during his life time, the former was succeeded by his brother, Tej Singh, as next of kin, who died on the 30th of March 1842.

Maharajah Mohunder Tej Singh Bahadoor adopted in 1837 his nephew (brother's son) Soojan Singh, but pending the consideration of the general question of succession to Chieftainships in Bundelkhund, Soojan Singh's adoption was not recognised, the exercise however by the late Rajah of Oorcha of the right to adopt a successor, was unquestionable, and the adoption had taken place in strict conformity with Hindoo Law. Soojan Singh continued to reside uninterruptedly with the deceased Rajah's family, and was regarded as his heir, besides immediately before his death, the Rajah formally installed Soojan Singh on the Guddee, and virtually abdicated in his favor.

On the death of the late Rajah Mohunder Tej Singh, there were two parties in Oorcha. One supporting his nomination, and the other declaring Tej Singh to have obtained the Raj fraudulently, and therefore supporting the right of the widow of Koor Dhurrumpaul (the son of the former Rajah Bikrmajeet Mohunder) to nominate a successor. But the late Maharajah Mohunder Tej Singh having been recognised as the legitimate Chief, the question as to his right could not be permitted to be re-opened, and as

the adoption by him of Soojan Singh had not been objected to by the neighboring Chiefs, who had known the circumstance for a period of five years, the succession of Koor Soojan Singh to the Raj was recognised by the British Government under the impression that the adoption had been made in conformity with the custom of the Oorcha State, and in accordance with the general wish.

But the party supporting the pretensions of the widow of Koor Dhurrumpaul gained the ascendancy. The Ranee of Dhurrumpaul was joined by her mother-in-law, the Ranee of Maharajah Bikrmajeet, and even the widow of Tej Singh (Ranee Doolaree) evinced a disposition to make common cause with them. The Ranees however unanimously assented to the succession of Soojan Singh, but the reins of Government in capacity of Regent were assumed by the Ranee of Dhurrumpaul and her party. On this occasion there was a considerable gathering of the clans, but without any disposition on the part of the assembled armed force to outrage or plunder, the supposition nevertheless that the peace of the neighboring Districts might be disturbed by the course of policy adopted by the Ranees, induced our Government to warn them of the consequences, and to require the parties, if they should fail to adjust their differences amicably, to submit them to the British Government, as the Paramount authority.

The late Maharajah Mohunder Tej Singh had incurred the marked displeasure of the British Government for covertly aiding and abetting the Jagheerdar of Chirgaon in his rebellion; and there was reason to suppose that the insurgents were also countenanced



by the Ranee of Dhurrumpaul when she came into power,—although the several Thakoors who assembled in 1842 at Tehree, seemed peaceably disposed, the assembly of so large a force was too tempting an opportunity to be neglected by the turbulent and disaffected, and various border towns and villages in the British Provinces were plundered, and these petty aggressions and outrages were not entirely put down until a military demonstration was made by our Government.

The Rajah of Oorcha is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

PUNNAH.

MAHARAJAH HURBUNSE RAE.

We found this State in the possession of Rajah Kishore Singh, the principal descendant of Rajah Chutter Saul, and our Sunnud, as usual, was granted in favor of Kishore Sing, his heirs and successors.

Vide Appen-
dix No. 14.

Kishore Singh, from intemperate and extravagant habits, as well as from a violent disposition, almost ruined his territory, and obliged us to interfere authoritatively on several occasions. In 1823, he intrusted the management of his territory to Koor Purtab Singh, of Chutterpore, for four years, and this mutual engagement between those Chiefs was guaranteed by us. But before the expiration of that period, Kishore Singh's continual misconduct and commission of murder, led to his banishment from Punnah, and to the appointment of his son, Hurbunse Rae, as Regent.



Rajah Kishore Singh died on the 24th September, 1834, and was succeeded by his son, the present Chief, Maharajah Hurbunse Rae, who is about 30 years of age, and has no issue. He is not entitled to salutes.

Punnah in 1832 was stated to comprise 688 square miles, and to contain 1,062 Villages, with a population of 67,500 souls, and to yield a revenue of eight lacs. But the income was supposed in 1837 to be only one half of the above amount. The State pays a tribute of 10,000 Sreenugger Rupees, and maintains a force of 200 horse and 700 infantry.

Under a Putteh and Quboolent, dated respectively the 20th June 1809 and 31st October 1835.

in 1837 to be only one half of the above amount. The State pays a tribute of 10,000 Sreenugger Rupees, and maintains a force of 200 horse and 700 infantry.

SUMTHUR.

RAJA HINDOOPUT.

This small principality on the west of the Dussun is ruled by a Goojur family.

Vide Appendix No. 15.

Our treaty of alliance was concluded with Maharajah Runjeet Singh, his heirs and successors, and is dated 12th November, 1817. He died on the 11th of July, 1827.

Maharajah Runjeet Sing having no issue till within six months of his demise, had contemplated the adoption of his second nephew. The Junior Ranee, however, becoming *enceinte*, presented the Rajah with a son in January, 1827.

The Rajah died suddenly, and it was suspected that he had been poisoned by the Minister, who, owing to the Rajah's intemperate habits, exercised great autho-



rity. The Rajah's known intention in favor of his nephew, the prospect of a long minority, and the suspicions attached to the Minister, led to disturbances, and we had to interfere with the internal affairs of this principality.

The infant son of the Rajah was generally recognised as his successor, and he was placed on the guddee, and named Rajah Hindooput. His mother was appointed Regent. Hindooput is now about 16 years old. The Chiefs of Sumthur have always received a salute of 11 guns.

Sumthur is stated to comprise 175 square miles, and was supposed in 1832 to contain 72 Villages, with a population of 28,000 souls. The revenue was then estimated at five lacs, and in 1837 at 4,50,000. This State maintains a disproportionate force, viz. 300 horse and 2,000 infantry.

The four following are independent Jagheers or petty Chieftainships in Bundelkhund.

No. 1.—BAONEE.

NAWAB MOHUMUD HOSSAIN KHAN.

This Jagheer is estimated to comprise an area of 127 square miles, to contain 52 villages, with a population of 18,800 souls, and to yield a revenue of one lac of Rupees per annum: it was originally granted by the Peishwa to Nawab Emadool Moolk Ghazeeooddeen Khan, at one time Vizier of Alumbgher II.

Agra Proceedings,
30th January, 1840.
Nos. 13 to 17.



On our obtaining the supremacy of Bundelkhund, we found Nawab Nusseerooddowlah in possession, and recognised the Peishwa's grant. On the Nawab's death in 1815, the Jagheer was continued to his son Nawab Ameerool Moolk, who died on the 18th of October, 1838, and the succession of his only son Mohumud Hossain Khan has been allowed. He is about 28 years of age.

This Chief resides at Calpee, and is stated to maintain 21 horse and 200 foot.

No. 2.—BERONDA.

RAJAH SURRUBJEET SINGH.

This petty Chieftainship is possessed by a family of the Rajbunsee caste, and totally unconnected with the Chieftains of the province. How the family obtained the Raj is not ascertainable, and the succession does not seem to have descended in a direct line. On both Rajah Pirtheput, and his brother Ulbale Singh, being killed in battle about 1790-91, and on the former having no issue, Mohun Singh, the second son of Ulbale Singh, succeeded, and his succession was acknowledged by his elder brother.

On our obtaining supremacy in the province of Bundelkhund, we found Rajah Mohun Singh in possession, and confirmed his right by the grant of a Sunnud in perpetuity dated 24th June, 1807, subject to the usual condition of fealty to us.

Vide Appendix No. 16.

Rajah Mohun Singh died on the 4th of January, 1827, without issue; and agreeably to a testamen-



tary bequest of his, we recognised the succession of the present Rajah Surrubjeet Singh, who is third nephew to Mohun Singh, in supercession of his two elder brothers, who acquiesced in the succession.

Rajah Surrubjeet Singh is about 45 years of age. His territory is estimated to yield 45,000 Rupees. It comprises 275 square miles and contains 75 villages, with a population of 24,000 souls, and maintains a force of 30 horse and 300 foot. He is not entitled to salutes.

No. 3.—JEITPORE.

RAJAH KHET SINGH.

Jeitpore is situated on the east of the Dussun, and is held by a descendant of Rajah Chuttur Saul. Our Sunnud was granted in favor of Rajah Kesree Singh, (whom we found in possession,) his heirs and successors, subject to the usual condition of subordination, and is dated the 20th of September, 1812. On his death the Chieftainship descended to his son, the deposed Rajah Pareechut, who is about 35 years of age; he has no issue, is a notoriously bad character, and is irretrievably in debt.

This Chief aided the Churgaoon insurgents, who plundered several towns and villages in 1842 in Rath and Punwaree, Zillah Humeerpore. He has ever since continued to commit depredations, and is at present a fugitive. Pareechut was deposed in 1842, and Dewan Khet Singh, the claimant of the Raj of



Churkaree, was elected to this Chieftaincy, on the broad principle of his being a descendant of Chuttur-saul, the founder of the Boondela States.

Jeitpore comprises 165 square miles, and is stated to contain 150 villages, with a population of 16,000 souls, and to yield a revenue of Rupees 60,000. It maintains a force of 60 horse and 300 foot. The Chieftain of Jeitpore is not entitled to salutes.

No. 4.—SUREHLAH.

RAJAH HINDOOPUT.

This petty Chieftainship is stated to comprise 35 square miles, and to contain only 11 villages, with a population of 4,500 souls. Its revenue is estimated at Rupees 45,000 per annum, and it maintains a force of 15 horse and 150 foot.

Rajah Anroodh Singh, the late Chief, died on the 26th March, 1842, leaving a legitimate son by name Hindooput, about 25 years old. His elder brother, Jowahir Singh, having died unmarried in 1838, the succession of Hindooput was recognised on condition of his taking upon himself all his late father's obligations, and continuing the allowances granted by him to the different members of his family.

Fort William.
Proceedings. 13th
July 1822. Nos. 33 to
35.

The late Rajah paid through the British Government to his brother Dewan Boodh Singh Rupees 2,000 per annum, as a pensionary support, which is continued by the present Chief.



The following five Jagheers in Bundelkhund are designated the Husht Bhya Jagheers. "They are so called from the circumstance of their common ancestor Dewan Rae Singh, second son of Rajah Oodeit Singh of Oorcha, who held the Raj from the year 1749 to* 1794 Sumbut, having divided his patrimony (the Jagheer of Burragaon,) among his eight sons, from whom the present holders are descended."

Fort William.
Proceedings, 24th February 1821. No. 38.

1693 to 1738, *A.D.

The formation by the Mahrattas in 1745 of the State of Jhansi, by partitioning the Oorcha Raj, led in 1821, to claims to supremacy over these Jagheers, by both Jhansi and Oorcha; we however decided on making the Jagheerdars directly dependent on ourselves, and the tenure of their Estates was declared to be hereditary. The right of Jhansi to a tributary payment was admitted, and Oorcha was to be regarded by the Jagheerdars, as their nominal head.

Fort William.
Proceedings, 7th July 1821. No. 34.

No. 1.—BIJNA.

DEWAN KHUNDEE RAO AND DEWAN BEEJYE
BAHADOOR.

Granted to Dewan Soorjun Sing and Dewan Beejye Bahadoor. This Jagheer originally comprised 15 villages, nine of which were taken possession of by the State of Jhansi; and the Jagheerdars were induced, in 1821, to relinquish their claim to these

Vide Appendix, No. 17.



villages in lieu of tribute, which was calculated at Rupees 2,500. The area is stated at 27 square miles, containing six villages, with a population of 2,800 souls, and yielding a revenue of 15,000 Rupees. Dewan Soorjun Singh died on the 13th of March, 1839, and has been succeeded by his son Khundee Rao. The Jagheerdars maintain 250 infantry and 7 horse.

No. 2.—CHURGAON.

CONFISCATED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT IN 1841.

Vide Appen-
dix No. 17.

The Estate of Churgaon was stated in 1832 to comprise 25 square miles, and to contain ten villages, with a population of 3,800 souls, and to yield a revenue of 25,000 Rupees. It was held by Rao Bahadoor Bukht Singh, subject to a money payment of Rupees 7,500 to Jhansi. The late Jagheerdar has a son, an imbecile, and in character quite the reverse of his father. The Estate maintained 400 infantry and 10 horse. This Jagheerdar owed the undisturbed possession of his entire Jagheer, up to the period of his coming under British supremacy, to the existence of a friendly feeling between himself and the ruler of Jhansi. He held from our Government under an Istimrar tenure, the Talooqa of Ramnuggur, on a quit rent of Jhansi Rupees 10,000 per annum, and paid through us to Jaloun, a quit rent of Ballashahee Rupees 6,500 for lands held from that State.

Fort William.
Proceedings, 25th
January 1823.
Nos. 72 to 77.



Bukht Singh became contumacious in 1840-41. His subjects and followers committed many depredations, and when remonstrated with, he assumed a tone of defiance, and placed himself in a position of defence. Military operations against him were thus rendered necessary; his fortress, though stoutly defended, was speedily taken and dismantled—he himself fled, but in 1842, fell in a predatory excursion, when he was overtaken by British troops at Punwaree.

Rao Bahadoor Bukht Singh was secretly supported in his rebellion by the Rajahs of Oorcha and Dutteeah. The British Government confiscated this Jagheer in 1841. It has since been transferred to Jaloun, and is managed by the Superintendent of that District. Churgaon now yields a revenue of from 40 to 50,000 Rupees, and is only encumbered with an annual payment to the Jhansi State of Rupees 7,500.

In consequence of the atrocious conduct of the late Jagheerdar, our Government made no provision for his son and family.

No. 3.—DHOORWYE.

DEWAN BOODH SINGH, DEWAN SUTTURJEET SINGH
AND DEWAN HEERA LOLL.

Held by Dewan Boodh Singh, Dewan Sutturjeet Singh, and Dewan Heera Loll. This Jagheer originally comprised 12 villages, four of which had been

Vide Appendix No. 17.



resumed by Jhansi; and the Jagheerdars were induced in 1821 to relinquish their claim to these villages in lieu of tribute, which was calculated at Rupees 3,501. Dhoorwye now comprises 18 square miles, contains eight villages, with a population of 8,000 souls, and yields a revenue of 15,000 Rupees. It maintains 8 horse and 230 foot. Dewan Boodh Singh is about 45 years of age, and has issue.

No. 4.—PUHAREE.

ISSEREE SINGH BANKA.

Vide Appendix No. 17.

This Jagheer originally comprised five villages and was held in joint-tenure by Dewan Bahadoor Singh and Isseree Singh Banka—four villages were taken possession of by the Chief of Jhansi, and Isseree Singh, the joint Jagheerdar, was induced in 1821 to relinquish his claim to these Villages in lieu of a tributary payment, to the extent of Rupees 1,042. Puharee, a single village, comprising four square miles, containing eight hundred souls, and yielding a revenue of 800 Rupees, is now held by Isseree Singh Banka, who is stated to be 35 years of age, and to have no issue. This Jagheerdar maintains 50 infantry.



No. 5.—TOHREE FUTTEHPOOR.

KOOOR HURPURSHAUD.

Held by Koor Hurpurshaud. It comprises 36 square miles, contains 14 villages, with a population of 6,000 souls, and yields a revenue of 50,000 Rupees. The Jagheerdar is about 25 years old, and has no issue. He maintains 25 horse and 350 foot. This Jagheer was made subject to a tributary payment of 2,650 Rupees, conditionally, on the relinquishment, by Jhansi, of the Village Kesirpoora, resumed by that State. The Jagheerdar is liable to make good the value of property plundered within his Jagheer. A case of highway robbery occurred in 1841, and the sufferers were reimbursed by Koor Hurpurshaud.

Vide Appendix No. 17.

CALLINGER CHOWBEYS.

On obtaining supremacy in Bundelkhund, we left the fortress of Callinger and the Jagheer attached to it, in the possession of the then commandant of that fort, Chowbey Dureao Singh, confirming the grant of a Jagheer to him and his brethren, (descendants of Chowbey Ram Kishen), on condition of allegiance and fidelity to us—but in this they subsequently failed, and we found it necessary to eject them from a fortress, which could not with safety to the country be left in their possession.

Vide Appendix No. 18.

Our military operations against this celebrated stronghold proved unsuccessful; but we obtained the



cession of the fortress through negotiation, and on the grant of a Jagheer in a different part of the country of equal value to that attached to the fort. We also relinquished the Diamond Mines possessed by Dureao Singh and his brethren.

Vide Appen-
dix No. 18.

Experience having satisfied our Government that there was no unanimity among the several branches of this family, it was deemed expedient to provide separately for the different members, and the under-mentioned eight distinct Jagheers were accordingly granted to the Callinger Chowbeys on the 4th of July 1812. The grants are in hereditary tenure, conditional on fidelity and allegiance; but there is a question open to discussion as to the right of surviving Chowbeys to succeed to any of the shares that might lapse from want of heirs. Sir Charles Metcalfe was of opinion, "that the total separation of interests would imply a lapse to the Government in the absence of heirs;" while the Agent in Bundelkhund (Mr. S. Fraser) considering our grants to be in lieu of the hereditary possessions of the Callinger family, contended that on failure of direct heirs, the surviving branches of the family were entitled to succeed in equal proportions to the lapsed share; and it is supposed that on this principle two of the lapses have been disposed of.

No. 1.—BEHUT.

RAO KUMODH SINGH.

Vide Appen-
dix No. 18.

This Jagheer originally comprised twelve Villages, but owing to family dissensions it was divided in



1817 between the Jagheerdar and Thakooraen Doollea, widow of Bhurtjeo Chowbey.

The original Jagheerdar was Chowbey Nowul Kishore, and this Jagheer has already descended to a third party : the present possessor is Rao Kumodh Singh, son of the second Jagheerdar, whose name cannot be ascertained. Kumodh Singh is about 35 years of age, and has no issue. He maintains 5 horse and 40 foot.

Behut is stated to comprise 15 square miles, to contain 7 villages, with a population of 2,500 souls, and to yield a revenue of 15,000 Rupees per annum.*

Agra Proceedings,
6th June, 1833.
Nos. 42 and 43.

No. 2.—BHYSONDAH.

CHOWBEY TEERUT PURSHAUD.

This Jagheer is held by Chowbey Teerut Purshaud, who is about 22 years of age, and has no issue. He is the son of Chowbey Nowul Kishore. The Jagheer is estimated to yield only Rupees 4,000 per annum.

Vide Appendix No. 18.

No. 3.—K A M P T A.

RAO GOPAL LOLL.

Is possessed by Rao Gopal Loll. It comprises two villages within the area of one square mile, has a

Vide Appendix No. 18.

* This Jagheerdar holds Mouzah Lohargaon from us, under an Istumrar tenure, subject to the payment of a revenue of Rupees 1,400 per annum.

population of 300 souls, and yields a revenue of 1,500 Rupees. The Jagheerdar is about 35 years of age, and has no issue.

No. 4.—N Y A G A O N.

CHOWBEY JUGGUNNATH.

Vide Appen-
dix No. 18.

Originally granted to Chowbey Chutter Sal, on whose demise the Jagheer descended to his son Chowbey Juggunnath, who is at present in possession. He is about 35 years of age, but has no issue.

Nyagaon is stated to comprise about 30 square miles, containing 15 villages, with a population of 5,000 souls, and to yield a revenue of Rupees 10,000. The Jagheerdar maintains a force of 100 foot.

No. 5.—PALDEO.

CHOWBEY RAJAH RAM, (MINOR.)

Vide Appen-
dix No. 18.

This Jagheer was granted to Chowbey Dureao Singh, whom we found in command of the fortress of Callinger. He was succeeded by his son Chowbey Nuthooram, who died on the 1st May, 1840, and has been succeeded by his son Rajah Ram, now about 15 years of age. The Jagheer continues to be managed, on the part of the minor, by Dabee Doss and Khet Singh, who have for many years conducted satisfactorily the affairs of this Estate.



Paldeo yields 10,000 Rupees per annum, comprises 28 square miles and 14 villages, containing 3,500 souls, and the Jagheerदार maintains a force of 100 foot.

No. 6.—POORWAH.

CHOWBEY DHUNGOPAUL, (MINOR.)

Originally granted to Phoker Purshaud, from whom it descended to his son Chowbey Luchmee Purshaud, who died on the 7th of June, 1841, leaving an infant son Dhungopaul, about 18 months old. Vide Appendix No. 18.

The succession of Dhungopaul was recognised, and as an arrangement congenial to the wish of the widow of the late Jagheerदार, the management of the Jagheer during the non-age of Dhungopaul, was entrusted to his paternal uncle Bishunpurshaud.

This Jagheer is estimated to comprise an area of 12 square miles, to contain 6 villages, with a population of 1,800 souls, and to yield a revenue of Rupees 5,000.

No. 7.—PUHRAH.

CHOWBEY SALIKRAM.

Our grant is in favor of Chowbey Salikram, his heirs and successors in perpetuity. The original grantee, now 70 years of age, is still in possession. Vide Appendix No. 18.



He has a son by name Ram Purshaud. This Jagheer is supposed to yield Rupees 5,000 per annum, to comprise an area of 10 square miles, and to contain 5 villages, with a population of 1,600 souls.

No. 8.—TURAON.

CHOWBEY KAMPTAPURSHAUD.

Vide Appen-
dix No. 18.

The original grantee of this Jagheer was Chowbey Gyapershaud, who died on the 4th of November, 1840, leaving 4 sons, viz.

Kamptapurshaud,
Guneshpurshaud,
Hurpurshaud, and
Nundkishore.

The eldest, (Kamptapurshaud,) who is 30 years of age, succeeded to the Jagheer. He maintains a force of 30 foot.

Turaon comprises twelve square miles and five villages, with 2,000 souls, and yields a revenue of 5,000 Rupees.

MUKREE.

PART OF JAGHEER No. 1.

THAKOORAEN DOOLEA.

Vide Appen-
dix No. 18.

This, and its four dependent villages, formed originally part of the Jagheer of Behut. Dissensions



between the joint holders led to a division, and the grant of a separate Sunnud, dated 11th January, 1817, in favor of Thakoorraen Dooleea, (widow of Bhurtjeo Chowbey,) her heirs and successors in perpetuity.

Mukree comprises five villages, and an area of about 10 square miles. The population is estimated at 1,600 souls, and the revenue at 5,000 Rupees.

Thakoorraen Dooleea died in September, 1836, and having no issue, bequeathed the Jagheer to her nephew Lala Peetumber. The surviving members of the Callinger family claimed the Jagheer, and it was decided that it "must either revert to the family, or the Government; that the widow leaving no heirs, was not competent to bequeath the property to her sister's son."

Agra Proceedings,
21st January, 1837.
Nos. 10 to 12.

This is one of the Jagheers supposed to have reverted to the Callinger Chowbeys. The late Jagheerdar maintained a force of 30 foot.

PETTY JAGHEERS.

ALLYPOORA.

NANA HINDOOPUT.

We found Dewan Purtap Singh in possession of this Jagheer, and on condition of fidelity and allegiance to us, confirmed his possession by a grant dated 1st February, 1808, in favor of the Dewan and his descendants in perpetuity.

Vide Appendix No. 19.



The Jagheer in virtue of the above grant subsequently descended to Rao Punchum Singh, son of the original grantee. Punchum Singh died on the 18th of October, 1839, and was succeeded by his son, Rao Dowlut Singh, who held the Jagheer for fourteen months only. He died on the 22d of December, 1840, and has been succeeded by his eldest son, Nana Hindooput. The revenue of the Jagheer is estimated at Rupees 50,000, and the Jagheerdar is stated to maintain a force of 30 horse and 200 foot.

Allypooora is estimated to comprise an area of 85 square miles, and to contain 28 villages, with a population of 9,000 souls.

BEHREE.

DEWAN PHEERUM SINGH.

Vide Appendix No. 20.

Dewan Joogul Purshaud, one of the Chiefs of Bundelkhund, obtained this Jagheer as a reward for his fidelity and allegiance to us. Our grant is in perpetuity dated the 7th of January, 1811, and the present Jagheerdar, Dewan Pheerum Singh, is the son of the original grantee. He is about 33 years of age, and has issue.

Behree comprises 30 square miles, 5 villages, with a population of 2,500 souls, and yields a revenue of Rupees 25,000. The Jagheerdar maintains a force of 15 horse and 45 foot.



GORI HAR.

RAJARAM KILLADAR.

This Jagheer stated to comprise an area of 76 square miles and to contain 19 villages, with a population of 7,500 souls, and yielding a revenue of Rupees 65,000, is held by Rajaram Killadar, who is now about 79 years of age, and has issue. Vide Appendix No. 21.

The Jagheerdar maintains a force of 30 horse and 100 foot.

GURROWLEE.

DEWAN BAHADOOR PAREECHUT.

This Jagheer was granted by us to Dewan Bahadur Gopal Singh in hereditary tenure under date the 24th of February, 1812, and it is now held by his son, Dewan Bahadur Pareechut, who is 23 years of age, and has issue. Vide Appendix No. 22.

Gurrowlee is stated to comprise 50 square miles, to contain 18 villages, with a population of 5,000 souls, and to yield a revenue of 15,000 Rupees. The Jagheerdar maintains 40 horse and 100 foot.



JIGNEE.

RAO BHOPAL SINGH.

This Jagheer is at present held by a boy about 13 years old, by name Rao Bhopal Singh, a posthumous son of the late Jagheerdar, and the administration until 1840, was conducted by his mother in concert with the Officers of the Jagheer. But in consequence of disputes between the Ranee and her advisers, the British Government in the above mentioned year, interfered authoritatively, and appointed proper managers, who submit annually for the inspection of the British Agent in Bundelkhund, a statement of the receipts and disbursements on account of the Jagheer.

Jignee is stated to yield Rupees 10,000 per annum, and is estimated to comprise an area of 27 square miles, and 6 villages, with 2,800 souls.

The Jagheerdar maintains 5 horse and 40 foot.

JUSSO.

DEWAN PUHAR SINGH.

When we acquired supremacy in Bundelkhund, Dewan Moorut Singh was in possession of this Jagheer. We included it in our engagements with the Adjyгурh principality; but subsequent enquiries having shown that the Jagheerdar was not a feudatory to that Chieftainship, the Jagheer was separated, and



a Sunnud in perpetuity granted to the Jagheerdar, who was made directly dependent on us.

On the death of Dewan Moorut Singh, the Jagheer descended to his son, Dewan Puhar Singh, who is at present in possession. He is about 35 years of age, and has no issue.

Jusso is estimated to yield Rupees 15,000. It comprises an area of 180 square miles, and contains 79 villages, with a population of 24,000 souls. The Jagheerdar maintains a force of 7 horse and 125 foot.

KHUDDÉE.

PURSRAM BAHADOOR.

This Jagheer is held by Pursram Bahadoor, who is about 77 years of age and has issue.

Vide Appendix No. 23.

The Jagheer is stated to comprise 22 square miles, to contain 5 villages, with a population of 2,800 souls, and to yield a revenue of Rupees 15,000.

LOGASSEE.

DEWAN SIRDAR SINGH.

Our Sunnud for this Jagheer is dated 9th December, 1808. We found Dewan Dhiraj Singh in occupancy, and confirmed his possession in perpetuity making the Jagheerdar directly dependent upon us.

Vide Appendix No. 24.

The Jagheer is now held by Dewan Sirdar Singh, son of the original grantee. He is about 50 years of age, and has issue. It yields a revenue of Rupees 15,000, is stated to comprise an area of 29 square miles, and to contain 11 villages, with a population of 3,500 souls. The Jagheerdar maintains a force of 15 horse and 125 foot.

NYGOWAN.

KOOUR JUGGUT SINGH.

Vide Appen-
dix No. 25.

This Jagheer is held by Koor Juggut Singh, who is about 40 years of age, and has no issue.

Nygowan comprises 16 square miles, contains 4 villages, with a population of 1,800 souls, and is estimated to yield Rupees 10,000 per annum. The Jagheerdar maintains 7 horse and 40 foot.



STIPENDIARIES.

TIROHA.

RAO BENAİK RAO.

A pension of eight lacs of Rupees per annum was settled in 1803, for the lives of Maharaja Imrut Rao, and his son Bapoo Benaik Rao.

Vide Appendix No. 26.

Imrut Rao was the son of Rughoonath Rao, or as he was commonly called Raghoba.

Holkar, when endeavoring to effect a revolution of the Mahratta Government, with the view of acquiring the greatest power for himself, professed to put forward Imrut Rao and his son, as the objects for whom he had been seeking the overthrow of the Peishwa, Bajee Rao. But though aware of the insincerity of the last named Chief, the British Government in the faith and in the spirit of its engagements, as well as to prevent a revolution, which threatened to cross its line of policy, caused the restoration of Bajee Rao ; this led to the banishment of Imrut Rao and his son, with the princely stipend above noticed.

Seven lacs were assigned as personal allowance to Imrut Rao, and the additional lac was intended for the support of his adherents. Imrut Rao after residing a short time in Benares, selected Tiroha, in Bundelkhund, for his permanent residence. Here Government gave him a Jagheer, which was at the time estimated to yield Rupees 4,691. His residence is generally designated the Camp or Cantonment of Maharajah Imrut Rao, probably from the circum-



stance of his keeping up the semblance of a Cantonment, and maintaining a small force of all arms, equipped similarly to our troops. Within the precincts of the Jagheer, Benaik Rao exercises independent authority in the same manner as his predecessor. Although not entitled by right to such a complimentary honor, he receives as a special mark of favor, a Royal Salute.

Imrut Rao, shortly before his death, relinquished his affairs in favor of his son. He proceeded to Benares, and died there in September, 1824, and was succeeded by his son Benaik Rao, who is now about 53 years old. He has no issue, but has adopted a boy, whom he has named Narain Rao, and in whose favor he solicited the continuance of a portion of his allowance, but the application was refused, Benaik Rao being only a stipendiary for life.

Benaik Rao, on his succession, declined to receive the lac of Rupees intended for his father's adherents, in consequence of several persons, for whom allowances were proposed, never having joined his father. He accordingly draws the personal allowance of seven lacs.

Benaik Rao is second cousin to the Ex-Peishwa.

BANDA.

NUWAB ZOOLFICAR ALLY BAHADOOR.

Ally Bahadoor, the illegitimate grandson of the Peishwa, governed the province of Bundelkhund as



his father's Viceroy. Ally Bahadoor died in 1802, and his second son, the present Nuwab Zoolficar Ally, was placed on the Musnud, and declared his successor *pro tempore* in consequence of his elder brother, Shumshere Bahadoor, being at the time absent in Poonah.

Subsequently on the arrival of Nuwab Shumshere Bahadoor in Bundelkhund, he was declared his father's successor, and with him the British Agent concluded engagements in 1804, which were formally renewed in 1812, and by which we guaranteed to him in perpetuity, generation after generation, a pension of four lacs of Rupees per annum.

Vide Appendix No. 27.

Shumshere Bahadoor died on the 31st of August, 1823, leaving no legitimate issue. He was succeeded by his brother, the present Nuwab Zoolficar Ally, as the next legal heir, in which capacity he had been recognised by a testamentary paper left by his elder brother, and we acknowledged his succession as both just and expedient.

Zoolficar Ally is 43 years of age and has issue. Like his predecessor, he keeps up a Military Force of all arms, which in dress and equipment resemble ours—indeed most of the men are our discharged or resigned Soldiers. The Nuwab's residence in Banda is commonly known as the Nuwab of Banda's Cantonment; and His Highness, though not guaranteed by any legal enactment, enjoys the privilege of having his residence, immediate family and blood relations, exempt from the jurisdiction of our Courts.

The Nuwab holds certain lands, free of rent, in the District of Humeerpore, the tenure of which is not to be enquired into by the revenue authorities.



62 BUNDELKHUND. FAMILY OF ANOOP GEER, &C.

He formerly received a salute of 15 guns, but in future he is to receive 11, the same as the Chiefs of Dutteeah, Jhansi, Oorcha and Sumthur.

FAMILY OF ANOOP GEER HIMMUT BAHADOOR.

Himmut Bahadoor, the head of the Goshain family of Bundelkhund, and whose proper name was Anoop Geer, was instrumental in the conquest of Bundelkhund by Ally Bahadoor, for his grandfather the Peishwa. Ally Bahadoor became the governor of the province, while Himmut Bahadoor, as his friend and co-adjutor, and possessing at the time the greatest military power and influence, seized on territory yielding about 20 lacs per annum.

Vide Appen-
dix No. 28.

When by the treaty of Bassein Bundelkhund came into our possession, we entered into arrangements with Himmut Bahadoor, and without actually guaranteeing, did hold out an expectation of the permanent continuance of his lands in Jaidad for the support of a body of cavalry, but on the death of Himmut Bahadoor in 1804, our right to resume the lands was not questioned by the family, and we rewarded them for quietly resigning their possessions in 1806, in the following manner.

To Himmut Bahadoor's son, Nerinder Geer, we assigned the Jagheer of Secundra in Cawnpore. The capital is named Rusdhan, and the Jagheer was estimated to yield about a lac and quarter per annum.

Nerinder Geer died in January, 1840, and the lands have been resumed by the Revenue Officers;



but the question as to whether the Jagheer is liable or not to resumption, has not yet been considered and determined on, in the Political Department.

To Rajah Oomrao Geer, brother to Rajah Himmuto Bahadoor, a pension of Rupees 1,000 per mensem was granted in perpetuity on the 25th of August, 1807.

On the death of Oomrao Geer on the 12th of January, 1809, his pension of 1,000 Rupees was divided as follows:

1. To his son Rajah Hansraj Geer,.....	400
2. Ditto Koonwur Jeewun Geer, ...	400
3. To Shetab Koonwur, mother of Rajah Delawur Jung and Koonwur Raj Geer,	50
4. To Ranee Kumlo, mother of Ootum Geer,	50
5. To Bebee Mitteh, mother of Gunga Buksh,	50
6. To Chumpa Koonwur, mother of Hansraj Geer,.....	50
	Rs..... 1,000

The allowances assigned to Nos. 1 and 2 were in perpetuity, and accordingly on the death of No. 1, (Rajah Hansraj Geer,) on the 7th of May, 1822, the allowance was continued to his son Rajah Gujraj Geer, who is stated to have no heir.

No. 2, Koonwur Jeewun Geer, died on the 17th of October, 1814, and was succeeded by his son Koonwur Doorga Geer, who died on the 24th December, 1840, and the stipend is now continued to his legitimate son Khooshal Geer, who is about 19 years of age.

The pensions assigned to Nos. 3 to 6 were for life, and with exception to the 50 Rupees of Chumpa



64 BUNDELKHUND. FAMILY OF ANOOP GEER, &C.

Koonwur, who is still alive (aged about 76 years,) the other three stipends amounting in the aggregate to Rupees 150 per mensem, have reverted to the Government.

On the 27th of May, 1806, an allowance of Gourshahee Rupees 2,000 per mensem was granted to the family of Rajah Oomrao Geer, consisting of five sons, &c., in consideration of their being the nephews, &c. of Rajah Himmuto Bahadoor, and the stipend was distributed as follows:

1. To Rajah Delawur Jung, son of Oomrao Geer, ...	573	9	0
2. To Rajah Juggut Bahadoor ditto, ...	173	2	0
3. To Koour Raj Geer, ditto, ...	403	11	0
4. To Koour Ootum Geer, ditto,.....	651	12	6
5. To Koour Gunga Buksh, ditto, ...	131	13	6
6. To Hameerpooree, brother to the wife of Koour Raj Geer, son of Oomrao Geer, ...	22	0	0
7. To Pareechutpooree, brother to Humeerpooree, ...	22	0	0
8. To Nonepooree, ditto,.....	22	0	0
Rs.....	2,000	0	0

No. 1. Rajah Delawur Jung died on the 6th of June, 1820, and his pension was continued to his son Rajah Judbuns Geer, who, it would appear, provided for his three illegitimate brothers, by giving them conformably to a private arbitration, a moiety of his stipend.

Judbuns Geer died on the 9th of September, 1836, when his pension of Gourshahee Rupees 573-9, or



Company's Rupees 512-12-8, was equally divided (Rupees 129-12-6) between his four minor sons:

Rajah Kalkapershaud Geer,
Koor Golab Geer,
Koor Dooneaput Geer, and
Koor Nouruttun Geer.

No. 2. Juggut Bahadoor, died on the 30th of October, 1829, when Gourshahee Rupees 57, or Company's Rupees 51-8-10, were continued to his widow Gyan Koor, who is now 66 years of age. The balance was resumed under the Orders of the 5th of March, 1833.

No. 3. Koor Raj Geer, died on the 10th May, 1836, when his pension was equally divided between his three sons:

Koor Kalee Kurpalee Geer,
Koor Mohender Inder Geer, and
Koor Isree Geer,

each receiving Gourshahee Rupees 134-9, or Company's Rupees 121-11-5.

The eldest has legitimate issue; viz. three sons—the others have no children.

No. 4. Koor Ootum Geer, died on the 12th May, 1815, and his pension of Gourshahee Rupees 651-12-6, or Company's Rupees 589-8-8, is continued to his son, Koor Kishore Geer, who has issue, Koor Dabeedial, about 22 years of age.

No. 5. Koor Gunga Buksh, is living and has legitimate issue.

No. 6. Humeerpooree, died on the 7th November, 1829, and his stipend of 22 Rupees was resumed, but a claim for the renewal of the allowance having been preferred by his widow Mussumat Jurao, an allow-

66 BUNDELKHUND. FAMILY OF ANOOP GEER, &c.

ance of 12 Rupees per mensem was granted to her retrospectively from the date of her husband's death—the arrears being distributed between herself and four daughters.

Nos. 7 and 8. Parcechutpooree and Noneporee, are both alive and have issue.

Koor Kunchun Geer, manager of Rajah Nerinder Geer, (minor son of Rajah Himmut Bahadoor,) obtained from the British Government a pension of Company's Rupees 2,000 per mensem under date the 27th of May, 1806; this pension was never drawn during his life, the grant having become void by his quitting our protection.

Kunchun Geer, died on the 2d of October, 1808, when, in consideration of his past good services, and overlooking his subsequent disaffection, we renewed the grant to his family, and sanctioned the under-mentioned divisions of the stipend:

1. Koor Juggut Geer, Chelah of Kunchun Geer, ...	605
2. Akila Begum, alias Chehta Begum, concubine of Kunchun Geer, ...	250
3. Musst. Man Koonwur, mother of No. 1, ...	20
4. Koor Kampta Geer, Chelah of Kunchun Geer, ...	325
5. Koor Madho Geer, ditto, ...	300
6. Koor Mohender Geer, ditto, ...	300
7. Koor Mukrund Geer, Chelah of Ram Geer, who was Chelah of Kunchun Geer, ...	200

Rs..... 2,000



No. 1. Juggut Geer, is living and has legitimate issue, Tej Geer, who is about 16 years of age.

No. 2. Akila, alias Chehta Begum, died on the 12th of January, 1842, when her pension of Rupees 250 reverted to Juggut Geer, who now draws Rupees 855 monthly.

No. 3. Man Koonwur, is alive and is about 71 years old.

No. 4. Kampta Geer, died on the 12th November, 1827, and was succeeded by his son Koour Dabee Geer, who died on the 4th of October, 1832, and the pension is now continued to Koour Iskund Geer; but owing to family dissensions, the stipend has been distributed by the Agent, and a portion retained in deposit for the benefit of Iskund Geer, on his attaining his age.

No. 5. Madho Geer, died on the 22d July, 1827, and his pension of Rupees 300 per mensem lapsed to Government for want of male heirs; but a claim having subsequently been preferred by Tej Koonwur, widow, and Nund Koonwur, his daughter, 150 Rupees per month have been continued to them for their lives, as an act of charity; and in this instance, for the first time, the grant was made in this family as one of favor not of right.

No. 6. Mohender Geer, is living but has no heirs.

No. 7. Mukrund Geer, has legitimate issue, Sispal Geer, about 9 years of age.

Thus it will be seen that out of the allowance of 5,000 Rupees per mensem granted to this family, the sum of Rupees 416-2-0 only, has up to the present period, lapsed to the British Government.



68 BUNDELKHUND. FAMILY OF ANOOP GEER, &C.

It was ruled by the Government on the 7th of December, 1827, that children by adoption might be excluded from succession to pensions bestowed "Nus-lun bad Nuslun" o "Butanun bad Butanun," at least in the Political Department.

This Goshain family in Bundelkhund are an exception to the tribe generally in India, to whom, as ascetics, marriage is prohibited by their sectarian tenets. Goshains are usually succeeded by their Chelahs or disciples; but as this family "marries and intermarries," it has been determined to confine succession to real issue, to disallow the right of adopted children, and to provide for females as a matter of favor.

Agra Proceedings,
26th August, 1837.
No. 16.
Proceedings, 21st
October, 1837.
No. 1.

Besides the above stipends, the only other Political pensions payable from the Bundelkhund Agency Treasury, are the following:

Dulput Dowah, ...	100	per month.
Thakoor Doss Dowah, ...	50	„
Musst. Man Koonwur, ...	4	„
Musst. Dhurma, ...	4	„

The two former rendered good service to our Agent, during the rebellion of Luchmun Singh, of Adjyгурh.



DELHIE.

KING OF DELHIE AND THE ROYAL FAMILY.

Shah Alum, contending unsuccessfully with his powerful Viceroys, who aimed at independent authority, and reduced to a pageant by his Vizier Shuja Ood-Dowla, who held paramount influence in the State, first came over to the British after the battle of Buxar in October, 1764. The Emperor grateful for the services rendered to him by the English East India Company, conferred upon them, on the 12th of August, 1765, the Dewanee of the Provinces of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, and confirmed certain other possessions at that time held by the Hon'ble Company under grants from the Soobehdars of Bengal, the Deccan and the Carnatic.

In the following year, however, Shah Alum, then residing at Allahabad, becoming dissatisfied with the Treaty concluded by the British Government with the Vizier, made overtures to the Mahrattas to be taken under their protection, and he finally joined them in 1771, when he was restored to the throne of Delhie.

The Emperor having thus voluntarily severed his connexion with the British Government, continued a mere cypher in his capital in the hands of the Mahrattas until 1803. In that year the British Army took the field against the Mahrattas, and it being considered of high political importance to secure the person and nominal authority of the Moghul, Lord Wellesley offered the Emperor British protection, and promised adequate provision for the support of His Majesty and family, and for the maintenance of his household.



The battle of Delhie was fought on the 11th of September, 1803, and on the 16th of that month, the released Emperor came under British protection without any specific stipulation, and went through the form of delivering over the territory to our Government—a ceremony quite unnecessary, but which was evidently allowed by Lord Lake out of consideration to the feelings of the fallen monarch, and with the view of gratifying all classes of people in India, who continued to acknowledge his nominal Sovereignty notwithstanding His Majesty's total deprivation of real power, dominion and authority.

The circumstances under which the Emperor and the Royal Family came under the protection of the British Government, imposed no further obligation on it than to relieve them from the embarrassment, distress, and degradation to which they had been subjected under the Mahratta rule. The manner in which the Royal Family was to be relieved was clearly a question of expediency to our Government combined with a due regard to the comfort, the feelings and the prejudices of the Emperor.

It was accordingly determined to retain for His Majesty's benefit all the territories and resources assigned for his support by the Mahrattas, and to grant in addition such pecuniary provision as, together with the revenues of the assigned lands, might afford an honorable maintenance, and enable His Majesty to support the dignity of the Royal Family. The stipend was originally fixed at 60,000 Rupees per mensem, subject to augmentation if the revenues of the assigned territories admitted of it, and His Majesty had in addition an annual present of 70,000



Rupees by instalments of 10,000 Rupees at each of the seven following festivals, viz.

Mohurram,
Two Eedes,
Noroze,
Bussunt,
Hooly, and
Rumzaun.

The above provision was not considered sufficient by Shah Alum, who applied in July, 1805, for an augmentation. A compliance with His Majesty's request was promised whenever the then financial exigencies of the State ceased to exist.

Shah Alum died on the 19th of November, 1806, and was succeeded by his late Majesty Akbur Shah, when several changes took place in the distribution of the Royal Stipend which was fixed at Rupees 79,800 per mensem, and the annual presents were commuted for a monthly payment of 6,000 Rupees.

The financial difficulties of the State, consequent on war, having ceased to exist, the British Government, in fulfilment of the promise made in 1805 to Shah Alum, increased in the year 1809, the allowance of the Royal Family from Rupees 79,800 to one lac of Rupees per mensem, which sum was fixed without any reference whatever to the produce of the lands termed the assigned territories, as a permanent arrangement, and as fully sufficient for every purposes of comfort and reasonable state, the late Akbur Shah however continued to represent from time to time to the British Agent at his Court his expectation of a further augmentation, but disappointed in the result of his repeated applications, His Majesty, in 1830,



sent the late Rajah Ram Mohun Roy as his Envoy to England. The fruit of this Mission was an addition by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to the Royal Stipend of three lacs a year, in full satisfaction of all claims of every description that the King may be supposed to possess.

His Majesty being considered in his existing stipend to possess abundant means for reasonable expenditure, and sufficient to admit of considerable extravagance, or of amassing wealth, if those who had the control of the Royal purse were so disposed, the British Government, under the discretion given to it by the authorities in England in sanctioning the increase, proposed such a distribution of the additional three lacs as promised to provide adequately for those members of the Royal Family, who are on the receipt of an inferior allowance with reference to their rank and station, and for others who were altogether unprovided for. A portion of the increase was also intended to be appropriated towards the repairs of the Palace and the establishment of a College within its precincts for the education of the Sulateens.

This augmentation, considered unnecessary and an useless waste of the public resources, uncalled for, and ill suited to the state of the public finances, has not yet been issued in consequence of the King disapproving of the proposed distribution, and declining to relinquish all future claims on the British Government. The Hon'ble the Court of Directors in a despatch No. 6 of 1840, dated the 11th February, have notified to the Indian Government that "the King having refused to accept the augmentation on



“ the condition of executing a formal renunciation of
“ all further claims upon the British Government,
“ must be considered as having declined the offered
“ benefit; and that there is no sufficient reason for
“ granting to the poorer members of the family, that
“ portion which it was intended to assign to them
“ out of the additional provision.”

Akbur Shah died on the 28th of September, 1837, and was succeeded by his eldest son, the present King; who, on ascending the throne, assumed the titles of Aboolmozuffur Suraj Ooddeen Mohumud Bahadoor Shah Badsha-i-Ghazee. His Majesty is now about 70 years of age. He adopted the objections of his father to the acceptance of the additional three lacs per annum, on the conditions prescribed, and is at present contemplating the deputation of an Agent to England to represent his case to the Imperial Parliament.

The Heir Apparent is named Mirza Mohumud Dara Bukht Bahadoor. He receives from the King Rupees 5,000 per mensem, and it was proposed to raise this allowance to 7,000 in the event of His Majesty's acceptance of the augmentation. The best feelings do not exist between the King and the Prince, who is 51 years of age and has issue.

The King's movements are confined to the environs of Delhie: all proposed distant excursions are discouraged, probably owing to the homage His Majesty would, on such occasions desire to exact from British

authorities. It has been ruled by the Home Authorities that the Delhie Princes shall not be held entitled to any distinction in tra-

Vide letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, No. 13 of 1834, dated 20th August, para. 19.



velling, and that they should not have permission to leave Delhie, except on the above understanding.

Our Government does not recognise the right of the King of Delhie to confer titles on any Chiefs or

Fort William.
Proceedings 20th
August, 1832.

Vide Orders of Government of 27th February, 1828.

Princes dependent upon or in alliance with the British Government, and it has also disallowed the King's proposition for introducing his measures and currency. These are privileges attached to sovereignty, which the British Government now possess : and it is expedient that the powers formerly exercised by the Crowned Head of Hindoostan should gradually be reduced to a scale compatible with the present dependent state of the Tymoor dynasty,—but though reduced even long before British supremacy to a mere cypher in the political world, the King still entertains the most ridiculous notions of his importance. Hence his disinclination to meet the Governor General of India on a footing of equality.

To evincethe reverence and respect, and to maintain the outward forms of Sovereignty to which the Kings of Delhie had been accustomed, the presentation of Nuzzurs to His Majesty, the Queen, and the Heir Apparent, were at first countenanced. In 1822, the Nuzzurs usually presented by the Commander in Chief on occasions of His Excellency's visiting the Imperial City, were discontinued. In 1827, the Nuzzurs to the King, through the Resident on the part of the Head of the British Government, were likewise discontinued. In 1836 the presentation of Nuzzurs by British Officers was confined to the Agent at Delhie, and the Commandant of the Palace



Guards, and limited to the King, Queen, and Heir Apparent. Soon after Nuzzurs to the Queen were prohibited, and in 1843, the practice of presenting Nuzzurs and receiving Khilluts by any British Officer whatsoever, was entirely discontinued. This measure was dictated to the British Government by a regard for its dignity, but that His Majesty may not suffer in his income, a sum of 10,000 Rupees per annum was ordered to be paid to the King in equal monthly proportions in commutation of Nuzzurs.

His Majesty controls the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice within the precincts of the Royal Palace, consulting the British Agent at Delhie in the disposal of all important cases. The ordinary tribunals of the Province have no jurisdiction therein and the Royal Palace in respect to all events that occur, and all persons who reside therein, is regarded as a foreign and independent territory. The residents of the Palace become amenable in their persons to the established Courts of Civil and Criminal Justice on leaving the precincts of the Palace, but from this liability the King and the Heir Apparent are exempt. The sons and brothers of the reigning or any former Kings, are also exempt in their persons from the processes of the Civil, but not from those of the Criminal Court, which are served on them through the British Agent with delicacy and due regard to their station.

Civil suits regarding property lying beyond the precincts of the Palace and otherwise cognizable by the Established Courts, to which the King, the Heir Apparent or other privileged persons may be parties, are instituted or defended by the British Agent on their behalf.

His Majesty and several Members of the Royal Family possess Crown lands besides their stipendiary allowance; these possessions are denominated "Taiool," and are not interfered with.

It was decided on the 1st of February, 1828, that all Jagheer and Taiool lands in the actual possession of the King of Delhie, or the Members of the Royal Family, on that date, were to be continued in perpetuity without reference to the tenure under which they may be held. The reigning King has only a life interest in the Royal domain. His Majesty has not the power to assign away the revenues of these Crown lands beyond the period of his own life, but he is the judge of the effect to be given to the Royal grants made by himself or by his predecessors of any part of such domain. Claims founded on such grants are subject to the decision of His Majesty, and are not cognizable by the ordinary Courts of Justice. All other claims against the grantees or agents of His Majesty are cognizable by the Civil or Criminal Courts, but the processes of such Courts, if the persons be residing within the Palace, are served through the British Agent. These Crown lands are sadly mismanaged and rack-rented by Farmers, and it would prove a blessing to the cultivating classes, if our Government undertook their revenue management.

BULLUBGURH.

RAJAH NAHUR SINGH.

When we took Delhie, Rajah Heerah Singh and Rajah Bahadoor Singh held the Pergunnah of Furreed-



abad, in virtue of the offices of Foujdar of the environs of the Imperial City, and Killehdar of the Fort of Bullubgurh.

Sir David Ochterlony ejected Rajah Heera Singh, and by a Sunnud, dated 12th December, 1804, confirmed Rajah Bahadoor Singh in the possession of Furreedabad and the Fort of Bullubgurh, as also in the office of Foujdar of the environs of Delhie. Thus Furreedabad was considered a grant for the maintenance of a Police Establishment for the environs of Delhie.

General Lord Lake subsequently, i. e. on the 11th of November, 1805, granted Pergunnah Palee Pakul to Rajah Bahadoor Singh for life, to cover the expense of a Police Establishment to be maintained for the protection of person and property, on the road between Delhie and Pulwul. This Pergunnah, though expressly granted for the life of Bahadoor Singh, was, on the recommendation of the Residents at Delhie, continued successively to Rajahs Narain Sing, Unroodh Singh, Saheb Singh and Ram Singh, and was only resumed in 1827, when the Magistrate of Delhie undertook the charge of the Police of the environs of that City. It does not appear when and how Palee Pakul granted specifically for the Road Police, was substituted for Furreedabad, which was held by this family for the support of the Police of the environs of Delhie. The change, however, was made, and probably owing to the latter being considered the hereditary Estate of the family, the Chieftain was left in possession, chargeable with the care of the Police of the highway from Delhie to Pulwul, which was subsequently commuted to the charge of maintaining the

Vide Agra Proceedings, 18th April, 1835, No. 4, and Order.

Road Police within the limits of his jurisdiction, viz. from Booreea-ka-pool to Mouza Phuthalla, between Sikree and Pulwul, on the high Muttra road.

On the death of Rajah Bahadoor Singh, the original grantee, Rajah Narain Singh succeeded to the Estate; he died in July, 1812, and was succeeded by Unroodh Singh, on whose death in 1819 Saheb Singh, his infant son, was declared successor, and Koor Raj Singh, grand uncle to Saheb Singh, was appointed guardian to the child and manager of the territory.

Hitherto the succession was in a direct line, but Saheb Singh dying in tender age in 1825, his uncle Ram Singh, brother to Rajah Unroodh Singh, succeeded to the Chieftainship, and on his death in 1829, was succeeded by his infant son, the present Chief, Rajah Nahur Singh, who was at that time three years of age.

Ranee Deo Koonwur, widow of Rajah Unroodh, Singh and mother of Nahur Singh, became Regent, and governed pretty well until incapacitated by age, when the affairs fell into the hands of Ubhi Ram and Pirthee Singh, her Ministers, through whose mismanagement, debts were contracted on account of the Estate.

In 1839, Ubhi Ram was dismissed and, Newul Singh, the maternal uncle of Nahur Singh, having come into power, he ejected Pirthee Singh also, and in conjunction with Rampurshaud, nephew to Deo Koonwur, became the virtual ruler, although all acts continued to be done in the name of Rajah Nahur Singh.

In 1840, Newul Singh becoming absolute, disputes ran high, and disorganization increasing, the British Agent was appealed to, and our interference sought.



Enquiries were instituted through a Special Commissioner deputed to Bullubgurh, and the management of the territory was experimentally intrusted to Koor Madho Singh, a grand nephew of Rajah Bahadur Singh, the first Chief,—but the plan failed and Pergunnah Furreedabad was taken under direct British management—the young Rajah, however, remonstrated against this arrangement, and as he had attained his majority and urged his competency to manage his own affairs, the territory was restored to him.

Pergunnah Furreedabad is estimated to yield about Rupees 1,60,000 per annum, and the annual disbursements are estimated at Rupees 1,30,000. The debts of the State were ascertained in 1841 to amount to about a lac of Rupees. The Chief maintains a small body of infantry, accoutred and disciplined like our native troops.

Whatever unknown grants the Chief of Bullubgurh may hold from former rulers, he possesses none from the British Government of an hereditary nature, though it appears from the records that it was intended to assign to him the Pergunnah of Furreedabad in perpetuity; this intention however was not carried into effect, because the Agent, who had been called upon to submit a draft of the Sunnud, never did so.

Although the title of this Rajah to be regarded as an independent Chief is questionable, still our never having exercised any control within the territory, either in Civil or Criminal matters, must be held as a tacit admission of his independent right.

Claims were preferred by Koor Madho Singh and Koor Beeje Singh, grand nephews of the original

grantee Rajah Bahadoor Singh, to share in the Bullubgurh Jagheer ; but as our grant of the domain was to Bahadoor Singh in sole propriety, and it had descended exclusively to his offspring, none of his six brothers having had any share therein, the claims were deemed inadmissible ; but the right of the parties to a provision from the Chief was admitted, and they are now in the receipt of an allowance of 2,000 Rupees per annum, besides a house at Delhie.

DOOJANA.

NUWAB DOONDEE KHAN.

This Jagheer is held by an Affghan family on condition of Military service.

Nuwab Ubdoos Summud Khan was a Rissaldar in the service of Dowlut Rao Scindea, and came over to the British Government during the Mahratta War in 1804 ; and for the attachment he evinced to us obtained from His Excellency General Lord Lake, the grant of the Tuppa Bohoo Nahur Jul, in the Pergunnah of Dadree, District Delhie, for the lives of his sons Gholam Mohummud Khan and Doondee Khan.

This life grant was dated the 10th of March 1806. On the 4th of May following, the Governor General, Sir G. H. Barlow, altered the grant to perpetuity, and added to it several Estates in the Hurreeanah territory, subject to the condition of fidelity and allegiance to the British Government, and of furnishing 200 horse, on demand, for the public service.



Ubdoo Summud Khan, however, having failed in his attempts to manage the Jagheer assigned to him in the Hurreeanah territory, voluntarily relinquished it, and on the 25th of June, 1811, obtained in lieu the grant of the villages of Doojana and Mehrana, in the Rohtuck District, and these with Tuppa Bohoo Nahur Jul, originally granted, now comprise the Jagheer of this family.

Ubdoo Summud Khan, as has already been remarked, had two sons, Gholam Mohummud Khan and Doondee Khan, the former died in 1823, during the life time of his father; on whose death in 1825, Doondee Khan, the second son, succeeded to the possessions, and is at present the Jagheerdar.

A claim was advanced to the Jagheer by Ameer Mohummud Khan, son of Gholam Mohummud Khan; but as Doondee Khan's succession was in strict conformity with the tenets of the Mahomedan Law, Ameer Mohummud's pretensions were deemed untenable.

FEROZEPORE AND LOHAROO.

AMEENOODDEEN KHAN AND ZEEAOODDEEN KHAN.

Nuwab Ahmud Buksh Khan was in the confidence of the Chief of Ulwur and Macherry. He joined Lord Lake as Vakeel on the part of Rao Rajah Bukhtawur Singh; and in his negotiations gave so much satisfaction to both the Rajah and the General, that on the cession by us of fourteen Per-



gunnahs to the Chief of Ulwur, Buktawur Singh granted the Pergunnah of Loharoo (which had thus become an integral portion of the Ulwur principality,) to Ahmud Buksh Khan in perpetuity; while Lord Lake bestowed upon him the Pergunnah of Ferozepore, &c. in similar tenure, subject to the condition of his furnishing 50 horse whenever called upon, and supporting the relatives and dependents of Mirza Nusseeroolla Beg Khan. This grant was renewed and confirmed by Government on the 4th of May, 1806.

Vide Appen-
dix No. 30.

Ahmud Buksh Khan subsequently played a high political game in Ulwur, and an attempt on his life by the adverse party only induced him to fly that territory. He died in 1827, and was succeeded by his eldest son Shumsooddeen Khan, who was executed at Delhie, in the year 1835, for the murder of Mr. W. Fraser, the Agent at that place.

Ahmud Buksh Khan, during his life time, took a renewed grant from the Ulwur Chief for Pergunnah Loharoo, in the name of his eldest son Shumsooddeen, and caused him to execute a document ceding it to his two younger brothers, Ameenoodden Khan and Zeaooddeen Khan, as an equivalent for their claims on the family property. But after Ahmud Buksh Khan's death, much family dissensions took place, Pergunnah Loharoo was restored to Shumsooddeen in 1833, and these young men had to put their claims into Court. Shumsooddeen Khan's implication, however, in the murder of the late Mr. W. Fraser, his execution and the attachment of his Jagheers, led to these junior members of the family obtaining justice without having to wait the result of the tedious process of a law



suit : conformably with the engagements above alluded to, Loharoo was made over to Ameenooddeen Khan and Zeaooddeen Khan on their withdrawing their suit in Court.

Pergunnah Ferozepore was confiscated. The Rao Rajah of Ulwur claimed the reversion of Loharoo as soon as he was apprised of the seizure of Shumsooddeen's Estate ; and on learning that Pergunnah Loharoo had been made over by our Government to the younger sons of Ahmud Buksh Khan, he desired to have Ferozepore in exchange ; but as the grants both by his father and himself were in perpetuity, his pretensions were considered undeserving of notice.

FURRUCKNUGGUR.

NUWAB YACOOB ALLY KHAN.

This independent Chieftainship, comprising a few villages situated in the heart of the Jhujjur Ilaqa, is held by a Beloch family. On our acquiring supremacy in the Delhie territory, we found Mozuffer Khan in possession, and respected his rights in subsequently giving away Jhujjur to the Bhuraitch family. Mozuffer Khan from imbecility and loss of sight having become incapable of administering to the affairs of this Jagheer, his eldest son, Yacoob Ally Khan, was appointed regent by the British Government, and he succeeded to the Estate on the death of his father, which took place at Delhie on the 6th of December, 1842.



The undermentioned three Jagheers are held by the Bhuraitch family, on condition of military service.

JHUJJUR.

NUWAB FYZE ALLY KHAN.

Vide Appen-
dix No. 31.

The grant on the part of the British Government was originally in favor of Nuwab Nijabut Ally Khan and his relatives* who had come over to General Lord Lake during the Mahratta war, and obtained from His Excellency this Jagheer, which, on the 4th May, 1806, was assigned in perpetuity to the grantees by the Governor General, Sir G. H. Barlow, on condition of fidelity and the furnishing of 400 horsemen, when demanded by the British Government on occasions of emergency.

Notwithstanding the above condition, the Nuwab appears to have placed 400 horse at the disposal of the Civil authorities at Delhie,—and the entire Bhuraitch contingent, until very lately, were employed in the ordinary Police and Revenue duties of the territory. This objectionable practice was partly put a stop to by the concentration, at Hansi, of a portion of the Contingent, which was placed under the command of the late Colonel Skinner, with the view of their being maintained in a state of military discipline. The residue still continues to be employed as before.

* Mohumud Ismael Khan, brother, vide Bahadoorgurh; Fyze Tulab Khan, brother-in-law, vide Patowdhee; Fyze Mohummud Khan, son.



On the death of Nuwab Nijabut Ally Khan, Fyze Mohummud Khan, his son, succeeded to the Jagheer. He died on the 16th of October, 1835, and was succeeded by his son Fyze Ally Khan, the present Chief, to whom the family titles have been continued. He is considered a Chief of the 3d class, and his titles are "Usud ood Dowlah, Moomtaz ool Moolk, Nuwab Fyze Ally Khan Bahadoor, Huzubr Jung." He is about 33 years of age, and has three sons by two wives; the eldest by the first wife is named Abdool Ruhman Khan, and is stated to be 15 years old.

This Jagheer is estimated to yield about six lacs of Rupees per annum, and independent of the 400 horse placed at our disposal, the Nuwab maintains a respectable force in his territory, which is creditably managed.

Hussun Ally Khan, uncle to the present Chief, has a pecuniary allowance from him of Rupees 3,000 per mensem, but he is dissatisfied, and claims a share in the Estate.

BAHADOORGURH.

NUWAB BAHADOOR JUNG KHAN BAHADOOR.

This Jagheer was included in the Jhujjur grant, but specifically in favor of Mohummud Ismael Khan, brother to Nuwab Nijabut Ally Khan. Vide Appendix No. 31.

Ismael Khan had certain other villages granted to him, and his nephew Fyze Mohummud Khan conjointly, for the maintenance of their respective horse, but the present Chief only possesses the personal



Jagheer of his father. The Jhujjur Nuwab, agree-
ably to a private arrangement, fur-
nishes the quota (125) of Bhuraitch
horse, and retains the territory (Per-
gunnah Dadur) specially granted for its maintenance.

Vide Fort William,
Consultation, 27th
June 1828, Nos. 36
to 38.

Mohummud Ismael Khan died when his son, the
present Chief, was under age; the territory accord-
ingly was intrusted to his cousin Fyze Mohummud
Khan. Bahadoor Jung Khan, on attaining majority,
obtained possession of his paternal Estate in January
1823. Subsequently in 1824, the disarrangement of
his affairs led to the territory being a second time
transferred to Fyze Mohummud Khan for eleven
years; but as it appeared that the rights and interests
of Bahadoor Jung Khan had not been sufficiently
consulted in the above arrangement, it was cancelled
by us in 1828, and ever since Bahadoor Jung Khan
has been in possession. He is now about 39 years
of age; and having no issue, is supposed to entertain
the intention of adopting one of the sons of his
second cousin Fyze Ally Khan, the Chief of Jhujjur.

Our grant was in favor of Mohummud Ismael
Khan and heirs male of his body, "Nuslun bad
Nusul." The right of succession, therefore, of the
adopted son of Bahadoor Jung Khan (should the
adoption take place), will be a matter for considera-
tion.

Bahadoorgurh, situated within 24 miles of Delhie,
on the high road to Hansi, Hissar, &c., possesses
great commercial advantages, and is a flourishing
town. The Chief maintains some state and force,
not incompatible with his income, which is estimated



DELHIE. PATOWDHEE. DEYRAH DHOON. GURHWAL. 87

at about a lac and thirty thousand Rupees per annum. Bahadoor Jung Khan has an only brother by name Shere Jung Khan, who has a pensionary allowance from his brother of Rupees 14,000 per annum.

PATOWDHEE.

MOHUMUD AKBUR ALLY KHAN.

This Jagheer, though included in the Jhujjur grant, was personal to Fyze Tulub Khan, brother-in-law to Nuwab Nijabut Ally Khan. Its revenue is estimated at about fifty thousand Rupees, and like Furrucknuggur it is situated in the heart of the Jhujjur territory. Vide Appendix No. 31.

On the death of Fyze Tulub Khan, his son Mohumud Akbur Ally Khan, the present Chief, succeeded to the Jagheer. He is stated to be about 33 years of age, and had a son born to him in 1839, whose recognition as his successor he was anxious to obtain ; but the application being unprecedented in cases of petty Jagheerdars, was not complied with.

DEYRAH DHOON.

GURHWAL.

RAJAH SOODURSUN SAH BAHADOOR.

This is the only Chief under the Deyrah Dhoon Agency : the extent of his territory is about 4,500

square miles, and it is estimated to yield about a lac of Rupees per annum ; the Rajah has fixed his residence at a place called Teerree.

During the first Goorkha invasion, Purdeewun Sah was the Rajah of Gurhwal, he was slain, and his son Soodursun Sah fled with his family to the plains. At the termination of the Goorkha War, waged with the British Government in 1814-15, Soodursun Sah was restored by us to the sovereignty of a portion of the hereditary possessions of his family. The portion of the Gurhwal territory retained by us, is the districts situated to the eastward above the confluence of the river Mundagunnee with Alikanunda, also the Deyrah Dhoon and the Pergunnah of Raeengurh.

Vide Appen-
dix No. 32.

The British Government's grant to Soodursun Sah is a free gift in perpetuity, and dated the 4th March, 1820. By it, undisturbed possession and protection from enemies were guaranteed to him, subject to the undermentioned conditions.

- 1st. The abolition of the Slave Trade;
- 2d. The furnishing of Begaur and supplies for British troops to the extent of the Rajah's ability;
- 3d. To allow Free Trade; and
- 4th. The Rajah not to alienate or mortgage any part of his possessions, without the knowledge and consent of the British Government.

The first condition did not appear to have been strictly attended to, as the subject was urged upon the Rajah in 1835-36. But on the second point the Rajah has more than once evinced a disposition to be of service.

The Rajah's right to the forest lands of Sunkote was admitted in 1837; but with the view of limiting



his jurisdiction to the foot of the hills, a pecuniary allowance was made to him in lieu of manorial dues, arising from the forest produce of that Pergunnah.

The Rajah twice made overtures in 1831 and 1839 to obtain the farm of Sreenuggur, professedly because the place was once his family possessions and seat, but virtually on account of the Hindoo shrines it contains, which, as the Ruler of the place, would attach a degree of sanctity to his name, and tend to his fame being spread far and wide. This, however ostentatious, is a harmless desire, yet, the solicited grant was barred by our recognition of the rights of the occupant landholders,—the Rajah's application was therefore refused in both instances.

FURRUCKABAD.

NUWAB RAEES.

TUJUMMOOL HOSSEIN KHAN BAHADOOR.

Our treaty with the Nuwab of Furruckabad, Imdad Hossein Khan, is dated the 4th of June, 1802. Vide Appendix No. 33.
By it the Nuwab ceded to the Hon'ble the East India Company, in perpetual sovereignty, the province of Furruckabad and its dependencies, in commutation of the tribute of four lacs and a half formerly payable by him to the Nuwab Vizier, and which formed part of the cessions made by the Oudh to the British Government in 1801, and in lieu of an allowance of Rupees 9,000 per mensem settled upon him, his heirs,

and successors, with a guarantee that the stipend should not be subjected to any diminution from any cause whatsoever. This was the full extent of the pecuniary benefit we contemplated in favor of the Nuwab in our engagements.

We further provided for the relatives, dependents, and servants of the Nuwab, by stipends to the extent of nearly a lac and eighty thousand Rupees per annum. Out of this sum upwards of forty-four thousand were charitable allowances, subject to revision like other revenue pensions under our Regulations; and sixty-eight thousand Rupees were called "zeehuq pensions." These are of two classes, with and without condition of service; the former is resumable on lapses or at the pleasure of the Nuwab, the latter is hereditary. Notwithstanding that such could not have been originally intended, lapses of service-stipends have been appropriated to the benefit of the Nuwab. The former class of stipends having been granted with the view of conciliating the Puthan families to the transfer, have been decided not only to be hereditary, but to be liable to division amongst the heirs of the original grantees, according to the Mahomedan Law of Succession.

Vide Reg. II. 1803.

The Nuwab is exempt from the jurisdiction of our Courts, but his connexions and dependents being undefined, complaints against them are in the first instance referred to the Nuwab, and our Courts possess an appellate authority.

The Nuwab is commonly called the "Nuwab Raees," and the titles of the present Nuwab Tujum-



mool Hossein Khan, are Nusseerood Dowlah Moeyzum-ool-Moolk Tujummool Hossein Khan Bahadoor Zuffer Jung Sepah Surdar Zuffer Iktidar.

Nuwab Imdad Hossein Khan died on the 1st of February, 1813, and was succeeded by his son Khadim Hossein Khan, who died at Delhie on the 9th of July, 1823, and his son Tujummool Hossein Khan is the present Nuwab Raees. He is about 22 years of age.

By the 4th Article of the Treaty we guaranteed to Imdad Hossein Khan certain hereditary gardens in the village of Sereyah Neeamutpore, and forfeited houses in Furruckabad, provided there were no legal claimants with respect to the latter; and by the 8th Article we guaranteed the continuance of the rent free lands, Jagheers and pensions established prior to the death of Mozuffer Jung, who was the grandson of Mahomed Khan Bungush, the founder of the Affghan principality of Furruckabad.

There are several petty Jagheers held in perpetuity in the District of Furruckabad,—they cannot be alienated or sold under decrees of Court, but their proceeds during the life time of the incumbents, who may be liable, may be attached without injury to the tenure itself.

LOODIANAH.

ALOO.

SIRDAR NAHAL SINGH.

This domain, like the rest of the Sikh Protected States, is held under our guarantee and protection,

Vide Appen-
dix No. 34.

but the Chief is considered independent within his own jurisdiction. Futteh Singh, the Chief, who first came under our protection, having fled from the Punjab in 1826, his trans-Sutlege possessions were seized by the late Maharajah Runjeet Singh, who, however, five years afterwards, granted the same in Jagheer to Futteh Singh's second son by name Amur Singh.

Futteh Singh died on the 21st of October, 1836, and was succeeded by his eldest son, the present Chief, Nahal Singh.

The possessions of this Chieftain are interspersed among the Protected States, and comprise ten distinct holdings, the principal two of which border on the River Sutlege. In 1832, the Aloo Domain contained 452 and half villages, and yielded a revenue of 3,62,000. In 1842 the income was estimated at four lacs of Rupees, and allowing one Suwar to a revenue of 500 Rupees, (a calculation by which the Ruler of Lahore levies his quota of horse,) this State is capable of furnishing, on emergencies, a force of 800 horse.

BAHAWULPORE.

NUWAB MOHUMMUD BAHAWUL KHAN BAHADOOR.

This principality situated on the left bank of the Sutlege extends from the Loodianah territory to the River Indus at the point where the tributary streams of the Punjab disembogue into it, and is at present possessed by Nuwab Mohummud Bahawul Khan



Bahadoor, Ubbassee, son of Nuwab Mohummud Sadiq Khan. The titles of the present Chief are Rookunood Dowlah Nusrut Jung Hafiz ool Moolk Mookhlis ood Dowlah. The term "Ubbas" denotes his native country.

The Nuwab's family consists of six sons. The Heir Apparent named Hajee Khan, is about 22 years of age. Mohummud Khan the 2d is his father's favorite. The names of the remaining four sons are Saâdut Yar Khan, Abdoola Khan, Gool Mohummud Khan and Mobarik Khan. Neither the sons nor the relations of the Nuwab can visit any place without his permission.

The Nuwab's troops consist of 600 horse and upwards of 3,000 infantry, the latter divided into battalions, one of which is commanded by an European gentleman named McPherson, who formerly belonged to the Nizam's Army. The Khas Sowars receive from 7 to 50 Rupees a month and are found in rations and horses. Those who have their own horses draw from 10 to 15 Rupees a month. The infantry is paid from 3 Rupees 12 Annas to 6 Rupees per mensem of the Ahmudpore coin, equivalent to 11 Annas of the Company's Rupee. All payments to his troops, household and Officers of State, are made by the Nuwab partly in grain and partly in cash.

It would appear that our first friendly intercourse with the Ruler of Bahawulpore, who is styled the Chief of Daoodpootra (a place some miles below Bahawulpore,) dates from the Hon'ble Mountstuart Elphinstone's Mission to Cabul in 1808-9. Since then, this Ruler has on every occasion evinced the



utmost cordiality towards, and a marked deference to the wishes, of the British Government.

Vide Appendix No. 35.

In 1833, Lieutenant Colonel Sir Claude Wade, then Political Agent at Loodianah, was deputed to Bahawulpore for the purpose of concerting measures for the opening of the trade and navigation of the Rivers Indus and Sutlege. The result was the conclusion of the "Indus Toll Treaty" with this State, dated the 22d February, 1833, by which after the usual pledges of friendship and alliance, the British Government engaged not to interfere with the possessions of the Nuwab, who, both in the internal administration of his Government, and the exercise of sovereign rights over his subjects, was declared independent. The unmolested transit of merchandize by the Indus and Sutlege and through the Bahawulpore Territory was guaranteed by the Nuwab, and an equitable scale of Tariff to be levied at "Mithinkot," on the Indus, and at "Hurreekee" on the Sutlege, was agreed upon, and merchants frequenting that route were to have every protection.

The Nuwab has recently lowered the duties levied upon the river and upon the transit of foreign goods through his territories, and has commenced sinking wells and establishing Suracees along the route towards Sirsa, which will prove great conveniences to travellers in the halting places in the desert. It is understood that the Nuwab contemplates still further reductions of the taxes on trade, but much cannot be expected from him in this respect, as he is entirely dependent for specie on his receipts from customs. The Nuwab collects his land revenue in kind, his



share varies from 1-4th to 1-6th of the produce, which arrangement has this advantage that arrears or heavy balances are avoided.

Our treaty of friendship, alliance and unity of interests was renewed with the Nuwab, his heirs and successors under date the 5th of October, 1838, on the occasion of the Cabul Expedition. The British Government by this second treaty engaged to protect the principality and territory of Bahawulpore, and the Nuwab, his heirs and successors bound themselves to act in subordinate co-operation to our Government; to acknowledge British Supremacy, and to have no connexion with any other Chiefs or States, and not to enter into any negotiations with any Chief or State without the knowledge and sanction of the British Government. The Nuwab, his heirs and successors, on the one hand, were recognised as absolute Rulers of their country, and British jurisdiction was not to be introduced into the principality of Bahawulpore; while on the other, the Ruler of Bahawulpore engaged for himself, his heirs and successors, not to commit aggressions on any one; to submit all differences and disputes for the arbitration and award of our Government, and at its requisition to furnish troops according to his means.

Vide Appendix No. 35.

The Nuwab during our Military operations beyond the Indus in 1839, afforded every facility and aid in the passage of troops and in the procuring of supplies within his territory; and as already remarked, he has invariably evinced much good will and cordiality towards the British Government, which marked its sense of the friendly feeling, by the grant to the Nuwab of certain lands between Subzulkote (the

Eastern boundary of Scinde) and Roree, and arrangements are in progress to grant him more lands in the same direction to enable him still further to extend his territory towards Roree.

In carrying out the provisions of Act No. XIV. of 1843, it became desirable to extend, if possible, our line of Customs Chokeys to the left bank of the River Sutlege, but as the territory from the Aboohur Frontier to the Sutlege, belonged to the Bahawulpore State, Mr. R. N. C. Hamilton was sent in January, 1844, on a special mission to Bahawulpore, with the view of obtaining the cession of this intermediate territory. The object of the mission was readily met by the Nuwab, who made over to the British Government in February following, in free gift, the desired strip of land.

The ceded land denominated Pergunnah "Wuttoo," has been annexed to the District of Sirsa, and the British boundary now commences from the bank of the River Ghara, and passing between the villages of Gunjbuksh Chishtee on the British side, and Ghousa Salunka on that of Bahawulpore, to a point two miles east of the village of Jeejul, terminates at the northern boundary of the Aboohur District. Our Customs Preventive Line has been completed to the Sutlege, and the establishment of a Ferry across that River within the British boundary, which is contemplated, will, it is expected, lead the Mooltan trade direct from Pak Puttun to Sirsa.



FEROZEPORE.

This is one of the Protected Sikh States, which on failure of heirs lapsed to the British Government. Goorbuksh Singh was the founder of Ferozepore, and on his death was succeeded by his son Dhunna Singh, who again was succeeded by his widow Sirdarnee Luchmun Koor, who was the last holder of the Chieftainship.

Ferozepore, from its situation on the left bank of the Sutlej, offers an advantageous position for a frontier military post, and owing to our late operations in the north-west, has emerged from a village town to a populous place.

Bughail Singh, and after him, his sons Chunda Singh and Jhunda Singh, advanced claims to this Estate, but Bughail Singh's father Doonah Singh, the uterine-brother of Dhunna Singh, had possessions on the northern bank of the Sutlej, assigned to him by his father Goorbuksh Singh, who made over Ferozepore and its lands as a separate allotment and distinct tenure to his second son Dhunna Singh ; thus constituting according to the Hindoo law and Sikh customs, two separate and distinct families.

Accordingly on Dhunna Singh's death, this separated portion of Goorbuksh Singh's acquisition, came into the possession of his wife Luchmun Koor, and on her decease lapsed to our Government. The nephews of Dhunna Singh had clearly no right to this separated property of their uncle, and their claim was accordingly disallowed.

LOODIANAH.

This Pergunnah formed part of the possessions of the Jheend Rajah. It was acquired by the descendants of Gujput Singh prior to our treaty with the Ruler of the Punjab in 1809, and as such, lapsed to the British Government on the death of Rajah Sungut Singh. Pensions aggregating Rupees 1,378-10-3 per annum, are payable from the revenues of this Pergunnah to certain Fakeers, Sadhs, &c., to whom they had been granted for life by the Jheend Chieftains.

SAUGOR AND NERBUDDA TERRITORIES.

Under the Saugor Agency there is but one independent territory of note, viz. Rewah. The rest are petty Jagheers held under our grants. These dependent Chieftains are left in the uncontrolled internal management of their Estates; but with reference to their tenures, direct interference, nay dispossession altogether, would be justifiable in case of glaring misconduct in the exercise of the power intrusted to them.

On our assumption of this country we set apart two lacs and a half from the Saugor revenues, as a fund to provide for the officers and adherents of the former Government, who thus became life pensioners of this fund, but in most cases of lapses, owing to the indigence of the families of incumbents, a moiety or a portion of the stipend, as originally intended, has been continued to them for life.



The distribution was as follows :

Rookma Bae, widow of Rughoonath Rao, eldest son of the first Chief of Saugor,	
Ballajee Punt, ...	94,000
Rao Benaik Rao, Minister, ...	47,000
Various public officers and pensioners of the former managers of Saugor,.....	1,08,847
	2,49,847
Surplus unappropriated,.....	153
Rs.....	2,50,000

The lapses of these pensions went to Nana Gobind Rao (second son of Ballajee Punt, and joint member, with his sister-in-law Bookma Bae of the former Government of Saugor) during his life. Since his death in October, 1822, the pensions have lapsed to us. Gobind Rao also received, during his life, the surplus revenue of Saugor, calculated at Rupees 1,18,360 per annum.

Vide Appen-
dix No. 36.

The allowance of Rupees 94,000 per annum assigned to the Bae Saheba of Saugor, was intended for the support of herself and dependents. The grant was for the life of the Bae, because she was not considered to possess an hereditary title to the Chieftainship of the Saugor District.

The Bae had no children, and adopted a boy, whom she named Bulwunt Rao, but this adoption, in consequence of her being only a life pensioner, was not recognised by us, though the Bae had urged the point during her life.

The Bae Saheba died on the 10th of August, 1837, when the whole of her stipend was resumed; but as,



independent of her adopted child, she left unprovided a number of servants and retainers, who had been attached to her the greater part of her life, an allowance of 10,000 Rupees per annum was granted to Bulwunt Rao, as the head of the dependents of the late Bae, for his and their joint benefit, with the clear understanding that the provision was made for him in the above capacity and not as the adopted son of the late Bae Saheba.

The pension of Rupees 47,000 granted to the Minister Rao Benaik Rao, was also resumed on his death, and a moiety continued to his children for their lives.

The residue being distributed in numerous shares amongst indigent people, cannot be expected to be either quickly or considerably diminished.

REWAH AND MOOKUNDPORE.

MAHARAJAH BISHONATH SINGH BAHADOOR.

Vide Appendix No. 37.

Our first treaty with this independent State is dated the 5th October 1812, and was concluded with Rajah Jey Singh Deo, his heirs and successors. It was styled a treaty of friendship and of defensive alliance. By it, we acknowledged the Rajah's right to, and supremacy within, the territories possessed by him, and guaranteed his possessions from foreign aggression. The Rajah can claim the aid of British troops for the protection of his territory, and he is bound to meet our requisitions for his troops who are



to act in subordinate co-operation. In cases of disputes with other powers, the Rajah is to abide by the award of the British Government, to which all such cases are to be referred for arbitration or decision. The delivery of enemies, rebels and criminals, is binding on the Rajah, without the condition being mutual, and our Government reserved to itself the power of detaching its troops into the Rewah territories for the purpose of guarding against the advance, or intercepting the retreat of an enemy.

The Rajah having failed in his engagements, criminals and offenders having repeatedly found refuge with impunity in his territories, and Lal Zubberdust Singh, the Jagheerdar of Chourhat, a feudatory of Rewah, having refused permission to the establishment of our Dāk through his Jagheer, the British Government was compelled, in vindication of its rights and authority, and for obtaining security for the due fulfilment of the terms of the treaty prospectively, to have recourse to arms—when the Rajah solicited and obtained a suspension of hostilities, and came into the British camp unconditionally, and having expressed his contrition, a second treaty was concluded with him on the 2d of June, 1813, by which the conditions of the first treaty were confirmed, he relinquished political relations with all foreign States and Native Chiefs; engaged to receive and permit to remain at his place of residence, a news writer or any other agent on the part of the British Government, and to allow Dāks to be established through his territories in any direction that might be deemed necessary. He acknowledged the right of the British Government to punish his feudatories in

Vide Appen-
dix No. 37.



the event of his inability to do so, and agreed to permit our troops or police officers to pursue criminals and offenders into his territories, and to afford every aid to them for the apprehension of such criminals. The Rajah further engaged not to molest or retaliate upon any of his feudatories who had been friendly to the British Government, and indemnified us for the expences of our military operations.

During the above mentioned temporary secession of hostilities, a detachment of our troops escorting military stores, were treacherously and in direct violation of the armistice attacked and cut off near the village of Suttenee, in the Singrownah District of Rewah. The Rajah solemnly disavowed all knowledge or participation in the above atrocious act, and acknowledged the right of the British Government to punish the perpetrators of it in whatever manner and at whatever time it pleased.

In virtue of the above right, we expelled Ruchpal Singh, the Zemeendar of Suttenee, and transferred the proprietary right in the lands to the Government of Rewah on condition that it would not reinstate the banished proprietor, and be responsible to us for the good conduct of the persons whom it may place in possession of the forfeited lands. The Rajah also solemnly pledged himself to protect from injury or molestation all persons who had humanely succoured our wounded Sepoys at Suttenee, and those who were instrumental in identifying the parties who were implicated in that outrage.

The above arrangements formed the basis of a third treaty which is dated the 11th of March, 1814, and which was concluded with Rajah Jey Singh Deo and



his eldest son Baboo Bishonath Singh, who was associated with him in the administration of the Rewah State. On this occasion, the British Government procured for Lal Jugmohun Singh, the Jagheerdar of Semareea, who had heartily espoused our cause from the commencement of our relations with Rewah, exemption from the payment of any portion of the expence of our Military operations exacted from that State, and a guarantee for the unmolested possession of his lands without any change in his feudal relation to Rewah.

Lal Zubberdust Singh, the Jagheerdar of Chourhat, who had opposed the establishment of our Dāk, having voluntarily surrendered himself on terms of unconditional submission, was pardoned and restored to his possessions by the British Government, the State of Rewah being held responsible for his future good conduct.

The guarantee we had procured for the Chief of Semareea was subsequently withdrawn at his own request; and we have now no right to interfere between the Rajah and his feudatories—the principal of whom are the Chiefs of Mhowgunge, Singrowlee, Semareea and Chourhat. Nevertheless in consideration of the active espousal of the British interests by Lal Jugmohun Singh, late Jagheerdar of Semareea, whereby he had afterwards drawn down upon himself the vengeance of the Rajah, it was deemed obligatory to interfere in behalf of the widow, and to demand a suitable provision to be made for her.

Rajah Jey Singh Deo abdicated in favor of his son the present Rajah Bishonath Singh. Jey Singh died in 1834.



104 SAUGOR TERRITORIES. KOOTEE. MYHEEUR.

The Rajah is entitled to a salute of 15 guns and an Istiqbal from the Magistrate of the District he may visit with the permission of the British Government.

Female infanticide is common in the Rewah territory. In compliance with the wishes of the British Government, the Rajah has recently taken steps to suppress the inhuman practice.

KOOTEE.

LAUL DOONIAPUT.

Our grant in favor of Laul Dooniaput for this Jagheer, comprising 82 villages, is dated the 17th of August, 1810. We found him in possession on acquiring Bundelkhund, and confirmed his tenure in perpetuity, subject to the condition of fidelity to us. This Jagheer is situated above the ghats or passes leading from Bundelkhund into the Rewah and Saugor territories.

Vide Appendix No. 38.

MYHEEUR.

THAKOOR BISHUN SINGH—THAKOOR PRAG DOSS.

This Jagheer, comprising 700 villages, and situated above the passes from Bundelkhund into the Saugor and Rewah territories, was originally granted by the Punnah Rajah to Benee Huzooree. When, by the treaty of Bassein, the Bundelkhund province came



into our possession, we found Thakoor Doorjun Singh, the youngest son of Benee Huzooree, in possession of Myheeur, and confirmed* the grant to him in perpetuity, on the usual condition of submission and allegiance. Vide Appendix No. 39.

Doorjun Singh died in 1826, when his two sons Thakoors Bishun Singh and Prag Doss disputed the succession, and appealed to arms. We put an end to the feud by partitioning the territory equally between the two brothers, and they continue in separate possession to this day.

Thakoor Bishun Singh has the town and fortress of Myheeur, with 300 villages; and his younger brother Prag Doss has 400 villages, in consideration of his having relinquished all claim to the fort and buildings in Myheeur. Our grants to these brothers are dated in 1827.

OCHEYRAH.

RAJAH RUGHOBIND SINGH.

When the province of Bughaalkhund, under the treaty with the Peishwa, became an integral portion of the British territory, we found Lal Sheoraj Singh in possession of this Jagheer, and confirmed it to him in perpetuity by our grant, dated the 20th of March, 1809, on condition of obedience and allegiance to the British Government. Vide Appendix No. 40.

Sheoraj Singh was succeeded by his eldest son Bulbhudder Singh. He had a younger brother by

* By Captain Baillie in 1806, and by Government in 1814.

name Juggutdharee Singh, who possessed the separate Jagheer of Kurhaee. Actuated by the most fiend-like passion, Bulbhudder instigated the assassination of his brother. For this crime he was tried by his peers, found guilty, deposed, and condemned to banishment. He is now residing at Allahabad under the surveillance of the Magistrate, and on a life allowance of 500 Rupees per mensem, made to him out of the revenues of Ochevrah.

His son Rughobind Singh being a minor at the period of his father's deposition, we assumed charge of the territory, and directly superintended the education of this young Chief. The result has been most satisfactory. The Jagheer has been improved under careful superintendence, and its future successful management may be augured from the good education and unassuming character of the young Chief.

Rajah Rughobind Singh attained his majority in December, 1838, when he was formally put into possession of the Chieftainship. Our Sunnud is dated the 27th of December, 1838. By it we confirmed the grant of the Jagheer in perpetuity, subject to the usual condition of obedience and allegiance.

The Ochevrah Jagheer comprises 404 villages.

The dependent Jagheer of Kurhaee, which, since Juggutdharee Singh's murder, had been under British management, is now in the possession of the late Jagheerdar's elder widow, who provides for Futteh Sing, the illegitimate son of her husband.

The Rajah of Rewah sought the liberation of Bulbhudder Singh, but as the return of the Ex-Rajah to Ochevrah, it was feared, would be attended with evil



consequences, and the Rewah Chief's intercession on his behalf seemed to be interested, arising evidently in a desire to acquire an improper influence over the State of Occheyrah, his solicitation was not complied with.

SOHAWUL.

LAUL AMAN SINGH.

This Jagheer, comprising 217½ villages, and situated in the pass from Bundelkhund into the Rewah territory, is the hereditary possession of Laul Aman Singh. When the treaty of Bassein gave us a right to the provinces of Bundelkhund and Bughailkhund, we found Aman Singh in occupancy, and confirmed his Jagheer in perpetuity, on account of his submission and allegiance to us, and in reward for the friendly and correct conduct he had invariably manifested since the annexation of the Bundelkhund province to our territories.

Our grant is dated the 18th of July, 1809. Under it the Chief, in all essential matters, both internal and external, is to be guided by the decision of the British Government, and he engages to guard the passes within his Jagheer, facilitate the movements of our troops, and to deliver up any British subjects or criminals who may take refuge in his jurisdiction.

Vide Appendix No. 41.

SUBATHOO.

Vide Appen-
dix No. 42.

Before noticing the several Hill States between the Sutlej and the Jumna, now under the superintendence of the Political Agent at Subathoo, it is necessary to premise that the Goorkhas had ravaged those States, during the years 1811-12 and 13. In 1814, British troops first made their appearance in those regions; and by Sir David Ochterloney's proclamation, dated the 17th of October, 1814, we promised the several Chiefs who would cordially espouse our cause, and assist us to the utmost of their ability in the expulsion of the Goorkhas, to confirm them in their hereditary possessions, and to protect them from future aggressions. But owing to some having fled from the oppression of the Goorkhas, and others being in great awe of the Nepalese Government, or perhaps distrustful of our intentions, very few of the Chieftains entitled themselves to claim the recovery of their ancient lands under the promise made by us at the commencement of the war. All, however, (though most possessing no claim,) returned on the expulsion of the Goorkhas, and partook of the British liberality. A large portion of this region was at our free disposal at the close of the war, and we might have retained it, but a more liberal policy was adopted, and every petty Chieftain—however much he had espoused the cause of the Goorkhas, however much he had hung back at the hour of need—was restored to his ancestral possession, and confirmed in it by our grants in perpetuity, on condition of fealty—subordinate military co-operation whenever called upon, and of making



good roads throughout their territories. This policy was necessary to disabuse the minds of those Chiefs who regarded us and our measures with distrust.

At the present day, a higher value is set on territorial possessions in the hills; and as those petty States can be advantageously managed by our Political Agent on the spot, it is intended to avail ourselves of all lapses, when no other consideration intervenes to induce a departure from such a course of proceeding; with the view of determining upon the political expediency of the measure, enquiries were instituted as to the rule proper to be adopted in the case of the claims of collateral heirs.

Colonel Tapp, without questioning the right of the Paramount Power to dispose of all lapses at pleasure, observed, that the Hindoo Law of Inheritance is generally held good in the hills, and that during the Goorkha usurpation, the lapsed territory was generally given to the nearest of kin, it not being a part of Goorkha policy to undertake the direct management of any of these petty States. But this policy was adopted for the simple reason, that the sovereignty was merely nominal, the Chiefs being made to pay the enacted tribute, which in all cases amounted to as much as could possibly be raised from a rude race of people then under complete military subjugation of a still more barbarous race.

The revenue of the Protected Hill States was estimated in 1836 at Rupees 3,44,200. The gross revenue from the lands reserved by us was estimated at 24,000, and deducting pensions and charges of collection, the net revenue at Rupees 14,000.

The total amount of tribute receivable by us from the Protected Hill States, is Rupees 26,528. It was originally fixed in a stated number of porters to be in constant attendance, but was subsequently commuted to a capitation tax at the rate of 3 Rupees per poll per mensem.

Bussahir is the only principality in the Hill States, subject to the Subathoo Political Agency, the rest are Thakooraes or petty Lordships, divided into two classes, and commonly known as the bara (twelve) and uthara (eighteen) Thakooraes.

Independent of Burowlee, Sewah, Subathoo, Sundoch and Simla, which we retained after the conquest of the hills, and Kotkhair, which we subsequently resumed, the State of Bughat has escheated to the British Government, and we are now managing Koomharsain and Joobul for the disqualified Ranas of those States.

The cost of managing the hill territories greatly exceed the revenue derived from them.

The office of Wuzeer or Minister is hereditary in most of these States; the consequence is that the Minister is the virtual Ruler, and the Rana mere nominal Chief, uneducated and uninformed: the very circumstance of his not being either expected or required to take an active part in the administration of his territory, superinduces an apathy to acquire knowledge.

The revenue is generally realized in the hill provinces through the agency of Mookheas, who are remunerated by an allowance of 3 per cent. on the collections.



BAGHUL.

RANA KISHEN SINGH.

Our grant was in favor of Rana Sheosurrin Singh, who died on the 29th of January, 1840, leaving three sons, and who has been succeeded by the eldest, the present Chief, Kishen Singh.

Vide Appendix No. 43.

Baghul, in extent and resources, ranks second among the Hill States. It comprises 12 Pergunnahs, is supposed to contain 40,000 souls, and to yield a revenue of Rupees 50,000 per annum. The number of armed retainers of the Rana is estimated at 3,000, and this State pays a tribute of Rupees 3,600 to the British Government.

BEEJAH.

RANA OODEH CHUND.

This is a small Hill State, comprising only three Pergunnahs, supposed to contain 3,000 souls, and to yield a revenue of Rupees 4,000. It pays a tribute to us of Rupees 180, and the number of the Rana's armed retainers is estimated at 200.

Vide Appendix No. 43.

Rana Purtab Chund, the late Chief, died on the 13th of February, 1841, and was succeeded by his son Oodeh Chund, 15 years of age.

BEEJEE.

RANA ROODURPAUL.

Vide Appen-
dix No. 43.

This territory comprises 10 Pergunnahs, and pays a tribute of Rupees 1,440. Its supposed revenue is 30,000, and it therefore ranks fourth in point of income amongst the Hill States. The population is estimated at 25,000 souls, and the number of the Rana's armed retainers at 1,000.

Rana Roodurpaul on the occasion of proceeding on a pilgrimage in 1841, voluntarily abdicated in favor of his son Teeka Runbuhadoor Singh, but as he had not obtained the previous permission of the British Government, the abdication was neither admitted nor disallowed, but pending the return of the Rana, Run Bahadoor was recognised as a temporary ruler.

BUGHAT.

Vide Appen-
dix No. 51.

Three-fourths of this Hill State, comprising six Pergunnahs, and estimated to yield a revenue of Rupees 14,000, were separated from the Chieftainship after the expulsion of the Goorkhas, and sold by us to the Rajah of Putteeala, for one lac and thirty thousand Rupees. The remaining fourth, comprising four Pergunnahs, and supposed to yield a revenue of Rupees 5,000, was granted to the expatriated Chief Rana Mehender Singh, for himself and heirs; but by his death, without issue, in 1839, the territory has lapsed to us.



Territorial possessions in the hills have so greatly risen in value, since those regions came under our protection, that the Putteeala Rajah was willing to purchase the lapsed portion of Bughat for a lac and a half.

Bughat contains the lofty range of hills named Kussolee, which overlook the valley of Pinjore, and border on the Malown range. Kussolee was once possessed by the Pateeala Chief, who held the place in great veneration from the circumstance of there being a Thakoordwara thereon, and this greatly influenced him in his offer of purchase above referred to, but now that the territory has lapsed to the British Government, allotments of land have been granted to individuals for locations, and a Cantonment for an European Regiment has been recently built on these hills.

The land revenue alone amounts to Rupees 2,855, out of which provision has been made for the relatives of the late Rana's family to the extent of Rupees 1,282. Fines and all forced contributions have been abolished.

BULSUN.

RANA JOGRAJ.

This State originally included Burrowlee. Our grant for the latter was in favor of Rajah Ram Singh or Ramsurrun, and is dated the 21st October, 1815. Vide Appendix No. 43.
Burrowlee was retained for our military post of

Subathoo. It was considered best to adopt this plan to obviate the inconveniences resulting from divided authority. The tribute formerly payable for both Bulsun and Burrowlee was 1,800 Rupees. It is now for Bulsun alone Rupees 1,080. Burrowlee and Bulsun comprise five Pergunnahs, with a supposed population of 5,000 souls, and yield a revenue of Rupees 6,000. The Rana was stated in 1832 to have 500 armed retainers.

BUSSAHIR.

RAJAH MOHENDER SINGH.

This is the only principality amongst the Hill States subject to the Subathoo Agency. It includes the Thakooraes or Manors of Kunaitoo, Delaitoo, Nawur, Doodoo, Koowar, and Kunaor, comprises 22 Pergunnahs, is supposed to contain 1,50,000 souls, and to yield a revenue of Rupees 1,40,000. This Hill Chief is styled "Rajah." His armed retainers are estimated at 15,000, and the State pays a tribute of 15,000 Rupees.

Vide Appen-
dix No. 44. Bussahir originally belonged to Rajah Oogur Sain, who died in 1811. Our grant is dated the 6th November, 1815, and is in favor of his son, the present Chief, and his descendants. We did not hesitate in giving away this territory to Mohender Singh, then a minor, although proofs were adduced of his spurious birth.

The Chief of Bussahir, under existing engagements, is to afford subordinate military co-operation when-



ever called upon, and to furnish Begarees for the construction of roads throughout his territory.

On the occasion of our grant, the Thakooras of Kotegurh and Koomharsain were dismembered from this State, and declared dependent upon us. We also retained the Forts of Ramgurh, Suludan, Wurtoo, Bagee and Kurangool, as convenient military posts, together with the Pergunnahs of Raden and Sundoch on the left bank of the Pabur River.

DHAMIE.

RANA GOBURDHUN SINGH.

This State comprises seven Pergunnahs, is estimated to yield a revenue of Rupees 3,500, and to contain a population of 3,000 souls. It pays a tribute of Rupees 720, and the Rana is supposed to maintain 100 armed retainers.

Vide Appendix No. 43.

DHOORCATEE.

This is the smallest of the Hill States. It is comprised of a single Pergunnah, containing about 200 souls, and yielding about Rupees 400 per annum. It is free from the payment of tribute.

JOOBUL.

TEEKA KURRUM CHUND, (MINOR.)

Our grant was in favor of Rana Poorun Chund. This was one of the grossly mismanaged States in the hills. The Chief was a mere cypher, completely under the sway of his Wuzeers or Ministers. These Ministers possessing an hereditary right to the office, find it their interest to reduce the reigning Chief, by administering to his foibles and passions, to a mere tool in their hands. Such was the state of Poorun Chund when he applied to the Political Agent at Subathoo to undertake a settlement of his territory. His application was unfortunately viewed in the light of abdication, the territory was taken charge of by us in 1833, settled, and a pecuniary allowance of Rupees 4,480 per annum assigned to the Chief: this stipend the Rana persisted in declining up to the period of his death, and was constant in his importunities to be re-established in his authority. The very circumstance of his refusing, for upwards of seven years, to receive a money allowance and preferring to live upon his own resources, although such a determination subjected him to distress—added to his repeated asseverations of never having even intended to abdicate, and his applications to be re-instated—are proofs, if any were needed, beyond his original application, that he did not positively abdicate; but just as the Government were satisfied on this point, and were prepared to mete out justice, the Rana died. His death took place on the 14th of February, 1840, and



we are now managing this territory in behalf of a son left by Poorun Chund. This child was born in November, 1835.

The late Rana was generally considered imbecile, and his having issue was much doubted. Inquiries were instituted on this point, and the result of the investigation conducted in 1836-37, left no doubt as to the legitimacy of the birth of the child alleged to have been born to him.

In 1842, the inhabitants of Joobul demanded the immediate restoration of the territory to Teeka Kurum Chund—their proceedings were of an insurrectionary character. The tumult was put down by the people being given to understand that any act of violence on their part would lead to the total exclusion of the Teeka from the Chieftainship. The legitimacy of the Teeka was, on this occasion, acknowledged, but the admission of his title to succeed to the Chieftaincy was suspended, with the view of preventing the State from falling into the hands of those rapacious Wuzeers, through whose misrule the late Rana had been compelled to resign his power.

Joobul in 1832 was supposed to contain 18 Pergunnahs, and 15,000 souls. Its revenue was estimated at 20,000 Rupees, and the tribute was stated at Rupees 2,520.

In 1839, the extent of this State was stated at 330 square miles, containing 490 villages, and 2,652 houses, with a population of 15,000 souls, and yielding a revenue of Rupees 14,136-11-7.

KEYONTHUL.

RANA SUNSAR SINGH.

Vide Appen-
dix No. 43. This State in extent ranks third in the hills. Keyonthul Proper comprises 11 Pergunnahs, is estimated to yield a revenue of Rupees 20,000, the population is supposed to be 14,000 souls, and the number of the Rana's armed retainers is calculated at 1,500.

The following six Thakooras or petty Chieftainships are tributary to Keyonthul:

	No. of Perghs.	Estimated revenue.	Supposed population.	Supposed number of armed re- tainers.
Poonder, ...	1	3,000	3,000	400
Rain, ...	1	2,000	2,000	150
Kootee, ...	5	4,000	3,000	100
Goond, ...	1	1,000	1,000	40
Madhan, ...	6	1,500	1,500	500
Theog,.....	8	4,000	3,500	150

The Chief of this State was considered ill-qualified for a ruler, and he was deprived for a time of the management of the territory in expectation that a reform in his life and conduct would thereby be effected. His possessions were restored to him in 1840, under the impression that this mild and conciliatory measure would more speedily accomplish the object the British Government had in view in his temporary exclusion.

Vide Appen-
dix No. 51. The territory of Keyonthul was dismembered by us after the conquest, and a portion, comprising 9 Pergunnahs, and estimated to yield a revenue of Rupees 21,000, was sold to the Rajah of Pateela for one lac



and fifty thousand Rupees. In consideration of this alienation, the remainder of the Keyonthul State is excused the payment of tribute.

We have obtained from this Chief certain lands in exchange in and about Simla.

KOOMHARSAIN.

PREETUM SINGH.

This was one of the Hill States, which, from the commencement of the war, co-operated with us to the best of its means for the expulsion of the Goorkhas.

Our grant was in favor of Rana Kehur Singh, and his posterity. Kehur Singh died without issue, on the 11th of May, 1839, and according to the strict letter of the grant this territory lapsed to us; but in consideration of the early attachment of the late Rana to British interests; of the circumstance of there having been no succession in this family since the conquest of the hills by us, and with the view of preventing the appearance of too great an eagerness in our desire to take advantage of escheats in these regions, the grant was ordered to be renewed in favor of Preetum Singh, a collateral heir, on the payment of a Nuzzurana equal to one year's rent, or on a proportionate addition to the tribute.

Before, however, this favorable determination was made known to the party concerned, a revolt took place, supposed to have been instigated by Pretum Singh; and the territory, pending enquiries as to the



degree of his participation and his fitness to rule, was managed by our Political Agent.

There was much to palliate the insurrection of the inhabitants of Koomharsain. An unpopular individual had been set over them as Collector of Revenue by the Political Agent, and independent of the dislike to him in consequence of rumoured fraudulent conduct in the management of the finances, positive hatred was engendered against him owing to his supposed improper connexion with the ladies of the Rana's family: the ebullition of feeling therefore which led to the Collector's incarceration, and the subsequent tumult, was considered as proceeding from causes which in a great measure palliated what at first appeared as an outrage against the authority of the Paramount Power.

The territory has been restored to Preetum Singh with hereditary succession to heirs male or female, lineally descended, implied by the words "Nuslun bad Nuslun, Butanun bad Butanun," which have been inserted in the renewed Sunnud, and the Chief has engaged to the British Government to prevent "Suttee" within his State, and to abolish infanticide, which was believed to be of frequent occurrence in the Koomharsain Districts.

Koomharsain pays a tribute of Rupees 1,440, was stated in 1832 to contain eleven Pergunnahs with 12,000 souls, and to yield a revenue of 12,000 Rupees. This must include fines and forfeitures, as the land revenue was in 1839 estimated at only 10,000 Rupees. The late Rana's armed retainers were computed at 1,000.



HILL STATES. KOONYHAR. KOTHAR. KOTKHAI. 121

KOONYHAR.

RANA KISHUN SINGH.

This is a small Hill State, comprising two Pergunnahs, with a population of 2,500 souls. Its revenue is estimated at Rupees 3,500, and it pays a tribute of 180 Rupees. The number of the Rana's armed retainers is stated to be 200.

Our grant was in favor of Mungree Deo, the father of the late Rana Poorun Deo, who died in October, 1835. Vide Appendix No. 43.

KOTHAR.

RANA BHOOP CHUND.

This Hill State comprises six Pergunnahs. Revenue estimated at 7,000. Population at 4,000. The Rana's armed retainers at 400. Kothar is subject to a tribute of Rupees 1,080. Vide Appendix No. 43.

KOTKHAI.

RANA BHUGWAN SINGH.

Our grant for this territory was in favor of Rana Runjeet Singh and his descendants. Runjeet Singh died in 1821, and was succeeded by his son Bhugwan



Singh. From that period this Thakorae presented such a scene of anarchy and confusion, owing to the vicious disposition and deficient understanding of the ruler, as well as to the tyranny and rapacity of the Wuzeers, that to protect the inhabitants from further oppression, and to prevent the contagion spreading to the neighboring States we were forced in 1828 to cancel our grant, and to annex the territory to the British possessions. Out of the revenue the sum of Rupees 300 was granted to the Dowager Ranee, who died on the 1st September, 1841, and her stipend lapsed. The Pension and Jagheer granted to Juswunt Singh, the brother of the ex-Rana, are to be continued to heirs male of his body.

Rana Bhugwan Singh is allowed 1,300 Rupees per annum, and his relatives have a further allowance of 700 Rupees for their support.

After meeting the charges of management and the stipends the sum of Rupees 3,556 is the surplus revenue. The tribute formerly payable was Rupees 1,100.

MANGUL.

RANA PIRTHEE CHUND.

This small Hill State comprises two Pergunnahs. The revenue is estimated at 1,000, and the population at the same number. It pays a tribute of 72 Rupees, and the Rana is supposed to maintain 50 armed retainers.



MUHLOG.

RANA SUNSAR CHUND.

This territory is estimated to yield Rupees 10,000 per annum. It is subject to a tributary payment of Rupees 1,440. The population was calculated in 1832 at 13,000 souls, and the number of the Rana's armed followers at 500.

OOTRACH ALIAS TUROCH.

RANA SEYAM SINGH.

Our grant was in favor of Rana Jhooboo.

In 1838-39 an insurrection broke out, which had in view Jhooboo's deposition, and the raising to the Chieftainship of Preetum alias Runjeet Singh, son of an elder brother of Jhooboo, who was alleged by the people to have been alive at the time of our conquest of the hills. The tumult was put down; Preetum alias Runjeet Singh, had a pecuniary allowance of 500 Rupees a month assigned him; and as Rana Jhooboo had improperly succeeded in making his claim appear to the Government as superior to that of his late elder brother, he was compelled to abdicate in favor of his son, the present Rana Seyam Singh. Subsequent to Seyam Singh's succession no improvement took place in the administration of this petty State, and owing to his persevering in a course of tyranny and oppression, the British Government

found it necessary to depose him and to assume charge of the territory. With reference to the insignificance of Ootrach, and the small amount of its revenue, we incorporated it with Joobul.

An allowance of 500 Rupees per mensem was granted for the support of Seyam Singh and the Ex-Rana, and they were permitted to reside at a village named Putuch under the Deyrah Dhoon Agency, subject to the forfeiture of the indulgence, and removal to Malown, if found to interfere directly or indirectly in the affairs of Turoch.

As our Government had set aside the succession of Runjeet Singh, it was thought proper to fix his allowance on a liberal scale—it was accordingly raised from 500 to Rupees 650 per mensem, and he was permitted to reside on the left bank of the Tonse within the Deyrah Dhoon Agency, subject to banishment to Malown if convicted of interfering with the affairs of this State.

Ootrach formerly paid a tribute of Rupees 288. Its revenue was estimated at 3,000, the population at 2,500, and the late Rana's armed retainers were computed at 100.

SIMLA.

We obtained this territory by exchange from the Rajah of Patecala and the Rana of Keyonthul. It now forms almost entirely the locations of European visitors to the hills. The net revenue derived from this Pergunnah in 1836 was Rupees 607.



SUBATHOO,

INCLUDING SEWAH AND BURROWLEE.

Subathoo and Sewah were retained by us after the conquest of the hills, and Burrowlee was subsequently resumed from the Bulsun Rana. The cantonment of the Nusseeree Battalion is at Subathoo. The old fort at that place has been converted into a jail, and convicted delinquents of both Simla and Subathoo are imprisoned there. The retained territory comprises 3 Pergunnahs, and is supposed to contain a population of 5,535 souls. The net revenue in 1836 amounted to Rupees 5,699.

We transferred three villages in Pergunnah Burrowlee to the Rajah of Patecala in exchange for Simla.

SUNDOCH.

This Pergunnah was also retained by us. It yielded in 1835, a net revenue of Rupees 1,145. The population was estimated at upwards of 1,200.



SIKH PROTECTED STATES.

Vide Appen-
dix No. 45.

Ditto No. 46.

The Ces-Sutlej Sikh States came under British protection by our treaty with the Ruler of the Punjab, dated the 25th of April, 1809. We made no distinction between the Chiefs whose ancestors were the original cultivators or Zemeendars of the country, and those descended from Invaders from the north of the Sutlej. Both classes came under the British protection under precisely the same circumstances, at the same time and on the same footing. All were promised to be held exempt from the payment of tribute, and the British right to pecuniary benefit from its connexion with them is limited to the revenues of the land which may escheat to it as the Supreme Power.

The principle of the proceedings of our Government was to place these territories in the same condition with respect to actual occupation, as that which existed at the period of the late Maharajah Runjeet Singh's last invasion, without entering into an investigation of anterior rights, and on this principle the districts of Buraich and Udaweh were restored to Bhunga Singh, from whom they had been wrested by the Chief of Lahore and made over to Saheb Singh.

The principal Chieftainships amongst the Sikh Protected States are, Pateeala, Jheend, Kythul and Nabah. The Chiefs, with exception to that of Kythul, who was a Bhaeekcean, are of the Phoolkeean tribe, and with respect to these States the rule of succession has been determined by the Supreme Government as follows :

Agra Proceedings,
8th February 1837,
Nos. 5 and 6.



"The Estate to devolve entire to the nearest male heir, according to the Hindoo Law, and to the exclusion of females." That this exclusion of females is according to the usages of the Bhaeekcean and Phoolkeean tribes, may be gathered from a written declaration of the late Bhaee Lal Sing of Kythul, delivered to Sir David Ochterloney in 1811, as also from a communication on the subject from the late Rajah Bhag Singh of Jheend to Captain Birch, dated the 25th June, 1818.

In the absence of heirs male of the body of these four principal Chieftains, the actual possessions of the founder of each Chieftaincy are to descend to the next of kin.

The territories acquired by the descendants of the original founder prior to the year 1809, are to lapse to the British Government, and the possessions granted to the Chief by the Ruler of the Punjab, subsequently to the treaty of 1809, are to revert to His Highness.

Succession to Chieftainships by adoption has never been practiced by the Sikhs. Hence in 1826 Ind Koonwur was not permitted to adopt her grandson, the son of the Rajah of Ladwa, as her heir in Rudhour, which, on her demise in the following year, lapsed to the British Government. In like manner the proposal of the Sirdarnee of Umbala to adopt an heir was rejected, and her territory escheated to the British Government.

Captain Murray, formerly Superintendent of the Hill Territories, in treating on the rules and customs of the Sikhs, remarked, that "the rule of succession to landed property in the Sikh States are arbitrary,

and are variously modified in accordance to the usages, the interests and prejudices of different families; nor is it practicable to reduce the anomalous system to a fixed and leading principle."

The truth of the above observation has been substantiated by subsequent experience, and it has been determined that with exception to the four principal Chieftainships noticed above, the rule of succession in all other Sikh Chieftainships or Estates will be to ascertain the custom of the family in each instance by the best evidence procurable, and to be guided in our decision thereby.

Female succession is valid amongst some of these tribes, and so is the ceremony of Kuraiwa or "Chadur Undazee." This form of marriage is held legal not only with sisters-in-law, but with strange females, and the offspring of such connexion is legitimately entitled to succeed to the parent's patrimony.

In several cases on succession of brothers, it has been found that successors married their sisters-in-law, the widows of the last possessors, but it can by no means be inferred that the successions were in virtue of such marriages, or that the successions would not have taken place without such ceremony, still less that the widows would have succeeded to the prejudice of the male heirs, had they continued in a state of widowhood.

The Sikh and Hill Protected territory, subject to the Umbala Political Agency, was stated in 1832, to comprise 6,911½ villages, yielding a revenue of Rupees 55,22,490, and to be capable of furnishing 10,447 horse, calculated at the rate of one horse to a revenue of Rupees 500.



These States pay no tribute, and we do not interfere with their internal affairs, though interference for generally beneficial purposes would be justifiable. We, as the Paramount and Controlling Power, benefit by escheats. The lapses up to the close of 1247 Fusly, yielded a revenue of Rupees 2,15,316-14-3, as follow:

1. Belaspore,.....	13,739	0	0
2. Jugadree,.....	26,248	5	3
3. Khadwa Booreah,.....	21,158	0	0
4. Majrah,.....	11,984	4	0
5. Morudah,.....	35,320	4	0
6. Rudhour,.....	43,901	8	0
7. Umbala, ...	62,965	9	0

Rs.....	2,15,316	14	3
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Besides the above, the small Estate of Tehree, comprising 7 villages, and estimated in 1832 to yield a revenue of Rupees 5,600, escheated to the British Government in 1838, on the death of Mae Dhurmoo, widow of Sirdar Jumyut Singh, without male heirs. We also possess two-thirds of Thanessur, which lapsed to us in 1830, on the death of the last male heir of the original proprietor Bhag Singh. This escheat was estimated in 1832 to yield Rupees 34,000.

The Pergunnah of Loodianah lapsed to the British Government in 1836, on the death of Rajah Sungut Singh of Jheend, and the Estate of Mullick, formerly a dependency of the Belaspore domain, and estimated to yield a revenue of Rupees 7,000 a year, became likewise an escheat on the death of Sirdar Ram Singh in 1840, and in 1843, the State of Kythul, yielding a

revenue of nearly 7 lacs of Rupees per annum, escheated to our Government.

The rivers Chortee, Oonbala, Ghuzzur, Taugree, and Murkhunde intersect the Sikh Protected States.

The late Maharajah Runjeet Singh of Lahore and his dependents, held certain Ces-Sutlej possessions, which by the treaty of 1809 were secured to them, but the Ruler of the Punjab was restricted from maintaining more troops than were necessary for the internal duties of his territory situated on the left bank of the river Sutlej, and he engaged not to commit or suffer any encroachments on the possessions or rights of the Chiefs in its vicinity. The annual revenue of the Ces-Sutlej Lahore territory was estimated in 1842 at seventeen lacs of Rupees.

UMBALA.

The Estate of Umbala lapsed to us on the death of Sirdarnee Dia Koonwur, on the 13th of January, 1824. She was the widow of Goorbuksh Singh, who, and his brother Lal Singh, came from Manjha, a country south-west of Umritsur and Lahore, and acquired by conquest the present Sikh Protected Territory from Zyne Khan, the Governor of Sirhind, in A. D. 1763.

The acquisition was parcelled into five divisions: 1st, Umbala; 2d, Thurwa; 3d, Punjhokrah; 4th, Bubbeal; and 5th, Boh; and distributed amongst the brethren and followers of the conquerors, all owing obedience to Umbala, which became the seat of Goorbuksh Singh and Laul Singh.



On the death of the brothers, Dia Koonwur, the widow of the elder, was acknowledged as the head of the confederacy; but sex, age and seclusion rendered her merely nominally so, and misrule of necessity followed, nevertheless she held her position for no less a period than 38 years.

Sirdar Hurnam Singh was a Putteedar of the Umbala domain; his portion (Bubbeal) lapsed to the British Government on his death, which took place on the 11th of March, 1838, when his widow Mussumat Kishen Koonwur was provided for by a pecuniary allowance of Rupees 2,400 per annum, and a jointure of Rupees 600 was granted to Hurnam Singh's mother.

Umbala was selected as the head quarters of our Political Agent, because of its central situation with respect to the Sikh States, which came under our protection, when by the treaty of the 25th of April, 1809, we restricted the ruler of the Punjab to the right bank of the river Sutlej.

This Political Agency has also under its control a few Hill States which we conquered from the Goorkhas in 1814-15, such as the territories of Nahun or Sirmoor, Kuhloor or Belaspoor, Hindoor or Nalagurh and Manee Majra.

JHEEND.

RAJAH SURROOP SINGH BAHADOOR.

On the death of the last Chief, Rajah Sungut Singh, we took possession of this territory as a lapse; but



subsequently made over the greater portion to a collateral heir, the present Chief Order dated 11th Feby. 1837. Rajah Surroop Singh.

Our relinquishment in favor of Surroop Singh comprised the tracts of country generally which belonged to his great grandfather Gujput Singh, the founder of this Chieftainship. All possessions granted by Maharajah Runjeet Singh, subsequently to the treaty of 1809, were restored to His Highness. Loodianah and all the other possessions acquired by the descendants of Gujput Singh, subsequently to the death of that Chief, and before the year 1809, lapsed to the British Government.

The widows and family of the late Chief have been provided for by Surroop Singh.

The widows, and Sookha Singh, a cousin of Surroop Singh, advanced their claim to the Chieftainship, but it was negatived.

The Jheend revenue was estimated in 1832 at Rupees 2,24,800, and the territory was stated to contain 281 villages, but in 1842 the revenue was estimated at 3 lacs. The possessions are situated in four different parts of the Protected Sikh Territories, the principal portion and capital are bounded by Kurnaul, Paneeput, Kythul and the Bhutte Districts, with exception to a small portion to the north-west, which is bounded by the lands of the Patecala State.



KYTHUL.

LAPSED TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT IN 1843.

The Bhaees of Kythul were descended from emigrants from Jysulmeer, who some centuries ago, like the Phoolkeean family of Sikhs, settled as a pastoral people in the jungle country, and Bhoochoukee was their first established residence. They are descended from the same stock as the Phoolkeean, i. e. the families of Pateala, Jheend, Nabha and the Maharajkeean Sikhs. They subsequently became Zumeendars and Chowdrees paying revenue to the Mahomedan Government, until one of them attending on the Sikh Gooroo in the Punjab, received from him the familiar appellation of Bhaee, which the family has retained ever since as its distinguishing title, and has hence been held in a certain degree of reverence.

Bhaee Goorbuksh Singh, the common ancestor of the Kythul and the Arnoulee house, and the founder of the Chieftainship, was a principal leader among the Sikhs when they fought their great battle with the Mahomedans at Sirhind in 1763, and sacked that city. He died in 1766, and was succeeded by his son Bhaee Deisoo Singh, who possessed himself of Kythul from the Mahomedans about fifty years ago, and made it his chief place of residence. He died in 1782, and was succeeded by Bhaee Lal Singh, who came under British protection in 1809. He died in 1819, and was succeeded by Bhaee Oodey Singh, who was paralytic, and died on the 15th of March, 1843, leaving no issue.



This Chieftainship comprised the following Pergunnahs :

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| No. 1. Habree.
Bhoochoukee.
Behkan.
Khoodal.
Kurrah,
Dhannausoo. | { | Original possessions
of Bhaee Goorbuksh
Singh, the founder
of the Chieftainship,
yielding an estimated
annual revenue of
one lac of Rupees. | |
| No. 2. Kythul.
Futtehpore Poondree.
Pehowa.
Ameer.
Soolhur, adjoining
Umbala.
Chuka.
Soorsur.
Barna.
Kukrialala.
Koolaran.
Mahlau Ghahdau.
Buda Luda.
Futta Jonier. | | { | Acquired by the
descendants of Goor-
buksh Singh prior to
the year 1809, esti-
mated to yield a re-
venue of four lacs of
Rupees per annum. |

No. 3. Goojurwal. Granted to the Chief of
Kythul by the Ruler of the
Punjab subsequently to 1809.

Conformably with the rule of succession laid down for the four principal Sikh Chieftainships of the Bhaee-keean and Phoolkeean tribes, the possessions marked No. 1, were adjudged to Goolab Singh, the Bhaee of Arnoulee, who is the eldest surviving son of Bhaee Busawa Singh, who was the youngest son of Bhaee Sookha Singh, who was also the youngest son of the



original founder of the Chieftainship Bhaee Goorbuksh Singh. Goolab Singh has a younger brother by name Sunjeet Singh.

The Pergunnahs marked No. 2 have escheated to the British Government,

and

Pergunnah Goojurwal (No. 3,) has reverted to the Ruler of the Punjab.

The escheat to the British Government was not peaceably relinquished. The Kythul Ministry acting under the professed orders of Mae Sahib Koonwur, mother of the deceased Chieftain, Bhaee Oodey Singh, and of Mae Sooruj Koonwur his widow, caused an insurrection, attacked and defeated the escort that had accompanied the British Officer who was deputed to take possession of the lapsed Pergunnahs, and it was not until we had recourse to arms that the fort of Kythul was evacuated and the Maees fled. By their conduct these Maees have forfeited all claims to consideration and support from the British Government. Our rule has now been introduced into the lapsed territory, and a British Officer is stationed at Kythul for its revenue management.

The principal Chieftains of the Phoolkeean tribe, viz. those of Pateala, Nabha and Jheend were suspected of having secretly abetted to produce the contumacy of the Kythul Ranees and Minister with the view of maintaining the Chieftainship entire in their tribe, but on the breaking out of the insurrection, and on a warning that their intentions were known, they afforded good aid in quelling it and in apprehending the ringleaders, who were punished.



136 SIKH PROTECTED STATES. NABHA. PATEEALA.

The income of the Kythul territory was estimated in 1843-44 at Rupees 6,90,000, and the charges at Rupees 2,50,000, leaving a surplus revenue of Rupees 4,40,000, but the charges in this newly acquired territory are not yet susceptible of proper control, and our Government may calculate on a reduction whenever it is enabled to subject the expenditure to a rigid check.

NABHA.

RAJAH DEBINDREE SINGH BAHADOOR.

This Chief is also of the Phoolkeean tribe. Rajah Juswunt Singh died on the 22d of May, 1840, and was succeeded by his son Debindree Singh, 18 years of age. Nabha was stated in 1832 to comprise 313 villages and the revenue was estimated in 1842 at four lacs of Rupees.

Interference between this Chief and his feudatories has been exercised. The lands of this territory are scattered through the Protected States and are in no less than eleven distinct holdings. The chief portion borders on Patecala.

PATEEALA.MAHARAJAH DHIRAJ RAJESHUR, MAHARAJAH RAJGAN
KURRUM SINGH MOHENDER BAHADOOR.

This is the largest of the Sikh Protected States, and the Chief is looked up to by his neighbors as the head of the Phoolkeean tribe.



Patecala proper comprises 2,450½ villages, and the revenue was estimated in 1842 at twenty-two lacs of Rupees. The Chief has added to his original principality by purchase. Three-fourths of the Hill State of Bughat were dismembered by us after the expulsion of the Goorkhas, and sold to Maharajah Kurrum Singh for a lac and thirty thousand Rupees. We also disposed of to this Chieftain, nine Pergunnahs, formerly belonging to the Hill State of Keyonthul, for one lac and fifty thousand Rupees. These two lots were estimated in 1832 to yield a revenue of 35,000 Rupees. Patecala borders on the Bhuttee Districts.

Vide Appendix No. 51.

Ditto.

In 1830, we obtained from this Chief the Hill Territory of Simla, in exchange for three villages in Pergunnah Burrowlee, which we had retained with Subathoo.

Kurrum Singh has issue,—his brother Ajeet Singh, who had long contended for a share in the principality, has now quietly settled down as a pensioner.

This Chief maintains a respectable force.

The four following are the Hill States subject to the Umbala Political Agency.

HINDOOR.

RAJAH RAMSURUN SINGH.

VIDE NALAGURH, PAGE 142.



KUHLOOR.

RAJAH RUMBEER SINGH, (MINOR.)

Vide Appen-
dix No. 49.

The Capital of this State is Belaspore, and Rajah Ajmere Chund was the founder of the Chieftainship. Our grant was in favor of Rajah Maha Chund and is dated the 6th March, 1815. He was succeeded by his son Kurruck Chund, who died without issue on the 29th of March, 1839, when we conferred the territory on Meea Jungee, who was the nearest of kin to the deceased, being great grandson of the common ancestor Rajah Ajmere Chund. Meea Jungee was installed in the principality on the 17th of May following, with the title of Rajah Juggut Chund. He was subsequently pronounced imbecile, and incompetent for the charge.

The late Chief (Kurruck Chund) was married to two of the sisters of the Rajah of Nahun, who advanced a claim to the principality in behalf of his sisters, but which claim was negatived.

Subsequently the birth of a posthumous child by the youngest widow was reported; but on inquiry it proved to be an attempt at imposition by the Nahun Rajah, and he was reprimanded.

Foiled in his attempts to set aside the succession of Juggut Chund, and encouraged no doubt by his asserted imbecility, the Nahun Rajah would appear to have secretly aided and abetted his sisters in creating an insurrection in Belaspore.

The insurrection was quickly put down, and the authority of Juggut Chund (who had fled at the very



commencement) re-established. The Government of the Punjab evinced on this occasion, a commendable solicitude to maintain order by restraining and compelling its subjects, who had joined the insurgents, to recross the Sutlej, although the Lahore Durbar (owing to this Chief having also trans-Sutlej possessions) claimed to be consulted on the question of succession.

The alleged utter helplessness of character of Rajah Juggut Chund, induced the Local Officers to renew a proposition first made in 1838, to intrust the superintendence and management of this State to an European Officer ; but adverting to the insignificance, both in point of extent and revenue of this Chieftainship, the measure was not considered necessary : with the view, however, of introducing hereafter, if absolutely requisite, an efficient rule through other available native agencies, the attention of the Agent was ordered to be kept carefully directed to the state of this Chieftainship, and the appointment of an able Minister was contemplated.

Juggut Chund died in 1841, and the incapacity for governing, of Meea Jhugroo, alias Juggut Singh, the Uncle of the late Rajah, and the nearest of kin, having been established, the succession of Rumber Singh, an infant, was recognised, and the territory was intrusted to the management of the hereditary Vizier during the minority of the Chieftain.

The Rajah of Nahun failed to exculpate himself from his suspected participation in the hostile designs of the Ranees against Rajah Juggut Chund, and was mulcted in the sum of 25,000 Rupees, and on failure of payment Pergunnahs Ghooont and Bhagurwalla,



being that portion of his territory which was the scene of the disturbances, were ordered to be occupied, but the fine was immediately paid.

Kuhloor or Belaspore was stated in 1832 to comprise $93\frac{1}{2}$ villages, and to yield a revenue of Rupees 74,800. The Chief is of the Kerora tribe. In 1842, however, the revenue was estimated at only 60,000 Rupees.

MANEE MAJRA.

RAJAH GOVERDHUN SINGH BAHADOOR.

The territory of this Chieftain is situated about the base of the hills, and adjoins the valley of Pinjore. It comprises 59 villages, and was estimated in 1842 to yield a revenue of Rupees 60,000.

NAHUN.

RAJAH FUTTER PURKASH.

Vide Appen-
dix No. 50.

This Hill State is also known as Sirmoor. The Chief is of the Rajpoot caste. Our grant was in favor of the present Chieftain, and is dated the 21st of September, 1815. The revenue of the territory was estimated in 1842 at about one lac of Rupees.

We also granted to this Rajah, in perpetuity, the lands commonly called the Keardadhoon, subject to the following conditions:



1st. Rights of the people to be respected and justice impartially administered.

2d. No transit or custom duties to be levied.

3d. Roads to be made and existing ones to be kept in repair.

4th. Protection to travellers and merchants by the maintenance of an efficient Police.

5th. Abolition of all arbitrary exactions under the denomination of Roomalee, Nuzuranna, &c. Our grant is dated the 5th of September, 1833.

“The Keardadhoon is a valley bounded on the north by the State of Sirmoor—on the south by the Hills which divide it from the Belaspore talooq—on the east by the Jumna and Girree rivers, which separate it from the Deyrah Dhoon—and on the west by the Kutharun Teruth, which bounds it towards Nahun. The Dhoon is 22 miles long, and varying from 13 to 6 miles in breadth. The celebrated ‘Raj Bun,’ or royal forest, which yields saul timber, is situated in the north-east angle of the Dhoon, and wild elephants range the skirts of the valley and are often entrapped in pits.”

The small stream called the Battah, running east to west, intersects the Dhoon, and discharges itself into the Jumna. The pasturage in this valley is exceedingly rich. We took the Dhoon from the Goorkhas in 1814-15, and farmed it to the Sirmoor Rajah for ten years, at Rupees 450 per annum. Subsequently it improved under our direct management, and eventually we gave it away to Rajah Futteh Purkash.

Vide Kuhloor, page 138, for the ungrateful conduct of this Chieftain.



NALAGURH.

RAJAH RAM SINGH ALIAS RAJAH RAM SURRUN.

Vide Appendix No. 47. This territory is also denominated Hindoor. Our grant is dated the 20th of October, 1815, and is in favor of Rajah Ram Singh, alias Rajah Ram Surrun, who is still alive.

Ditto No. 48. The Thakoorace of Burrowlee (with the exception of four villages set apart for the support of the Ranee) was conferred on Rajah Ram Surrun and his heirs in perpetuity under a Sunnud, dated the 20th November, 1815, in lieu of the Fort of Malown, with six villages, which we retained as a post for British Troops.

Rajah Ram Surrun on the breaking out of the Belaspore insurrection in 1839-40, evinced the utmost devotion to our cause. His territory is stated to comprise $136\frac{1}{2}$ villages, and to yield a revenue of Rupees 1,09,200.

Some of the largest and most peculiarly constituted of the petty Sikh Protected States may here be noticed separately, but as many of the States are insignificant in point of extent and revenue, a Tabular Statement would appear to be the best form in which may be presented all the information which is to be gleaned regarding them.



CHICHROWLEE. CHOOLEEAN SIKHS. INDREE.

CHICHROWLEE.

SIRDAR SOBHA SING KULSEEA.

This Chief is of the Kerora tribe. His territory comprises 133 villages, and is estimated to yield a revenue of Rupees 1,06,700.

CHOOLEEAN SIKHS.

This tribe, or fraternity, from not having a Chief, were incessantly quarrelling and fighting. Their possessions were divided into five shares or puttees, and they had voluntarily placed themselves in subjection to the Rajah of Patecala. They afterwards became dissatisfied with this arrangement, and in 1836 were emancipated from the superintendence of the Rajah of Patecala, and transferred to the control of the Political Agent at Umbala. Each puttee now appoints headmen for the arbitration of its disputes, and the Government has not been troubled by these people during late years.

INDREE.

NUWAB GHOLAM MOHEEOODDEEN KHAN BAHADOOR,
AND SIRDARS NEHAL SINGH, SOODH SINGH, AND
JOWAHIR SINGH.

This is now a Sikh town, but was originally acquired by the Koonjpoora family.



copies of all papers connected with the subject. One half of the revenue of the town lands was made payable to the Sikh shareholders, and the other half was to be retained by Gholam Moheooddeen Khan.

3dly. An Officer on the part of the Sikhs was to remain in attendance at the Chubootera, and to take copies of all papers relating to the collection of the customs revenue, one half of which was adjudged to the Sikh shareholders, and the other half to Moheooddeen Khan.

4thly. The Sikh shareholders, their relations and immediate dependents are independent of Moheooddeen's authority, who has no power to imprison or fine them, or to meddle with the bonâ fide property they possess in Indree, in houses, gardens, goods, &c. In case they misbehave themselves, application must be made to their Chiefs for punishment and redress, or the Political Agent at Umbala may be appealed to.

5thly. The Sikhs and the people of the town have the right of appeal to the Political Agent at Umbala against acts of injustice or oppression on the part of Gholam Moheooddeen Khan.

6thly. In case Gholam Moheooddeen Khan by misconduct in the management of the trust thus reposed in him, shows himself unworthy of its further continuance, some other arrangement is to be adopted for the government of the town.

In 1835 Sirdar Nehal Singh complained against Gholam Moheooddeen Khan of mal-administration, and was directed to substantiate his charges before the Political Agent at Umbala. On that occasion the Supreme Government remarked, that "if it be deemed

Agra Proceedings,
27th August 1836.
No. 1.



unadvisable that we should exercise any direct jurisdiction over the affairs of Indree, it nevertheless behoves us to see that the party whom we have excluded from a share in its administration, should receive his full rights in all other respects, and failing this, that we should restore him to his proper share in the administration, notwithstanding the evils of a divided administration."

As during a period of nearly four years nothing more has been heard, it is very probable that the disputes between the parties have been amicably adjusted.

KOONJPOORA.

NUWAB GHOLAM ALLY KHAN BAHADOOR TWO-THIRDS ;
NUWAB GHOLAM MOHEEOODDEEN KHAN BAHADOOR
ONE-THIRD.

This principality was established by the Puthan family, which is still in possession.

At the commencement of the present century, Goolshere Khan was the Chief of this principality. He had two wives, and by them five sons, as shown below :

By 1st Wife,—*Ruhmut Khan*, and *Gholam Moheeoodeen Khan*.

By 2d Wife,—*Gholam Russool Khan*, *Gholam Mohummud Khan*, and *Shere Ullee Khan*.

Ruhnut Khan, as the eldest, was intended to succeed him in Koonjpoora ; and Gholam Moheeoodeen Khan, the second son, was provided for by the grant to him of the present Estate of Indree.



Gholam Russool Khan, the first child by the second wife, had also (conformably to a family usage) five wells assigned to him, i. e. lands capable of being irrigated with five wells, cultivation in these parts being dependent on irrigation. The two remaining children being infants at the time of Goolshere Khan's death, were not specifically provided for.

Goolshere Khan died in 1804, and was succeeded by his eldest son Ruhmut Khan, who, during the Mahratta Campaign of 1804, joined General Lord Lake, and was rewarded for his good will and services to us, by his family possessions being placed under British protection, and by the grant of a Jagheer of 7 villages,* in the District of Paneeput, for the life of his son Bahadoor Jung Khan. The grant was dated the 3d of March, 1806, and the Jagheer lapsed in 1828 on the death of the grantee.

Ruhmut Khan's succession led to disagreements between him and his brother Gholam Moheooddeen Khan, the Chief of Indree, and the Resident at Delhie was obliged in 1811 to appoint arbitrators for the adjustment of the differences; agreeably to whose decision the principality was divided, two-thirds to Ruhmut Khan, and one-third to Gholam Moheooddeen Khan.

Ruhmut Khan died, leaving four sons, named Bahadoor Jung Khan, Gholam Ally Khan, Shah Baz Khan and Jan Baz Khan. He was succeeded by his eldest son Bahadoor Jung Khan.

* Ramour, Jumyutgurh, Ooncha Sewana, Keylas, Raenpoorah, Peepulwala, and Deh Kumbhauza.



Bahadoor Jung Khan died without issue on the 2d of August, 1838, and his eldest surviving brother Gholam Ally Khan, (the present Chief) as next of kin, succeeded to the principality. His uncle, Gholam Moheooddeen Khan, of Indree, possessor of one-third of the principality, endeavoured to obtain a controlling authority over the management of Koonjpoora, but it was not permitted.

Jowahir Begum, widow of Bahadoor Jung Khan, claimed certain villages alleged to have been granted to her by her brother-in-law Gholam Ally Khan at the period of his succession, but our interference in behalf of the widow was not called for, as the usages of the family did not sanction the grant of villages to female members.

Shah Baz Khan, next brother to Gholam Ally Khan, the present Chief, had also advanced pretensions to one-third of the principality; encouraged, no doubt, by the precedent afforded by the decision of the arbitrators appointed in 1811, to adjust the differences then existing between Ruhmut Khan and Gholam Moheooddeen Khan; but this claim was negatived. He is on the receipt of a money allowance from his brother; but having recently com-

Agra Proceedings,
7th December, 1836,
and 9th June, 1838.

Agra Proceedings,
6th April, 1840.

plained of its inadequacy for his support, inquiries are being made to ascertain the justness or otherwise of the complaint.

Gholam Russool Khan, Gholam Mohummud Khan, and Shere Ally Khan, step-uncles to the present Chief Gholam Ally Khan, first advanced their claim



to territorial possession in 1821. The Government considered them entitled to a provision, and the communication of this sentiment obtained for them an annual allowance of Rupees 2,400: two-thirds payable by Ruhmut Khan, and one-third by Gholam Moheooddeen Khan, being in proportion to the shares they respectively held in the principality.

This pension was in excess of the land given by Goolshere Khan to Gholam Russool Khan, as stated in a preceding paragraph.

Subsequently, Gholam Moheooddeen Khan, on the plea of the income of his step-brothers being adequate, refused to continue his quota of the above allowance of Rupees 2,400; and the Agent at Dehlie was obliged in 1822 to fix the provision for these three brothers at Rupees 2,000, including the produce of the lands held by Gholam Russool, which was estimated at 500, the balance 1,500 being paid entirely by Gholam Ally Khan. Thus the land and pecuniary allowance were intended to be divided equally between, or enjoyed in common, by the three brothers; they have, however, each repeatedly claimed land yielding 500 Rupees, besides one-third of the stipend of 1,500, but as such an arrangement was not contemplated in 1822, these claims have been invariably thrown out.

Gholam Moheooddeen Khan died in 1841, leaving an only son, for whose maintenance a suitable provision was made out of the patrimony, and the remainder of the lands reverted to the head of the family.

Koonjpoora comprises $53\frac{1}{2}$ villages, and in 1842, was estimated to yield a revenue of Rupees 50,000 per annum.



LADWA. MAHARAJKEEAN SIKHS.

LADWA.

RAJAH AJEET SINGH.

This Chief is of the Dullehwalleh tribe, he is connected with the late Ruler of the Punjab. He was created Rajah by the Earl of Auckland, (late Governor General) during his Lordship's sojourn on the hills in 1839.

Ladwa was stated in 1832 to comprise 178 villages, and the revenue was estimated in 1842 at Rupees 2,47,000.

The Rajah holds from us in farm, the villages of Dhurur, Rundul and Rumbha, in the immediate neighbourhood of the Kurnaul Cantonments, under a grant dated 22d June, 1817. We at first retained the Police administration of these villages, which has since been made over to the Rajah with a reservation of our right to re-assume it, in the event of his inability to restrain the ryots who are noted for turbulency.

MAHARAJKEEAN SIKHS.

The Rajahs of Pateeala, Nabha, and Jheend have all claimed supremacy over these Sikhs, though equally devoid of any title to it. The Maharajkeean are an independent community; but in the internal dissensions by which they had long been distracted, different parties had at times called in the aid and mediation of the above named Rajahs, between whom



and this tribe there exists a connection founded on consanguinity.

These people are now governed by their headmen, or representatives elected from the several puttees or divisions, and the Political Agent at Umbala possesses the appellate jurisdiction.

MULAIR KOTELA.

AMEER ALLY KHAN.

This State comprises 96 villages, and is estimated to yield one lac of Rupees. It is held by a Puthan family, the descendants of Jumál Khan, a former Chief. These descendants are now divided into four branches, and their constant squabbles have long disturbed the harmony of the family, and have uselessly taken up the time of the Government.

The rules of succession have been variously stated.

1st. Primogeniture for the Chief. Equal division amongst the four houses of Jumál Khan in cases of default of heirs, and next of kin to succeed in cases of default of issue.

2dly. The Chief to receive two shares of all lapses, and the remaining brethren one share each branch.

It has however been ruled that
Agra Proceedings,
30th September, 1837,
No. 9. future cases of dispute are to be
decided, as may seem to be most
equitable with reference to the laws and customs of
the fraternity.



MUSTUFABAD.

SIRDAR RUTTUN SINGH.

This Chief is of the Dullehwalleh tribe. The Estate comprises 31 villages, and is estimated to yield a revenue of Rupees 24,800.

Ruttun Singh obtained the Estate from us in 1837. It was originally possessed by his father Muhtab Singh, who died in 1797, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Joodh Singh, who was killed shortly afterwards, leaving his brother, the present Chief, Ruttun Singh, a minor.

Muhtab Singh had two widows, viz. Saluknee and Gowran: these divided their husband's possession between themselves, and Mustufabad fell to the share of the latter.

Saluknee and her son Ruttun Singh, resided on a portion of the territory of Muhtab Singh on the Sutlej, which had fallen to the lot of the former. Subsequently anarchy and confusion drove Gowran from Mustufabad, and obliged her to seek refuge with Saluknee. The Estate, however, was defended by her brother Goordut Singh, and her authority was afterwards re-established in Mustufabad.

Things were in this state, when British protection was extended to these Sikh territories. In 1812 after the establishment of our supremacy, Ruttun Singh claimed this Estate; but was told by Sir David Ochterlony, that Gowran was in possession—and that as we had guaranteed existing rights, his pretensions could not be entertained. On Gowran's death,



the Estate was first considered to have escheated to the British Government; but Ruttun Singh having afterwards revived his claim, there were no grounds which could justify its rejection, and Mustufabad was made over to Ruttun Singh, together with the collections made by us, less the expense of management.

RAMGURH.

MEEAN DABEE SINGH $\frac{1}{2}$ —NARAIN DOSS $\frac{1}{2}$.

This domain is held by a Rajpoot family. It comprises 30 villages, and is supposed to yield a revenue of Rupees 16,000 per annum.

On our assumption of the protection of the Sikh States, Ramgurh was held by two brothers, Maldeo and Narain Doss; they disagreed a short time afterwards and divided the Estate; but the dispensing of justice with the knowledge and concurrence of Narain Doss was vested in Maldeo.

Maldeo died, leaving two sons, Dabee Singh and Duleep Singh; the former was recognised as the head of the family, and the latter had lands assigned him yielding Rupees 2,000 per annum.

The customs of this family sanction division of territory, instead of the succession of the eldest son, with a provision to the younger.

Duleep Singh lives in subjection to his brother Dabee Singh, who has been recognised as Chief.



SONTEE AND LADHAR. THANESSUR.

SONTEE AND LADHAR.

This Estate is possessed by a fraternity of Sikhs of the Phoolkeean tribe, the possession comprises $64\frac{1}{2}$ villages, with an estimated revenue of Rupees 51,600.

This fraternity were originally independent,—they afterwards voluntarily submitted to the vassalage of the Rajah of Nabha, which they subsequently endeavored to throw of; but it was decided that they should render feudal service to the Nabha Chief, to the extent of sending to Nabha a certain number of mounted followers, on occasions such as the following:

Birth of a son to Nabha;

Marriage of a son or daughter of Nabha;

Death of the reigning Rajah; and

War.

THANESSUR.

TWO-FIFTHS BRITISH GOVERNMENT,—THREE-FIFTHS
SIRDARNEES CHAND KOONWUR AND ROOP KOONWUR.

Thanessur, in the belief of the Hindoos, is one of the most holy of places, and was originally conquered and possessed by Meit Singh, whose two nephews named Bhunga Singh and Bhag Singh, partitioned the territory between themselves, in the proportion of three-fifths to the former and two-fifths to the latter.

Bhunga Singh, the possessor of three-fifths, was succeeded by his only son, Futteh Singh, who died without issue in 1819; when his mother Mace Jan



assumed charge of the Estate, in capacity of Regent, and on behalf of her daughters-in-law (Chand Koonwur and Roop Koonwur,) who were at the time under age, and to whom she transferred her charge in 1830, and who are at present in possession.

Mae Jan died on the 10th of June, 1836, and it has been ruled that on the death of Chand Koonwur and Roop Koonwur, this portion of the territory is to lapse to us as the Paramount Power. It comprises 99½ villages, and is estimated to yield Rs. 79,600.

When the Sikh States came under our protection, we found Gholab Singh (second son of Bhag Singh) in possession of two-fifths of Thanessur, which had not descended in a direct line; and by the demise without issue in 1830 of Jumyut Singh, the last of the male heirs of the original proprietor, Bhag Singh, this portion of the territory lapsed to us. It comprises 42½ villages and was estimated in 1832 to yield a revenue of Rupees 34,000; but a number of villages, yielding the greater portion of the revenue, has been from time to time assigned away to female members of the family for their lives, and the amount coming to us is comparatively small.

The river Surressuttee runs below Thanessur, and the Ladwa Chief proposed in 1839 to throw a bridge across it.

The population is mostly Hindoo; and the followers of the Moslem faith, as might be expected in such cases, are under some restraint in that part of the Estate which is held by the widows of Futteh Singh. Our Government does not interfere with the administration of the Koonwurs.



As proposed in page 142, I now proceed to notice, in Alphabetical Order, the remaining Protected Petty Sikh States in the following tabular form, premising that the particulars here given were collected by the Local Officers in the years 1832 and 1842.

No.	State.	Name of Chief.	Tribe.	Ascertained in 1832.		Ascertained in 1842.	REMARKS.
				No. of Villages.	Estimated Revenue.	Estimated Revenue.	
1	Bagreean,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,000	
2	Balace, .....	.....	Dullehwalleh, ...	2	1,600	.....	
3	Balah and Manowlee, ...	{ Sirdar Hurdial Sing, ... } { Sirdar Gopal Singh, ... }	Singpooreea, ...	37	29,600	.....	
4	Beir or Bhurree, ...	Ruttun Singh, ...	Phoolkeean, ...	15½	12,400	.....	
5	Beyree Saul, ...	Khooshal Singh, ...	Dullehwalleh, ...	5	4,000	3,000	
6	Bheer Coot, ...	{ Nund Singh and Chund } { Singh, ...	Phoolkeean, ...	3	2,400	.....	
7	Bhore, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,000	
8	Bhuddour, ...	{ Sirdar Khurruck Singh, } { Khizan Singh, Nidhan } { Singh, and Juggut } { Singh, ...	Ditto, ...	61¼	49,000	50,000	



9	Bhuddul, .....	.....	.....	.....	13,000	.....
10	Bhurutgurb,.....	Sirdar Amur Singh, ...	Singpooreea, ...	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	26,800	.....
11	Boh, .....	.....	Nishanwalla, ...	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	18,800	.....
12	Booriah, ...	Sirdar Golab Singh, .....	.....	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	48,400	50,000
13	Burwalleah Singhs, ...	.....	Phoolkeean,.....	36	28,800	.....
14	Bussee, ...	{ Sirdar Dewah Singh }	.....	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	53,200	.....
15	Bydwan, ...	{ Kulseea, ...	Kerora,.....	.....	.....	30,000
16	Chiloundy, ...	{ Sirdarnee Maee Ram }	Ditto, ...	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	20,540	25,000
17	Choonee Muchlee, ..	{ Koonwur, .....	.....	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	19,600	.....
18	Daon, ...	Gooroo Bishun Singh, ...	.....	6	4,800	.....
19	Dhunoura, ...	Sirdar Sahab Singh, ...	Ditto, ...	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	14,800	.....
20	Fureedkote, ...	Sirdar Puhar Singh, .....	.....	60	48,800	45,000
21	Hullahur,.....	Futteh Singh, ...	Ditto, ...	10	8,000	12,000
22	Jhombawallah, .....	.....	Phoolkeean, ...	39	31,200	31,000
23	Jhukshwallah, .....	.....	Ditto, ...	3	2,400	.....
24	Jubboomazreh, .....	.....	.....	.....	2,400	2,400

Purtab Sing, the Sikh Chieftain of this State, was found guilty of being privy and accessory to the murder of his mother, Maee Koonwur, and was sentenced to imprisonment in transportation beyond Sea for life. The rude state of moral feeling prevailing amongst his class, pointed out the inexpediency of visiting the prisoner with the extreme penalty of the Law.



No.	State.	Name of Chief.	Tribe.	Ascertained in 1832.		Ascertained in 1842.	REMARKS.
				No. of Villages.	Estimated Revenue.	Estimated Revenue.	
25	{ Jugdowlee and Lal- pore Nuglee, ...	{ Golab Singh, Mohur Singh, Mehr Singh and Futteh Singh, Wuzer Singh and Humeer Singh, Sham Singhees, }	Kerora,.....	78 $\frac{1}{4}$	62,700	.....	
26	Khamanoo, .....	.....	Dullehwalleh, ...	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	42,800	.....	
27	Kharee or Keira,.....	Sirdar Golab Singh, ...	Ditto, ...	19	15,200	15,200	
28	Kheiree Choornee, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,600	
29	Khanna, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,000	
30	Khizrabad, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	
31	Khur or Khurrur, ...	Sirdar Nehal Singh, ...	Kerora,.....	18	14,400	14,400	
32	Koombra Booreib, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,000	
33	Kootya, or Kotaha,...	Syud Jaffer Ally Khan, ..	Mahomedan Puthan,	13	7,100	10,000	
34	Kotla, ...	{ Nehung Khan, Bulwunt Khan, Gholam Mo- heooddeen Khan and Gholam Kadir Khan, }	Ditto, ...	12	9,600	.....	
35	Kukralla, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,000	
36	Kulseeahs, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,65,000	
37	Ladoo and Ledah, ...	Sirdar Jeet Singh, ...	Kerora,.....	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	27,650	27,000	
38	Lelokheiree, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000	
39	Looteiree, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,000	
40	Ludran, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,000	



41	Lushkur Khan Seraee, .....	.....	Nishanwalla, ...	2½	2,000	.....
42	Mace Soo-Khan, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,000
43	{ Mahlee Sohun and } { Sewarah, ... }	{ Sirdar Bhoop Singh and Ulbale Singh, Bedwans, Sirdarnee Jussa Koonwur, wi- dow of Jussa Singh, }	Bydwan, ...	16	12,800	.....
44	Mullick, ...	{ Lapsed to the British } { Government in 1840, }	.....	.....	.....	7,000
45	Mullode, ...	{ Sirdars Futteh Singh } { and Mith Singh, ... }	Phoolkeean, ...	44½	35,400	35,000
46	Nahung Kotela, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,000
47	Phoorkhalee, .....	.....	Shuheed Nahung, ...	12	9,600	.....

This was a small dependency of the Belaspore Domain. It escheated to the British Government by the death without issue in 1840 of Sirdar Ram Singh and yields a revenue of about 7,000 Rupees a year. This is one of several Puttees or Shares held by the Lodpeendeeah Sikhs who were Vassals of the Belaspore Rajah, and are now in a similar state of subjection to the British Government.

The widows of the late Sirdar and other members of his family have been provided for by the assignment of lands.



No.	State.	Name of Chief.	Tribe.	Ascertained in 1832.		Ascertained in 1842.	REMARKS.
				No. of Villages.	Estimated Revenue.	Estimated Revenue.	
48	Punjokhra, ...	Ranee Nooroonnissa, ...	Nishanwalla, ...	20½	16,400		Sirdars Shere Singh and Runjeet Singh were found guilty of forgery in fabricating certain documents connected with their possessions, and the latter for endeavouring to establish a claim to what he had no title. Both were fined, Shere Singh in five, and Runjeet Singh in ten thousand Rupees.
49	Rae Kote, ...	Ranee Nooroonnissa, .....	.....	1½	5,000	5,500	
50	Raepoor, ...	{ Raee Goordial Singh and Natha Singh, ... }	.....	12	9,600	8,000	
51	Rampoor, Dhoona, ...	.....	Phoolkeean, ...	5	4,000	.....	
52	Roopur, ...	Sirdar Bhope Singh, ...	Dullehwalleh, ...	68	54,400	65,000	
53	Rutunpore, .....	.....	Kerora, ...	9½	7,600	.....	
54	Sarun, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	
55	Sayalbahmajree, ...	Sirdah Daweh Singh, ...	Dullehwalleh, ...	65	52,000	52,000	
56	Seekree, ...	Sirdar Muhtab Singh, ...	Ditto, ...	8	6,400	6,400	
57	Shahabad, ...	{ Sirdar Shere Singh, Sirdar Runjeet Singh, Sirdar Purtab Singh, and the widow of Khurruck Singh, ...	Nishanwalla, ...	109½	87,600	1,00,000	



58	Shamgurbh, ...	{ Daweh Singh and Fut- teh Singh, ...	Dullehwalleh, ...	6½	5,200	5,500
59	Shahzadpore, ...	Sirdar Golab Singh, ...	Shuheed Nahung, ...	67½	54,000	65,000
60	Shamsingeeans, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62,000
W 61	Siknam, ...	Sirdar Ockur Singh, .....	.....	.....	.....	7,000
62	Sikundra, ...	{ A portion lapsed to the British Government, }	.....	.....	.....	20,000
63	Singpooreeahs, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,20,000
64	Tungore or Tunkore, ...	Sirdar Dya Singh, ...	Shuheed Nahung, ...	26	20,800	35,000

This State is situated between Umbala and the River Jumna. Kishun Singh, the son of the Chieftain, held a portion in the following State (Sikundra.) He murdered in the Punjab his first and second cousins, Durshun Singh and his son, for which he was tried by the British Political Agent, and sentenced to transportation beyond seas for the term of his natural life. His portion of Sikundra has escheated to the British Government, and his father Sirdar Ockur Singh was mulcted in Rupees 7,000—equivalent to one year's revenue,—for endeavoring to screen the delinquent.



No.	State.	Name of Chief.	Tribe.	Ascertained in 1832.		Ascertained in 1842.	REMARKS.
				No. of Villages.	Estimated Revenue.	Estimated Revenue.	
65	Turweh, ...		Nishanwalla, ...	36	28,800		These Chieftains are a Junior branch of the Kythul family, and as such obtained a portion of the Kythul territory on the death of Bhaee Oodey Singh, the last Chief, in March 1843.
66	Urnoulee, ...	{ Bhaees Goliab Singh } and Sungut Singh,...	Phoolkeean, ...	41	32,800	40,000	
67	{ Utulgurh and Gu- } nowlee, ...	{ Sirdar Goordial Singh } and Sirdar Bhopal } Singh, ...	Singpooreea, ...	41	32,800	.....	
68	Zeinpore, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000	



MISCELLANEOUS.

	Tribe.	Ascertained in 1832.		Ascertained in 1842.
		No. of Villages.	Estimated Revenue.	Estimated Revenue.
Bhaees of Phoolkeean, Maharajkeean, Rajoo- keean and Jheend- walla,.....	Phoolkeean,...	31	24,800	25,000
Chundaneh Singh,.....	Dullehwallah,...	2	1,600	.....
Dhamsee and other Singhs,.....	Ditto,.....	17	13,600	.....
Gurangan Singhs,.....	Ditto,.....	17½	14,000	.....
Jebaleean and Burkan Singhs,.....	Kerora,.....	39	31,200	.....
Koomeree and Bural Singh,.....	Ditto,.....	48	38,400	.....
Noondh Singh Kākur, ...	Ditto,.....	14	11,200	.....
Putteealah Misseldars, ...	.....	.....	.....	30,000
Soodhees, ...	Soodhees, ...	150	1,20,000	.....



APPENDIX.

No. 1.

No. 1.

Extract from a definitive Treaty of Amity and Alliance between the Hon'ble East India Company and the Maharajah Ali Jah Doulut Rao Scindia Bahadoor, his heirs and successors, dated 22d November, 1805. Settled by Lieutt. Colonel John Malcolm on the one part, and Moonshee Kawul Nyne on the other.

ARTICLE 7TH.

The Honorable Company, in consideration of the benefits derived from the Article which makes the Chumbul the boundary between the two States, and from friendship to the Maharajah, agree to grant to him personally and exclusively, the annual sum of four lacs of Rupees to be paid by quarterly instalments through the Resident at the Durbar; and the Hon'ble Company also agree to assign within their territories in Hindoostan, a Jagheer (to be holden on the same footing as that enjoyed by Balla Bae,) amounting to a revenue of two lacs of Rupees per annum to Baeza Bae, the wife of Doulut Rao Scindia, and a Jagheer amounting to the sum of one lac of Rupees per annum to Chimna Bae, the daughter of that Chief.

No. 2.

No. 2.

Translation of the preliminary Engagement between the Nuwab Vizier Ul Mamalik Asof Jah Asoful Dowlah Yehea Khan Bahadoor Huzzubr Jung, the English Company, and the Rohilla Tribe. Dated the 29th November, 1794.

ARTICLE 1ST.

When this preliminary Engagement shall be executed, hostilities shall cease between the Nuwab Vizier Ul Mamalik Asof Jah Bahadoor and his allies, and the Rohilla Army.

ARTICLE 2D.

The Nuwab Vizier Ul Mamalik Asof Jah Bahadoor agrees that he has pardoned the family of the Nuwab Fyze Ulla Khan deceased, and their adherents, the faults which they have committed.

ARTICLE 3D.

The Rohilla Army agree that they will give over in deposit to the Company, whatever may remain of the treasure of the family of Fyze Ulla Khan deceased. Thus Golam Mahomed Khan has delivered an account of the treasure which was left by the Nuwab Fyze Ulla Khan at his death, to the period that he had charge of it, from that treasure the sum of 1,04,000 Goldmohurs has been expended since Golam Mahomed Khan left the Rohilla camp. This being deducted, the balance is the sum demanded.

ARTICLE 4TH.

The Nuwab Vizier Ul Mamalik Asof Jah Bahadoor agrees that he will bestow on Ahmud Ally Khan, the grandson to the Nuwab Fyze Ulla Khan deceased, Mehals in Jagheer at the annual jumma of ten lacs of Rupees, and that the Town of Rampore shall be a part of the said Jagheer; and as Ahmed Ally Khan is a minor, therefore Nussur Ulla Khan Bahadoor, son of Abdoolla Khan deceased, shall be nominated the guardian of Ahmed Ally Khan and the manager of the said Jagheer, until Ahmed Ally Khan shall arrive at the age of 21 years.

ARTICLE 5TH.

When the Rohilla Army shall have given over the treasure, as is expressed in the third Article, the Armies of the Nuwab Vizier Ul Mamalik Asof Jah Bahadoor and of the English Company shall march away from hence, and the Rohilla Army shall disperse and go wherever they think proper.

Done at Puttaghaut, in the English Camp, this 5th Jemmadie Ul Awul 1209 Hijeree, corresponding with the 29th November 1794.



Translation of the Kaboolent or Engagement entered into by the Nuwab Ahmed Ally Khan Bahadoor to the Nuwab Vizier Ul Mamalik Asof Jah Bahadoor. Dated the 30th December, 1794.

Whereas by a preliminary Engagement dated 5th Jemmadie ul Awul 1209 Hijeree, corresponding with the 29th November 1794 of the Christian Era, and bearing the seals of the Nuwab Vizier ul Mamalik Asof Jah Bahadoor, of Mr. George Frederick Cherry, Resident at the Court of the said Nuwab Vizier ul Mamalik Asof Jah Bahadoor, on the part of the English East India Company, and of the Nuwab Nussur Oollah Khan Bahadoor, on the part of the Rohilla Tribe, a copy of which is annexed, certain stipulations were agreed to by the said Nuwab Vizier ul Mamalik Asof Jah Bahadoor on one part, and by the said Rohilla Tribe on the other, ACCORDINGLY I, the said Nussur Oollah Khan Bahadoor, being thereby nominated to be the guardian of the Nuwab Ahmed Ally Khan Bahadoor, and the manager of the Jagheer therein mentioned, agree for myself as the guardian of the said Nuwab Ahmed Ally Khan Bahadoor, and as the manager of the Jagheer, and for the said Nuwab Ahmed Ally Khan Bahadoor as the Jagheerdar, to the following Articles :

ARTICLE 1st.

The Nuwab Vizier ul Mamalik Asof Jah Bahadoor having declared by the second Article of the said preliminary Engagement that he has pardoned the family of the Nuwab Fyze Oollah Khan deceased, and their adherents, the faults which they have committed, I engage pursuant to the said Article of the said Engagement that there shall not be any trouble given to any one of the said family or their adherents on account of any act committed by them prior to the 5th Jemmadie ul Awul 1209 Hijeree.

ARTICLE 2D.

The Nuwab Vizier ul Mamalik Asof Jah Bahadoor having by the fourth Article of the said Engagement declared that he will grant a Jagheer in the name of the Nuwab Ahmed Ally Khan Bahadoor, the grandson to the Nuwab Fyze Oollah Khan deceased, and having pursuant thereto, delivered into the hands of the said Nuwab Ahmed Ally Khan Bahadoor, a Sunnud or Deed of Grant, bearing his seal and containing on the back thereof the names of the Mehals with the

jumma of each composing the Jagheer and dated 7th Jemmadie ul Sauny 1209 Hijeree. I agree to educate the said Nuwab Ahmed Ally Khan Bahadoor, in the principles of true obedience and fidelity to the said Nuwab Vizier ul Mamalik Asof Jah Bahadoor, and in conformity to the conditions expressed in the said Sunnud, that I will manage the Jagheer according to those conditions, and that I will to the best of my abilities impress on the minds of all the Rohillas, and others subsisting on the produce of the said Jagheer, gratitude to the said Nuwab Vizier ul Mamalik Asof Jah Bahadoor for his benevolence to them, and fidelity and allegiance to him through their Jagheerdar, the said Nuwab Ahmed Ally Khan Bahadoor.

ARTICLE 3D.

It having been agreed in the fourth Article of the said Engagement that I, Nussur Ulla Khan, son of the Nuwab Abdoolla Khan deceased, shall be the guardian of the said Nuwab Ahmed Ally Khan Bahadoor, and the manager of the Jagheer, until the said Nuwab Ahmed Ally Khan Bahadoor shall arrive at the age of 21 years, I promise that having in view the benefit of the said Nuwab Ahmed Ally Khan Bahadoor, I will execute this duty to the best of my abilities.

ARTICLE 4TH.

It having been agreed in the third Article of the said Engagement that the treasure of the family of the Nuwab Fyze Ulla Khan deceased, shall be deposited with the English East India Company, and the said Company having accordingly received the sum of three lacs and twenty-two thousand Gold Mohurs in deposit, which sum has been paid to the Nuwab Vizier ul Mamalik Asof Jah Bahadoor as a Nuzzurana from the Nuwab Ahmed Ally Khan Bahadoor for the Jagheer, and in lieu of all rights of Zubtee or confiscation of the property of the late Nuwab Fyze Ulla Khan and Mahomed Ally Khan deceased, I agree that there shall be no further pecuniary demands among the parties concerned in these Engagements on any account whatever arising from them.

ARTICLE 5TH.

I promise that Gholaum Mahomed Khan shall not at any time reside in any place within the Jagheer, nor exercise any influence or authority in the management thereof, nor in the affairs of the said Nuwab Ahmed Ally Khan Bahadoor.



ARTICLE 6TH.

I promise that the sum of fifteen hundred Lucknow Sicca Rupees per month shall be paid to the said Company at Lucknow, beginning with the 1st of December 1794, Christian Era, or 6th of Jemmadie ul Awul 1209 Hijeree, from the produce of the Jagheer, for the support of the said Gholaum Mahomed Khan.

ARTICLE 7TH.

I promise that the sums undermentioned shall be paid monthly at Rampore to the sons of the Nuwab Fyze Ulla Khan deceased, as specified herein for their support, from the beginning of the Fusly year 1202.

Hossein Ally Khan, ...	2,000	0	0
Futteh Ally Khan, ...	2,000	0	0
Nizam Ally Khan, ...	2,000	0	0
Yacoob Ally Khan, ...	1,666	10½	0
Cossim Ally Khan, ...	1,666	10½	0
Kurreem Olla Khan, ...	1,666	10½	0

ARTICLE 8TH.

When the Nuwab Ahmed Ally Khan Bahadoor shall arrive at the age of 21 years, I agree that this Kabooleeut shall remain in full force and no new Kabooleeut shall be necessary; and if, which God forbid, I should die, or on any account be removed from the office of guardian of the Nuwab Ahmed Ally Khan Bahadoor and manager of his Jagheer, the Nuwab Vizier ul Mamalik Asof Jah Bahadoor shall, with the advice of the said Company, select a person from among the tribe of Rohillas, and shall nominate such person to the said office.

ARTICLE 9TH.

I agree that by virtue of an Engagement dated 7th Jemmadie ul Sauny 1209 Hijeree, and bearing the seal and signature of the said George Frederick Cherry on the part of the said Company, and ratified by the Honorable Sir John Shore, Bart., Governor General, in two counterparts, one counterpart whereof has been delivered to the said Nuwab Vizier ul Mamalik Asof Jah Bahadoor, and the other I have received, the said Company are guarantee to the said Nuwab Vizier ul Mamalik Asof Jah Bahadoor, for the performance of this Engagement or Kabooleeut, on the part of the Nuwab Ahmed Ally Khan Baha-

door, of which I have affixed my seal to two counterparts, whereof one has been delivered to the said Nuwab Vizier ul Mamalik Asof Jah Bahadoor, and the other to the said George Frederick Cherry and to the said Nuwab Ahmed Ally Khan Bahadoor for the possession of the Jagheer granted to him by the said Nuwab Vizier ul Mamalik Asof Jah Bahadoor by virtue of the Sunnud mentioned in the Second Article hereof, a copy of which the said George Frederick Cherry has received, attested by the seal of the said Nuwab Vizier ul Mamalik Asof Jah Bahadoor as a true copy.

Done at Bareilly, this 7th day of Jemmadie ul Saunyy 1209 Hijeree, corresponding with the 30th December 1794.

Engagement of Guarantee by the Hon'ble the English East India Company between the Vizier ul Mamalik Hindostan, Nuwab Asof ul Dowlah Asof Jah Yehea Khan Bahadoor Huzubr Jung, and the Nuwab Ahmed Ally Khan Bahadoor. Dated the 30th December, 1794.

Whereas by a preliminary Engagement dated the 5th Jemmadie ul Awul 1209 Hijeree, corresponding with the 29th November, 1794 of the Christian Era, and bearing the seals of the Nuwab Vizier ul Mamalik Asof Jah Bahadoor, of Mr. George Frederick Cherry, Resident at the Court of the said Nuwab Vizier ul Mamalik Asof Jah Bahadoor, on the part of the Honorable the English India Company, and of the Nuwab Nussur Ulla Khan Bahadoor on the part of the Rohilla Army, a copy of which is annexed, the said Company have agreed to be the guarantee to the performance of the stipulations thereof by the said Nuwab Vizier ul Mamalik Asof Jah Bahadoor on one part, and by the Nuwab Nussur Ulla Khan Bahadoor on the other; ACCORDINGLY, the said George Frederick Cherry, agrees in the name of the Hon'ble Sir John Shore, Bart., Governor General of the affairs of the said Company in India, to the following Articles :

ARTICLE 1st.

The Nuwab Vizier ul Mamalik Asof Jah Bahadoor having declared by the second Article of the said preliminary Engagement that he has pardoned the family of the Nuwab Fyze Ulla Khan deceased and their adherents, the faults which they have committed, the Honorable

the English India Company engage pursuant to the said Article of the said Engagement that the Nuwab Vizier ul Mamalik Asof Jah Bahadoor shall not give any trouble to the said family and their adherents on account of any act committed by them prior to the 5th of Jemmadie ul Awul 1209 Hijeree.

ARTICLE 2d.

The Nuwab Vizier ul Mamalik Asof Jah Bahadoor having by the fourth Article of the said Engagement declared that he will grant a Jagheer in the name of Nuwab Ahmed Ally Khan Bahadoor, the grandson to the Nuwab Fyze Ulla Khan deceased, and having pursuant thereto delivered into the hands of the said Nuwab Ahmed Ally Khan Bahadoor, a Sunnud or Deed of Grant bearing his seal, and containing on the back thereof the names of the Mehals with the jumma of each, comprising the Jagheer, and dated 7th Jemmadie ul Sauny, 1209, Hijeree, the said Company engage to guarantee the possession of the said Mehals to the said Nuwab Ahmed Ally Khan Bahadoor according to the conditions expressed in the said Sunnud, and free from demands on account of Towfeer.

ARTICLE 3d.

It having been agreed in the fourth Article of the said Engagement that the Nuwab Nussur Ulla Khan Bahadoor, son of the Nuwab Abdoola Khan deceased, shall be the guardian of the said Nuwab Ahmed Ally Khan Bahadoor, and the manager of the Jagheer, until the said Nuwab Ahmed Ally Khan Bahadoor shall arrive at the age of 21 years, the said Company hereby agree to acknowledge this nomination and to consider the seal of the said Nuwab Nussur Ulla Khan Bahadoor, so long as he remains the guardian of the said Nuwab Ahmed Ally Khan Bahadoor and the manager of the Jagheer, as the seal of the said Nuwab Ahmed Ally Khan Bahadoor.

ARTICLE 4th.

It having been agreed in the third Article of the said Engagement that the treasure of the family of the Nuwab Fyze Ulla Khan deceased shall be deposited with the said Company, and the said Company having accordingly received the sum of three lacs and twenty-two thousand Gold Mohurs in deposit, which sum of three lacs and twenty-two thousand Gold Mohurs has been paid to the Nuwab Vizier ul Mamalik

Asof Jah Bahadoor as a Nuzzurana from the said Nuwab Ahmed Ally Khan Bahadoor for the Jagheer and in lieu of all right of Zubtee or confiscation of the property of the late Nuwab Fyze Ulla Khan and Mohumud Ally Khan deceased, the Company agree that there shall be no further pecuniary demands among the parties concerned in these Engagements on any account whatever arising from them.

ARTICLE 5TH.

When the Nuwab Ahmed Ally Khan Bahadoor shall arrive at the age of 21 years, the said Company agree that this Engagement of Guarantee shall remain in full force, and no new Engagement of Guarantee shall be necessary; and if, which God forbid, the Nuwab Nussur Ulla Khan Bahadoor shall die, or on any account be removed from the office of guardian of the Nuwab Ahmed Ally Khan Bahadoor and manager of his Jagheer, the Nuwab Vizier ul Mamalik Asof Jah Bahadoor shall, with the advice of the said Company, select a person from among the tribe of Rohillas, and shall nominate such person to the said office.

ARTICLE 6TH.

The said Nuwab Nussur Ulla Khan Bahadoor having entered into a Kabooleut or Engagement to the said Nuwab Vizier ul Mamalik Asof Jah Bahadoor bearing date the 7th of Jemmadie ul Sauny, 1209 Hijeree, on the part of the said Nuwab Ahmed Ally Khan Bahadoor, the said Company agree to guarantee to the said Nuwab Vizier ul Mamalik Asof Jah Bahadoor the performance of the said Kabooleut by the Nuwab Nussur Ulla Khan Bahadoor on the part of the said Nuwab Ahmed Ally Khan Bahadoor, and will consider any deviation therefrom a breach of the allegiance and fidelity due from the said Nuwab Ahmed Ally Khan Bahadoor to the said Nuwab Vizier ul Mamalik Asof Jah Bahadoor.

ARTICLE 7TH.

This Engagement being signed and sealed by the said George Frederick Cherry on the part of the said Company, and ratified by the signature of the Honorable Sir John Shore, Bart., Governor General, and the seal of the said Company in two counterparts, one counterpart thereof has been delivered to the said Nuwab Vizier ul Mamalik Asof Jah Bahadoor, and the other to the said Nuwab Nussur Ulla Khan



Bahadoor. In like manner the Kabooleet or Engagement mentioned in the sixth Article hereof, bearing the seal of the said Nuwab Nussur Ulla Khan Bahadoor being executed in two counterparts, one counterpart thereof has been delivered to the said Nuwab Vizier ul Mamalik Asof Jah Bahadoor, and the other to the said George Frederick Cherry, and the Sunnud bearing the seal of the said Nuwab Vizier ul Mamalik Asof Jah Bahadoor specified in the second Article hereof, has been delivered to the Nuwab Ahmed Ally Khan Bahadoor, of which a copy has been delivered to the said George Frederick Cherry, attested by the seal of the said Nuwab Vizier ul Mamalik Asof Jah Bahadoor as a true copy.

Done at Bareilly, this 7th day of Jemmadie ul Sauny 1209 Hijeree, corresponding with the 30th of December 1794.

Ratified at Fort William, under the signature of the Honorable Sir John Shore, Bart., Governor General, and the seal of the Honorable the English East India Company, this 6th day of March 1795.

Translation of the Sunnud granted by the Vizier to Ahmed Ally Khan. Dated 7th Jemmadie ul Sauny 1209 Hijeree.

To the Chowdreean, Canoongoean, Mookuddumâan and Muzzâaraan of Pergunnah Shahabad Lucknour, &c.

At this time the Mehals Shahabad, &c. according to the Zimmun are given over to and fixed on the Nuwab Ahmed Ally Khan Bahadoor, grandson to the Nuwab Fyze Ulla Khan deceased, as a Jagheer at the Jumma of ten lacs and seventy-nine thousand Rupees yearly revenue on every account, commencing from the beginning of the Fusly year 1202, that he may with perfect ease of mind apply himself to the arrangement and cultivation thereof, and neglecting no instance of vigilance and care, and overlooking no duty of obedience, he may keep all the peasantry and inhabitants, nobility, gentry and poor, satisfied with and thankful for his conduct, protect the weak from the oppression of the strong; and conceiving it highly necessary to forbid all intoxication and unlawful things, he may adopt those effectual measures that highwaymen and thieves shall not dwell in the Mehals of his Jagheer, and if, which God forbid, the property of one be stolen or plundered, he may recover the property, restore it to the owner,

bring those wicked men to punishment and render the high roads secure, so that travellers and passengers may go and come with ease and quiet, that he make no guns nor muskets or other warlike implements, and enjoin all mechanics, carpenters, gunpowder manufacturers and makers of arrows, not to make arrows, muskets, gunpowder and other implements of war, nor sell such to the Zemeendars, &c. That he erect no forts in the Mehals of the Jagheer, nor permit any of the Zemeendars to erect them. That he entertain Troops (Seebundy) not more than may be necessary for the collections from the Mehals, and give no asylum in the Mehals of the Jagheer to the banished and deserters from the Sirkar. If it should happen that a cultivator and one who pays revenue whether he be in arrears or a deserter from the Mehals, or the cattle from the villages belonging to the Sirkar, should come within one of the villages of the Jagheer, he shall not permit them to remain there, but gaining information thereof, he shall send them to the Sirkar's Aumils. That he shall not permit the cattle from the villages of the Jagheer to graze in the Sirkar's Mehals, that he shall continue the lands of villages which are exempt from public revenue and other means of subsistence to the learned; the Mufties; the Cauzies; the Nobility; the Gentry; the daily and yearly receivers, whether Hindoos or Mahomedans, the percentage, the sums received per village, the Nankar, in money and in villages, to the Officers of the Pergunnahs, free from diminution and deduction, and not molest them. That he shall not without a Sunnud remove or exchange the Mufties and Cauzies of the Holy Law. It is NECESSARY that you should attend the Deputies of the said Jagheerdar, apply yourselves to the cultivation, pay up the lawful revenue, and not deviate from the advice of the Deputies of the Jagheerdar, but consider the approbation and disapprobation of the Jagheerdar of importance in your own behalf.

Dated 7th Jemmadie ul Sauny 1209 Hijeree.

ZIMMUN.

At this time the Mehals Shahabad, &c. are given over and fixed at the Jumma of ten lacs and seventy-nine thousand Rupees yearly revenue on every account, commencing with the beginning of the Fusly year



1202, in Jagheer on Nuwab Ahmed Ally Khan Bahadoor, the grandson to the Nuwab Fyze Ulla Khan deceased.

Shahabad Lucnour, ...	2,88,851	15	3
Mustufabad called Rampore, ...	4,96,222	8	6
Rajepoor Pelaspoor, ...	2,54,396	1	3
Part of Talooka Akberabad, in Pergun- nah Moradabad, comprising 58 villages,	39,529	7	0
Total Jumma ...	10,79,000	0	0

LUCKNOW,
24th January, 1795. }

*Translation of the Deed of Acknowledgment entered into by the
Nuwab Vizier ul Mamalik Asof Jah Bahadoor to the Honor-
able the English East India Company. Dated the 7th
Jemmadie ul Sauny 1209 Hijeree.*

Whereas the Honorable the English East India Company have by an Engagement of Guarantee dated 7th Jemmadie ul Sauny 1209 Hijeree, bearing the seal and signature of Mr. George Frederick Cherry, Resident at my Court on the part of the said Company, and the signature of the Honorable Sir John Shore, Bart., Governor General of the affairs of the said Company in India, and the seal of the said Company, in two counterparts, of which I have received one, and the other has been delivered to Nussur Ulla Khan Bahadoor, become guarantee to me for the full performance of the conditions contained in an Engagement or Kabooleent, dated 7th Jemmadie ul Sauny 1209 Hijeree, in two counterparts, under the seal of Nussur Ulla Khan Bahadoor, of which I have received one counterpart, and the other has been delivered to the said George Frederick Cherry, and by the said Engagement of Guarantee, the said Company have also become the guarantee to the Nuwab Ahmed Ally Khan Bahadoor for the possession of the Mehals bestowed in Jagheer by me to the said Nuwab Ahmed Ally Khan Bahadoor, according to a Sunnud bearing my seal, and dated 7th Jemmadie ul Sauny 1209 Hijeree, containing on the back thereof the names of the Mehals with the jumma of each comprising the Jagheer, free from demands on account of Towfeer, which Sunnud has been



delivered into the hands of the said Nuwab Ahmed Ally Khan Bahadur, and a copy thereof attested with my seal as a true copy has been given to the said George Frederick Cherry, I ACCORDINGLY hereby acknowledge that I consent to the conditions contained in the said Engagement of Guarantee.

Done at Bareilly, 7th Jemmadie ul Sauny 1209 Hijeree.

No. 3.

No. 3.

Extract from a Treaty between the English East India Company and Saadut Ally Khan, Nuwab Vizier of Lucknow. Dated the 21st of February 1798.

ARTICLE 2D.

By the existing treaties between the States, the Honorable East India Company are bound to defend the dominions of His Highness the Nuwab Saadut Ally Khan against all enemies, and with a view to enable them to fulfil this engagement, and at the same time provide for the protection of their own dominions, the English Company having largely increased their Military establishment by the addition of new levied Regiments, both of Infantry and Cavalry, the Nuwab Saadut Ally Khan in consideration thereof, agrees in addition to the annual subsidy paid by the late Nuwab Asoph ud Dowlah to the English Company, being Rupees 56,77,638, to pay in perpetuity the further sum of Rupees 19,22,362, making altogether the sum of seventy-six lacs of Rupees. The said Rupees to be Oude Sicca Rupees of the present weight and standard.

ARTICLE 6TH.

The stipends to the Begums and Princes at Benares amounting to Rupees 2,04,000 per annum, and the Furruckabad Pensions amounting to Rupees 23,638, are included in the above sum of 76 lacs of Oude Sicca Rupees.



*Culbooleut of Rajah Mohipnarain Bahadoor. Dated 14th
September, 1781.*

I, Rajah Mohipnarain Bahadoor.

Whereas the Zemindaree of the Sircar of Benares and Chunar, and the Mehals of the Sircar of Jounpore, both Maul and Sayer, and Havelee Mahomedabad, Benares and the Daums of the Mulboos Khas, and the Pergunnah Bhudohee and the Talook of Sungramow, dependent on the Pergunnah of Chanda and Sukteesgurm and Contect called Beedjeypoor, and the Sircar of Ghazeepore and the Pergunnah of Secunderpore and Kherud and Shadeeabad and Tuppa Seriniha, with the Maul and Sayer, and Cotwallee of Jounpore, and the Mokeemee and Yetisaub, and Sungwozinee of Benares, and the entire Mehals, both Maul and Sayer, with the Dustoor Dewannee of the Soubah Allahabad, besides the Mehal of Khyraghur, of which the Maulgoozary is appropriated to the Sircar of the Nuwab Vizier Al Mamalik Asoph ud Dowlah Bahadoor, and the Mehals of the Jagheers held by the Rozee-nadars and the expences agreeably to the Hushoomin hayee or account of deductions, has been given in perpetuity to me from the Honorable Company at the fixed and perpetual yearly sum of forty lacs of Benares Sicca Rupees of full weight and standard, I have agreed to it of my own free and entire will; and of that amount the sum of 6,66,666-10-10 (six lacs, sixty-six thousand six hundred and sixty-six Rupees, ten annas and ten gundas,) having been remitted and deducted on account of the devastations, &c., in the two months of disturbances for this year 1189 Fusly, I have acknowledged without hesitation the remaining sum of 33,33,333-5-10—(thirty-three lacs, thirty-three thousand, three hundred and thirty-three Rupees, five annas and ten gundas) of Benares Sicca Standard to be due from me as the Maulwajib of the Sircar for the said year, and having written and delivered under my seal upon a separate paper the Kistbundy of it, I engage and deliver in writing to this effect that I will, agreeably to the Kistbundy, month by month, without excuse or delay, duly pay the Khezanna Aumera of the Sircar in the town of Benares, and at the end of the year I will take a receipt and discharge the whole. And the Jumma of the next year 1190 Fusly having been settled for the entire sum of forty lacs of Benares Siccas as a perpetual and fixed sum for every year, that I also do include in

this Cubbooleut, and engage that I will without excuse or delay agreeably to the kists of the same, discharge month by month the Khezanna Aumera of the Sircar, and that I will without fail pay the money of the Rozeenadars, &c., conformably to the Hushoomin hayee and take a receipt for it; and that employing myself in the duties and affairs of my Zemeendarree, I will not neglect or be deficient in any one point of diligence and care, but I will behave with the greatest attention to the ryots and to all people of every rank; and I will exert my utmost abilities in the cultivation and population of the country and the encrease of the revenues, so that it may improve daily; and I will act with such vigor in expelling thieves, night robbers, murderers and all evil-doers that not one of them shall remain within my Zemeendarree, and that no crimes and offences shall be heard of.

I have therefore delivered these few lines, in the nature of a Cubbooleut, that it may be made use of when necessary.

Dated the 1st of Assin 1189 Fusly, answering to the 14th September, 1781.

Kistbundy of the Sirkar of Benares and Chunar, and the Mehals of the Sircar of Jounpore and Mahomedabad, and the Sirkar of Ghazeepore, for the year 1190 Fusly.

The Jumma agreeable to the papers,.....	49,06,002	12	0	} Benares Sa. Rs.
The Bazyaft, or resumptions taken by the Sirkar from the Baboos, ...	4,00,000	0	0	
				53,06,002 12 0

Deduct the new Jagheers and the Rozeenadars.

Jagheer of Baneeram Pundit,	25,000	0	0	} 61,496 0 0
Jagheer of Bundookhan, ...	2,000	0	0	
Jagheer of Jagunaut Subadar,	1,200	0	0	
Restored to the Rozeenadars,	33,296	0	0	
Balance,.....	52,44,506	12	0	

Deduct the expences of Mehals Aumanee, &c. &c.

The expences of Mehals Aumanee, ...	41,119	6	10	} 1,43,717 15 0
Maafee Maumoollee, ...	1,02,598	8	10	



Deduct the Mehal of Khyragurh, of which the Malgoozaree is appropriated to the Sirkar of the Nuwab Vizier, ...	} 1,98,046 14 0
	49,02,741 15 0

*Deduct my Jagheer, and monthly Salary, &c.,
with those of my dependents.*

Half the Pergunnah of Bhudoe, 1,58,341 0 0	} 9,02,741 15 0
The Pergunnah of Mahaich, ... 60,000 0 0	
The Pergunnah of Seidpore, ... 54,000 0 0	
My salary and those of my } dependents, ... } 6,30,400 15 0	
Balance Benares Sicca Rupees...	40,00,000 0 0

Assin, ...	2,90,000
Cautic, ...	2,90,000
Aghun, ...	2,90,000
Poose, ...	2,90,000
Maugh, ...	2,90,000
Phaugun, ...	2,90,000
Choit, ...	2,90,000
Bysack, ...	2,90,000
Jhiet, ...	2,90,000
Assarh, ...	2,90,000
Sawan, ...	2,90,000
Bhadon—which is the end of the year, ...	8,10,000

Benares Sa. Rs. 40,00,000

Dated the 1st of Assin 1189 Fusly, answering to the 14th September, 1781.

*Copy of the Putteh granted to Rajah Mohipnarain Bahadoor
of Benares, A. D. 1781.*

Whereas the Sircar of Benares and Chunar, and the Mehals of the Sircar of Jounpore, both Maul and Sayer, and Havilee Mahomedabad Benares, and the Daums of the Mulboos Khâs and the Pergunnah Bhudoe and the Talook of Sungramow dependant on the Pergunnah of Chunda and Suktheesghur and the Pergunnah of Cunteet called Beejeypoor, and the Sircar of Ghazeepore and the Pergunnah of Secunderpoor and Khareed and Shadeeabad and Tuppa Serincha, with



the Maul and Sayer, and Cootwallee of Jounpoor, and the Mohkeemee and Yettisaub and Sungwuzinee of Benares, both Maul and Sayer, with the Dustoor Dewannee, besides half of the Jagheer of the Pergunnah Bhuddoe, &c. and the Maafee to the Rozeenadars and other expences of the Hushoomin hayee, conformable to your Cubbooleut, have been granted to you from the beginning of the month of Assin 1189 Fusly, answering to the 14th September 1781, at the agreement of forty lacs of Sicca Rupees, struck in the town of Benares, as a fixed and perpetual sum without alteration for every year, and from that amount the sum of 6,66,666-10-10 (six lacs, sixty-six thousand, six hundred and sixty-six Sicca Rupees, ten annas and ten gundas) for this year, which is 1189 Fussly, on account of the devastations, &c. in the two months of disturbances having been remitted, the remaining account of the Maulwajib Maulgoozarree of the Sircar being 33,33,333-5-10 (thirty-three lacs, thirty-three thousand, three hundred and thirty-three rupees, five annas and ten gundas) of Benares Sicca coin of due standard and weight, agreeably to the separate Kistbundee and Cubbooleut which you have written and delivered under your own seal; you will month by month, without excuse or delay, and without the expence of the Sebundee and other expences conformable to the kist mentioned in them, pay duly as the Khezanna to the Sircar, and in the next year the fixed and perpetual yearly amount jumma of forty lacs of Sicca Rupees which you have agreed to, and the Kistbundee of which also you have delivered under your own seal into the Duffer of the Sircar conformably thereto, you will yearly discharge as the Maulgoozarree to the Sircar. By the blessing of God from this agreement in no instance shall there ever be any deviation or failure.

No. 5.

No. 5.

Extract from a Treaty of general defensive alliance between the English East India Company and the Peishwa Bajee Rao, concluded by Lieutenant Colonel Barry Close, at Bassein, under date the 31st December, 1802.

ARTICLE 3D.

With a view to fulfil this Treaty of general defence and protection, His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhaun Bahadoor agrees to receive, and



the Honorable East India Company to furnish a permanent subsidiary force of not less than 6,000 Regular Native Infantry, with the usual proportion of Field Pieces and European Artillery men attached, and with the proper equipment of warlike stores and ammunition, which force is to be accordingly stationed in perpetuity in his said Highness's territories.

ARTICLE 4TH.

For the regular payment of the whole expence of the said subsidiary force, His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhaun Bahadoor hereby assigns and cedes in perpetuity to the Honorable East India Company, all the territories detailed in the Schedule annexed to this Treaty.

ARTICLE 5TH.

As it may be found that certain of the territories ceded by the foregoing Article to the Hon'ble Company may be inconvenient from their situation, His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhaun Bahadoor, for the purpose of rendering the boundary line of the Honorable Company's possessions a good and well defined one, agrees that such exchanges of Talooks or lands shall be made hereafter on terms of a fair valuation of their respective revenue, as the completion of the said purpose may require—and it is agreed and covenanted that the territories to be assigned and ceded to the Hon'ble Company by the 4th Article, or in consequence of the exchange stipulated, eventually this Article shall be subject to the exclusive management and authority of the said Company and of their Officers.

ARTICLE 6TH.

Notwithstanding the total annual expence of the subsidiary force is estimated at 25 lacs of Rupees, His said Highness hath agreed to cede by Article 4th lands estimated to yield annually the sum of 26 lacs of Rupees—the additional lac being intended to meet possible deficiencies in the revenue of the said lands and save the Hon'ble Company from loss.



Extract from the Supplement to the Treaty of Bassein settled between Lieut. Colonel Close on the part of the Honorable East India Company, and Annund Rao on the part of the Peishwa. Dated the 16th December, 1803.

ARTICLE 1st.

That of the territory ceded in perpetuity to the Honorable East India Company by the said Treaty of Bassein, the country of Savanore and Talooks of Buncapore, in the Carnatic, yielding an annual revenue of 16 lacs of Rupees, shall be restored in perpetuity to the Sircar of the said Rao Pundit Purdhaun Bahadoor.

ARTICLE 2d.

That of the territory ceded in perpetuity to the English East India Company by the Treaty of Bassein, the Pergunnah of Oolpar, in Guzerat, yielding a revenue annually of 3,16,000 Rupees, shall likewise be restored in perpetuity to the Sircar of the said Rao Pundit Purdhaun Bahadoor, in order that it may be restored to Nursing Kundy Rao, who has served the Sircar with fidelity and attachment.

ARTICLE 3d.

That a Regiment of Native Cavalry, of the same strength and complement as the Cavalry Regiments belonging to the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, shall be added to the British Poona Subsidiary Force.

ARTICLE 5th.

That a Corps of Mahratta Cavalry, amounting to 5,000, shall be maintained by the British Government during the present war for the service of the Poona State under the orders of the British Government, of which 5,000 Horse, 2,000 shall serve with His Highness the Peishwa, and the remaining 3,000 with the British Army in the Field; and in the said 5,000 Mahratta Cavalry are not to be included the Mahratta Troops serving with the British Army under the Chieftains Bapojee Gunnais Punt Goklah and Seedojee Rao Nimalcur, which Troops shall continue to be subsisted at the charge of Rao Pundit Purdhaun Bahadoor.

ARTICLE 6th.

By Articles 1st and 2d of this Agreement, territory yielding an annual revenue of 19,16,000 Rupees is restored to the Sircar of Rao Pundit Purdhaun Bahadoor. In lieu thereof and for the purposes



hereafter mentioned, the said Rao Pundit Purdhaun Bahadoor agrees and stipulates to cede in perpetuity to the Honorable English East India Company from the Province of Bundelkhund conquered for the Poona State by Alli Bahadoor, territory yielding an estimated annual revenue of 36,16,000 Rupees, agreeably to the following detail. 1st. In lieu of the country of Savenore and Talooks of Buncapore, in the Carnatic, and the Pergunnah of Oolpar, in Guzerat, a tract of territory yielding an annual revenue of 19,16,000 Rupees. 2d. On account of the stated high value of Oolpar, a tract of territory yielding an annual revenue of 15,000 Rupees in excess for that Pergunnah. 3d. To bear the entire expence of the Regiment of Cavalry mentioned in Article 3d, a tract of territory yielding an annual revenue of 7,50,000 Rupees. 4th. To serve as an equivalent for the expence to be incurred by the British Government in paying and maintaining during the present war the 5,000 Cavalry mentioned in Article 5th, a tract of territory yielding an annual revenue of 500,000 Rupees. And lastly, a tract of territory yielding an annual revenue of 4,00,000 Rupees to meet the extraordinary expence which the British Government must be subject to in establishing its authority in Bundelkhund, which is disturbed and ravaged by rebels who must be subdued and punished. Total ceded from Bundelkhund 36,16,000 Rupees.

ARTICLE 7TH.

The whole of the foregoing territory ceded as above from Bundelkhund to the Honorable English East India Company, shall be taken from those quarters of the province most contiguous to the British possessions, and in every respect most convenient for the British Government.

Extract from a Treaty between the Honorable East India Company and the Peishwa Bajee Rao, concluded at Poona on the 13th of June, 1817, by the Hon'ble Mount Stuart Elphinstone and Moroo Ditchit and Ballajee Luchmun.

[Ratified by the Governor General in Council on the 5th July, 1817.]

ARTICLE 13TH.

His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhaun Bahadoor hereby cedes to the Honorable East India Company all his rights, interests and pretensions,

feudal, territorial or pecuniary in the Province of Bundelkhand, including Saugor, Jhansi, and the lands held by Nana Govind Rao, and agrees to relinquish all connexion with the Chiefs in that quarter.

NOTE.

The Compiler considers it proper to explain here that he does not propose to give the "Wajub-ool-Urz," or Paper of Requests, in any of the Bundelkhand Cases where there is an Ikranameh, because its Articles generally relate to the state of things which existed at the time of its execution, and to circumstances and objects of a temporary nature, and which have long ceased to exist, and because the addition of these, now useless documents, would swell the Appendix to an inconvenient size.

No. 6.

No. 6.

*Ikrar Nameh, or Obligation of Allegiance on the part of Rajah
Bukht Sing of Adjyghurh. Dated 8th June, 1807.*

Whereas on the arrival of the British Troops in Bundelkhand for the purpose of occupying the country, Captain John Baillie was appointed by the Governor General to superintend and adjust the affairs of this Province: and whereas I having been expelled during the Government of Alli Bahadoor from my Raj and Territory, the said Captain John Baillie, from those motives of liberality and justice, which ever regulate the conduct of the Officers of the British Government, re-instated me in the possession of the houses which I formerly possessed in the town of Banda, and assigned to me a monthly allowance of three thousand Gour Shahee Rupees, which allowance has been regularly paid to me up to the present date: and whereas with a view to the conciliation and happiness of the inhabitants and to the suppression of commotions and disturbances, several Mehals in this Province were lately confirmed in the possession of their rightful owners, and I also being among the number of the Chiefs possessing just claims, solicited from the said Captain Baillie a Sunnud for the Pergunnah of



Kotra and other Mehals, which are my rightful property by inheritance, and are now unjustly occupied by Gopaul Singh, and my request being approved of, a Sunnud was promised to me at a future period: and whereas Mr. John Richardson having been lately appointed to the general superintendence of the affairs of Bundelkhund, I have solicited and obtained from that gentleman a grant for the aforesaid Mehals; therefore, and with a view to confirm my obedience and fidelity to the British Government, I have prepared and hereby present this obligation of allegiance, containing the following Articles, from which I promise never to depart or deviate a hair's breadth.

ARTICLE 1st.

I hereby engage to have no connexion with any marauders or plunderers, either within or out of the province of Bundelkhund, to afford them no asylum, nor permit them or their families to reside in my possessions, and to abstain from all correspondence whatever with them. I further engage not to enter into any quarrels or disputes with any of the adherents or servants of the British Government, and if a dispute should arise between me and any of the Rajahs or Chiefs of this province dependent on the British Government, I agree to submit such dispute for the investigation of the Officers of the British Government, and scrupulously to observe and abide by their decision. I agree not to retaliate against any one for any injury offered to myself, nor proceed to redress any grievance without the order of the British Government, to which I will ever be obedient and submissive.

ARTICLE 2d.

I engage to guard all the passes through the Ghauts under my authority, so as to prevent all marauders, plunderers, and ill-disposed persons from ascending or descending the Ghauts, or from entering the British Territories through any of those passes; and if any neighbouring Chief or leader should meditate an incursion into the British Territory through my possessions, I engage to furnish the Officers of the British Government with information of the circumstances before his approach to the neighbourhood of my territory, and to exert my utmost efforts to obstruct his progress.

ARTICLE 3d.

Whenever the British Troops shall have occasion to ascend the Ghauts through any of the passes subject to my authority, I agree not



only not to obstruct or impede their progress but to depute respectable and intelligent persons to conduct them by the most convenient route, and to furnish them with the necessary supplies so long as they remain within, or in the vicinity of my possessions.

ARTICLE 4TH.

The British Government having conferred upon me the Pergunnahs of Kotrah, &c. which have been usurped and are now unjustly possessed by Dewan Gopaul Singh, I hereby faithfully engage to prevent the said Gopaul Singh, or any Zemeendar under his influence, from entering the British Territories for the purpose of exciting disturbances in them, and to be responsible for any loss that may be sustained by any of the subjects of the British Government in the event of such an occurrence.

ARTICLE 5TH.

Whereas Rajah Ram Pindara, formerly one of my dependents, is now a professed plunderer and freebooter, and seizes every opportunity of molesting and plundering the subjects and Zemindars of the British Government, I do therefore hereby engage to reduce the said Rajah Ram to his former state of obedience to me, and after obtaining from the British Government his pardon for his past offences, to cause him to deliver a written obligation of his obedience to the British Government and of his forbearance from all predatory habits in future, and to afford him a sufficient subsistence out of the revenue of the Pergunnahs which have now been conferred upon me: but if the said Rajah Ram shall refuse to submit to the British Government, I hereby agree to be responsible for any loss that shall be occasioned to any of the inhabitants of the British territory by his means, after I shall have been completely established in the possession of the aforementioned Pergunnahs.

ARTICLE 6TH.

In the event of the British Government at any time directing me to make over to any of the Rajahs of this province any number of villages contained in the aforementioned Pergunnahs whose aggregate revenue shall amount to one lac of Rupees per annum, I agree to resign such villages without hesitation, and to offer no objection to such requisition, on the score of the villages being contained in my Sunnud or having been in the occupation of Gopaul Singh.



ARTICLE 7TH.

I hereby agree to resign all claim to the annual allowance of 36,000 Rupees which I have hitherto received as a maintenance from the British Government whenever I shall be established and confirmed in the possession of the aforesaid Pergunnahs.

ARTICLE 8TH.

If any subject of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of my villages, I agree to deliver him up immediately on his being required, to the Officer of the British Government; and if any ryot or Zemindar shall abscond from my territory and take refuge in the British possessions, after submitting a detail of my complaint against such absconder, I agree to observe whatever decision may be passed regarding him agreeably to the established regulations of the Government, and to take no steps of my own accord for his apprehension.

ARTICLE 9TH.

I hereby engage to harbour no thieves or robbers in any of my villages, and if the property of merchants or travellers should be stolen or robbed in any of my villages, I engage to make the Zemindar of such village either responsible for the stolen property, or for the seizure and delivery of the thief or plunderer to the Officers of the British Government; and if any criminal or murderer, or any person amenable to the laws of the British Government for a crime committed in the British territories shall take refuge in any of my villages, I agree to seize and deliver up such offender to the British Government, and to prevent his escape in any direction through my possessions.

ARTICLE 10TH.

I engage that one of my brothers or confidential people shall always be in attendance as a Vakeel on the Officer of the British Government in this province for the purpose of executing his orders; and in the event of such Vakeel being from any reason disapproved of by the said Officer, I agree immediately to appoint another in his stead.

ARTICLE 11TH.

If any of my adherents or executive Officers shall be guilty of any improper conduct towards the British Government, I agree to dismiss such person from his situation immediately on being required to



do so, to afford him no protection either directly or indirectly, and to deliver him up to the British Government immediately on his being demanded.

Having deposited this Ikrar Nameh comprising eleven distinct Articles under my own signature and seal among the records of the British Government, I hereby bind myself always to fulfil the whole of the conditions contained in the said Articles, and never to omit or neglect the scrupulous performance of any one of them.

Given at Banda, this 8th day of June, Anno Domini 1807, equal to the 18th Jeyte 1214 Fusly, or 1st Rubbee-ul-Sanee 1222 Hijeree, the day of the week Monday.

Sunnud granted to Rajah Bukht Singh. Dated 8th June, 1807.

Be it known to the Chowdries, Kanoongoes, Zemindars, Mookuddems and Talookdars of the Pergunnahs of Kotra and Puwoy, in the province of Bundelkhund, that whereas after the annexation of the province of Bundelkhund to the territories of the Honorable the East India Company, when the British troops were employed in occupying the country and punishing the refractory, Rajah Bukht Singh, the grandson of Maharajah Juggut Raee, one of the legitimate proprietors of this province, did obediently and submissively attend in person on the Officer of the British Government, wherefore the British Government actuated by those motives of liberality, and by that desire to support and preserve the dignity of illustrious families, which ever regulate its conduct, conferred upon Rajah Bukht Singh a permanent provision of 36,000 Rupees per annum : and whereas a promise having been since made to the said Rajah that in common with the other hereditary Rajahs of this province, he also should receive a territorial provision, in lieu of the aforesaid pecuniary allowance : and the said Rajah having lately repeatedly solicited the performance of that promise, and having presented an obligation of allegiance to the British Government, comprising eleven distinct Articles, signed and sealed by himself, therefore the Pergunnahs specified underneath, situated in the province of Bundelkhund, and at present usurped by some foreigner who possesses no title whatever to them either by inheritance or by gift, are hereby granted to Rajah Bukht Singh, with whose right to the said



Pergunnahs, the British Government are fully satisfied, and so long as the said Rajah and his adherents shall continue in obedience to the British Government, and shall scrupulously adhere to the terms of the aforesaid obligation of allegiance, the said Rajah and his heirs and successors shall enjoy the unmolested possession of the Pergunnahs undermentioned. It is necessary that the inhabitants of the said Pergunnahs acknowledge their obedience to the said Rajah, or to whomsoever he may delegate the charge of the Pergunnahs, and that they consider all the dependencies and appurtenances of the said Pergunnahs as subject to the Rajah, and that they acknowledge no one else. It is the duty of the Rajah to render the people, Zemindars and Talookdars happy and grateful by his good government; to devote himself to the prosperity of the inhabitants and to the improvement of the country, and finally to continue faithful and obedient to the British Government.

This Sunnud after having obtained the approbation of the Honorable the Governor General, shall be considered valid, and shall then be exchanged for another under the seal and signature of the Governor General.

Given at Banda, this 8th day of June, Anno Domini 1807, equal to the 18th Jeyte 1214 Fusly, or 1st Rubbee-ul-Sanee 1222 Hijeree. The day of the week Monday.

No. 7.

No. 7.

Translation of the Ikrar Nameh of Rajah Ruttun Singh, the Rajah of Bijawur. Dated 26th March, 1811.

Whereas since the time of the annexation of the Province of Bundelkhund to the dominions and authority of the British Government, my deceased father, the late Rajah Kissery Singh, Rajah of Bijawur, invariably manifested his obedience and loyalty to the British Government, and remained in allegiance and submission thereto during his life time, and was recognised and admitted amongst the Chiefs that acknowledged obedience to the British Government, and received its protection, and always conducted himself in obedience to the Officers appointed to the superintendence of the Province of Bundelkhund,

At this period, I, Rajah Ruttun Singh, (the contracting party) eldest son to the aforesaid late Rajah, with a view to confirming my obedience and attachment to the British Government, have prepared under my seal and signature and present this Ikrar Nameh (or Obligation of Allegiance) containing eleven distinct Articles, to Mr. John Richardson, Agent to the Governor General in Bundelkhund, and request a Sunnud for the villages and lands now in my possession, and composing my ancient rightful possession, I therefore hereby declare and bind myself that I will scrupulously observe all the Articles contained in this Ikrar Nameh, and never evade or infringe any one of them.

ARTICLE 1st.

I hereby promise and bind myself on no occasion to unite with external or internal enemies of the Honorable Company in Bundelkhund, and to be ever obedient and submissive to the will and command of the British Government in all things.

ARTICLE 2d.

If any one of my children, brothers or relations excite sedition or disturbance in the British territories or possessions, or the territories or possessions of any of the Chiefs in allegiance to the British Government, I engage to do every thing in my power to prevent and to restrain them, and in the case of their persisting in such conduct, I engage to unite my force with the British Troops in the punishment and suppression of such persons.

ARTICLE 3d.

If any of the subjects of the British Government shall fly and take refuge in my territories, on application from the Officers of the British Government, I will deliver them up to the British Government.

ARTICLE 4th.

I further engage that I will never harbour or give protection in my country to persons accused or suspected of robbery or theft; that if a robbery be committed, or the property of merchants or travellers be stolen in any of the villages subject to my authority, I will render the inhabitants of that village responsible for the restitution, or value of the property stolen or robbed, or for the seizure and delivery of the thieves or robbers, and in general that murderers and all other persons amenable



to the criminal jurisdiction of the British Government for crimes committed in the British possessions who may take refuge in my districts, shall be immediately seized and delivered over to the British authority in Bundelkhund.

ARTICLE 5TH.

If any of the surrounding Chiefs rebel against the British authority, although they be my near relations, I engage to abstain from every manner of friendly intercourse with such Chiefs, and not to harbour or give protection in my country to them or any of their relations.

ARTICLE 6TH.

I engage not to enter into quarrels or disputes with any Chief who is obedient or submissive to the British Government; and if at any time a quarrel or dispute arise between me and any of the other dependents of the British Government, in either case, I promise to submit the cause of such dispute for the decision of the British Government.

ARTICLE 7TH.

I engage to guard all the passes through the Ghauts under my authority, so as to prevent all marauders, plunderers, and ill-disposed persons from ascending or descending the Ghauts, or from entering the British territories through any of those passes, and if any neighbouring Chief or leader should meditate an incursion into the British territory through my possessions, or those of the Chiefs in allegiance thereto, I engage to furnish the Officers of the British Government with information of the circumstance before his approach to the neighbourhood of my territory, and to exert my utmost efforts to obstruct his progress.

ARTICLE 8TH.

Whenever the British Troops shall have occasion to ascend the Ghauts through any of the passes subject to my authority, I agree not only not to obstruct or impede their progress, but to depute respectable and intelligent persons to conduct them by the most convenient route, and to furnish them with necessary supplies so long as they remain within, or in the vicinity of my possessions.

ARTICLE 9TH.

Whereas Gopal Singh and Rao Himmut Singh of Murriadah, and Zalim Singh of Bundwahe, and Puddum Singh of Tehinga, and Gootee



Jemmadar and Manick Jue of Mehit Gowah, have rebelled against the British Government, and are guilty of marauding and plundering in the territories of that Government, I hereby declare that I will never have any intercourse with the abovementioned rebels, but on the contrary whenever I shall hear of any of their joint or separate depredations in the territories of the British Government, or any of its dependents, I engage to attack the aggressor or aggressors, and to the utmost of my power punish them, and in the event of any of them being seized, I engage to deliver them up to the British Government.

ARTICLE 10TH.

Whereas between me and the Rajahs and Chiefs of Bundelkhund there existed many disputed claims concerning many villages, which disputes have been adjusted and settled by the decision of the British Government, and as now there is no disputed point or cause of difference remaining, I therefore hereby declare and promise that hereafter I will not dispute or quarrel with any Rajah or Chief on account of any village or lands. If any Rajah or Chief shall dispute or quarrel with me on account of any village or land claimed, I engage to submit the same to the British Government and to abide by its decision, and not to dispute or quarrel about the point myself.

ARTICLE 11TH.

I engage that one of my confidential servants shall always be in attendance as a Vakeel on the Officer of the British Government in this province for the purpose of executing his orders, and in the event of such Vakeel being from any reason disapproved of by the said Officer, I agree immediately to appoint another in his stead.

*Translation of a Sunnud granted to Rajah Ruttun Singh, the
Rajah of Bijawur. Dated 27th March, 1811.*

Be it known to the Chowdries, Canoongoes, &c. of the Pergunnahs of Kutdoh and the Pergunnah of Powey, in the Province of Bundelkhund—that whereas the deceased Rajah Kisseree Singh, the late Rajah of Bijawur, one of the respectable hereditary Chieftains of Bundelkhund, and a descendant of the Rajah Juggut Raj, since the period of the



annexation of the Province of Bundelkhund to the dominions of the British Government, invariably conducted himself with obedience, submission and attachment, and remained firm in his allegiance, and in no instance deviated from the loyalty and dutiful demeanor that was due from him towards the British Government : and whereas a Sunnud granting to the said Rajah the confirmation of the villages and lands in his ancient possession was promised to the said Rajah, on the part of the British Government, as soon as the adjustment of the disputed claim that formerly existed with respect to the right to the Tuppa of Isanagur took place, and that point having been accordingly adjusted by the decision of the British Government, and at this period the aforesaid Rajah being dead, and the Rajah Ruttun Singh, the eldest son and heir to the deceased Rajah, having succeeded by the sanction of the British Government, and having tendered an Ikrar Nameh, or Obligation of Allegiance, under his seal and signature, containing eleven distinct Articles, and requested a Sunnud from the British Government, therefore the villages enumerated in the subjoined Schedule, which were from ancient times in the possession of the deceased Rajah, and also those villages which were given to the aforesaid Rajah by the British Government in addition to his former possessions through the liberality of the British Government, with a view to confirm and bind his allegiance, together with all the rights thereof, Land Revenue, Sayer, Forts and fortified places, are now confirmed to the Rajah Ruttun Singh and his heirs in perpetuity, exempt from the payment of revenue, and a Sunnud for the same is hereby granted. So long as the said Rajah and his heirs or successors shall remain firm to their engagements, and observe faithfully the terms of the several Articles of this Ikrar Nameh, or Engagement, no molestation or resumption of the above possessions shall take place on the part of the British Government. It is necessary that you all consider and account the said Rajah the lord of the said possessions, and the conduct that is incumbent on the said Rajah and his heirs is, that he shall exert himself to the utmost to cultivate and improve the said villages and lands, and to promote the prosperity of the inhabitants, and enjoy the produce of the above possession in obedience, submission and loyalty to the British Government. After the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council shall be obtained, another Sunnud to the same effect, signed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, shall be exchanged and sub-



stituted in the place of the present Sunnud granted by the Agent to the Governor General.

	<i>No. of Villages.</i>
Tuppah Bijawur, ...	177
Tuppah Ruggowley,.....	45
Tuppah Sutyhey, ...	12
Tuppah Dhunrempore,.....	5
Tuppah Baujenah, ...	11
Gaurhah, &c., ...	15
Bhurtollah, &c., ...	8
Pergunnah Pawey Talookah Kulhoheya, ...	21
Pippereah Buzoorg, &c., ...	27
Woordaway, &c., ...	19
Simrah, &c. with Diamond Mines, ...	4
	344

The 27th March, 1811.

No. 8.

No. 8.

Obligation of Allegiance and Fidelity to the Hon'ble East India Company on the part of Maharajah Beekur Majeet Beej Bahadoor of Churkaree. Dated in 1804.

Whereas the Province of Bundelkhund has lately been annexed to the territories and possessions of the British Government in India, and the British Troops are now employed in the punishment and suppression of the disaffected and turbulent in this Province: and whereas Maharajah Beekur Majeet Beej Bahadoor having sincerely professed his submission and obedience to the Government of the Hon'ble Company in Bundelkhund, presented a Wajib-ool-Urz, or Paper of Requests, comprehending eight distinct Articles, to Captain John Baillie, Political Agent on the part of His Excellency General Gerard Lake, Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c., all which distinct Articles and requests have been answered or complied with according to the just and benevolent principles of the British Government in India, with a view to the encouragement and satisfaction of the Rajah: and whereas an obligation of allegiance and fidelity to the British Government on the part of

Maharajah Beekur Majeet has now been required as a permanent pledge of his future submission and attachment, therefore Maharajah Beekur Majeet Beej Bahadoor hereby stipulates and engages for the strict performance and observance of all and each of the following Articles and Conditions.

ARTICLE 1st.

The Maharajah hereby promises and binds himself on no occasion to unite with the external or internal enemies of the Honorable Company in Bundelkhund, and to be ever obedient and submissive to the will and commands of the British Government in all things.

ARTICLE 2d.

If any one of the children or relations of the Maharajah excite seditions or disturbance in the British territories or possessions, the Maharajah engages to do every thing in his power to prevent and restrain them, and in the case of their persisting in such conduct, the Maharajah engages to unite his force with the British Troops in the punishment and suppression of such persons.

ARTICLE 3d.

If any of the peasantry or immediate subjects of the British Government abscond from the British possessions and take refuge in the districts subject to the authority of the Rajah, he engages to seize and deliver over all such defaulters to the Officers of the British Government, and in the case of persons being sent to apprehend them in his country, the Maharajah not only engages that he shall not oppose, but hereby promises to the utmost of his power to assist the persons who may be sent into his districts for the purpose of apprehending and receiving such defaulters.

ARTICLE 4TH.

The Maharajah further engages that he shall never harbour or give protection in his country, to persons accused or suspected of robbery or theft—that if a robbery be committed, or the property of merchants or travellers be stolen in any of the villages subject to his authority, he shall render the inhabitants of that village responsible for the restitution or value of the property stolen or robbed, or for the seizure and delivery of the thieves or robbers, and in general that murderers and other persons amenable to the criminal jurisdiction of the British



Government for crimes committed in the British possessions, who may take refuge in his districts, shall be immediately seized and delivered over to the British authority in Bundelkhund.

ARTICLE 5TH.

If any of the surrounding Chiefs rebel against the British authority, although they be the near relations of Beejy Bahadoor, the Maharajah hereby engages to abstain from every manner of friendly intercourse with such Chiefs, and not to harbour or give protection in his country to any of their relations or dependents.

ARTICLE 6TH.

The Maharajah engages not to enter into quarrels or disputes with any Chief who is obedient or submissive to the British Government, and if at any time a quarrel or dispute arise between him and any of the other dependents of the British Government, he promises to submit the cause of such dispute for the decision of the British Government.

ARTICLE 7TH.

The Maharajah further engages never to raise nor to retain in his service a greater number of troops, horse and foot included, than may be absolutely necessary for the collection of the revenue of his districts, and for the usual purposes of personal state, without the express permission and authority of the British Government for so doing.

Sunnud, or Grant, of the undermentioned Districts and Villages by the Honorable East India Company to Maharajah Beekur Majeet Beejy Bahadoor. Dated 2d September, 1804.

Whereas the Province of Bundelkhund has lately been annexed to the territories and possessions of the British Government in India, and the British Troops are now employed in the punishment and suppression of the disaffected and turbulent in this Province: and whereas Maharajah Beekur Majeet Beejy Bahadoor, who is one of the ancient and rightful possessors of a portion of territory in Bundelkhund, having sincerely professed his submission and obedience to the Government of the Honorable Company, has entered into and transmitted to the British Government under his signature and seal a written obligation of allegi-



ance and fidelity, consisting of seven distinct Articles, by all which he is bound to abide—therefore, and with a view to the protection and security of the ancient rights and possessions of the Native Chiefs of this country, which it is the just and benevolent principle of the British Government in India uniformly to support and protect. The undermentioned Talookas or Mehals, with the villages and small fortresses belonging to them, yielding a gross revenue of four lacs, four hundred and eighty-eight Rupees, which were formerly held by the ancestors of Maharajah Beekur Majeet Beejy Bahadoor, and are now in his possession, are granted and secured to him and to his heirs and successors, to be held under the British Government on the terms and conditions which are specified in his obligation of allegiance; and it is hereby stipulated and agreed that so long as Rajah Beejy Bahadoor shall strictly adhere to the terms of his obligation, and shall practice implicit submission and obedience to the will of the British Government, he shall not be molested in the possession of the undermentioned Talookas and Forts; viz.

Talooka Gootbie, in Pergunnah Raâth, including the Fort of Churkaree, 36 villages, ...	92,200
Talooka Sutwara, in Pergunnah Sennaha, 62 villages, including 2 Forts, ...	1,55,952
Talooka Kharela, in Pergunnah Khutola, 16 villages, including a Fort, ...	56,500
Talooka Purthaina, part of Khurela, ...	12,911
Talooka Isanugurh, in Pergunnah Khatola, 84½ villages and 2 Forts, ...	82,925
Total, ...	4,00,488

The 2d September, 1804.

*Translation of a Sunnud granted to the Rajah Beejy Bahadoor,
Rajah of Churkaree. Dated 27th March, 1811.*

Be it known to the Chowdries, Kanangoes, &c., of the Pergunnahs of Raâth and Sewndah and Khatolah, &c., in the Province of Bundelkhund, that whereas the Rajah Beekur Majeet Beejy Bahadoor, one of the ancient and hereditary Chiefs of Bundelkhund, on the annexa-



tion of the Province of Bundelkhund to the dominions of the British Government, was the first of the Boondela Chiefs who submitted and acknowledged the authority of that Government, and during the Agency of Captain John Baillie, the former Agent to the Governor General, delivered in an Ikrar Nameh (or obligation of allegiance) to the British Government, and received a Sunnud for the villages and lands in his possession, and has from that period remained firm and faithful to every Article of his engagement, and in no instance deviated or swerved from that obedience, loyalty and attachment due to the British Government, several villages belonging to the share and possessions of the said Rajah that were then in the possession of unjust claimants, and the right to which at that period had not been investigated, remained in the hands of those unjust claimants, and were not included in the Sunnud before mentioned. On account of the above described villages which were not included as stated in the said Sunnud disputes and quarrels existed, and half the Talook of Khurelah, which was inserted in the Sunnud received from Captain J. Baillie by the said Rajah, was resumed by the British Government along with the Jaidad of the Rajah Himnut Bahadoor. During the Agency of Mr. John Richardson, Agent to the Governor General, after minute investigation, the said Rajah was put in possession of the villages and lands withheld from him by several unjust claimants, and the Rajah aforesaid received a deduction from the revenues of the Tuppah of Chandellah in lieu of the half share of Khurelah, and the disputes and claims that existed between the said Rajah and the other Chiefs of Bundelkhund have been all adjusted. This being the case, a rectified Sunnud and an Ikrar Nameh being thought necessary, the said Rajah has accordingly at this period delivered in an Ikrar Nameh containing eleven distinct Articles, and required a Sunnud for the villages and lands now in his possession. Therefore the villages and lands enumerated in the sub-joined schedule are granted to the said Rajah and his heirs with all their rights and usages, their land revenue and sayar, forts and fortifications, exempt from the payment of revenue to the British Government in perpetuity. So long as the said Rajah and his heirs and successors shall observe and remain faithful to the several Articles of the Ikrar Nameh that he has delivered in, no molestation or resumption of the possessions hereby granted shall take place on the part of the British Government. It is necessary that you all consider and account the said Rajah the lord and proprietor of the possessions in



question, and the conduct that is incumbent on the said Rajah is to exert himself to the utmost to encrease the cultivation and to improve his possessions by promoting the prosperity and comfort of the inhabitants, and to enjoy the produce of his good governance in obedience and loyal attachment to the British Government.

Dated 27th March, 1811.

A Schedule of 344 villages annexed to the Sunnud.

No. 9.

No. 9.

Ikrar Namah, or Obligation of Allegiance, of Koour Soonee Sah, Rajah of Chutturpore. Dated 4th April 1806, corresponding with the 1st day of Bysack 1863 Sumbut, and 14th day of Mohurum 1221 Hijeree.

Whereas several of the Districts in the Province of Bundelkhund have been annexed to the possessions of the Hon'ble the East India Company: and whereas I, Koour Soonee Sah, sincerely professing obedience and submission to the Government of the Hon'ble Company, have presented a paper of requests, comprehending eight Articles, to Captain John Baillie, Political Agent on the part of the Hon'ble Sir George Hilario Barlow, Bart., Governor General, &c. &c. &c., all which requests have been signed and complied with according to the just and benevolent principles of the British Government with a view to my greater security and satisfaction: and whereas an obligation of allegiance has been required from me, I have accordingly prepared and hereby present an obligation comprehending the following Articles, from which I promise never to deviate or depart in the smallest degree.

ARTICLE 1st.

I do hereby engage never to unite with the external or internal enemies of the Hon'ble Company in Bundelkhund, and uniformly to observe the most implicit submission and obedience to the British Government.

ARTICLE 2d.

If any of the subjects of the British Government abscond and take refuge in my villages, I hereby engage to seize and deliver over all



such defaulters to the Officers of the British Government, and in the event of persons being sent to apprehend them in the villages subject to my authority, I do not only engage not to oppose those persons, but do hereby promise to assist them to the utmost of my power in the apprehending of such defaulters.

ARTICLE 3D.

I will never permit thieves or robbers to reside in any of my villages, and if the property of merchants or travellers be stolen or plundered in any of the villages subject to my authority, I engage to make the Zemindars of such villages responsible for the restitution of the stolen property, and for the seizure and delivery of the criminals to the Officers of the British Government—and all murderers, felons or other persons amenable to the British jurisdiction, who may take refuge in any of my villages, shall be immediately seized and given up to the Officers of the British Government.

ARTICLE 4TH.

I hereby engage to abstain from all intercourse and communication with the surrounding Chiefs in Bundelkhund who refuse to submit to the British authority, and not to harbour or give protection to any of their adherents.

ARTICLE 5TH.

I engage never to enter into any quarrel or dispute with any of the Chiefs allied to the British Government; and if any such dispute should arise, I hereby agree to submit it to the British Government, who, after a full investigation of the grounds of such dispute, may adjust it as they think proper.

Written this 14th day of Mohurum 1221, corresponding with the 4th day of April 1806, and the 1st day of Bysak 1863.

*Translation of the Sunnud granted to Koor Soonee Sah,
Rajah of Chutturpore. Dated 19th March, 1806.*

Whereas the Province of Bundelkhund has been lately annexed to the possessions of the Honorable Company: and whereas Koor Soonee Sah on hearing of the benevolent principles of the British Government



towards their subjects, and their protection of their dependents, having sincerely professed his submission and obedience, has freely and voluntarily ceded to the Officers of the British Government, the town of Chutturpore and four* Chokies, which were in his possession during the life time of the late Nuwab Alee Bahadoor; together with the towns of Mhow and of Salut, and the villages dependent on them, which he had obtained possession of since the demise of the late Nuwab Alee Bahadoor: and whereas the said Koor Soonee Sah has deputed his eldest son Koor Purtab Singh to attend upon Captain Baillie, the Governor General's Agent, for the purpose of soliciting forgiveness of his offence in not having formerly attended Captain Baillie in person, and has entered into and transmitted to that Officer under his signature, a written obligation of allegiance and fidelity to the British Government containing five distinct Articles.

* Taree.
Kurrie.
Pusaree.
Kautee.

Therefore, and with a view to the protection of the rights of those who profess obedience to the British Government, which it is the just and benevolent principle of the British Government in India uniformly to support and protect—the undermentioned villages and forts which were in the possession of Koor Soonee Sah from ancient times until the present year 1213 Fusly, are hereby continued and secured in his possession, to be held by him under the authority of the British Government; and so long as Koor Soonee Sah shall practice obedience and submission to the British Government, and shall strictly adhere to the terms of his Obligation and to the Articles contained in the Paper of Requests presented by him, he shall not in any manner whatever be molested in the permanent possession of the undermentioned villages and forts.

Khalusa Villages, ...	151
Nankar, ...	92
Padaruk, ...	30
Muddud Maash, ...	21
Nankar, &c. Villages,.....	143
Total Villages,.....	294



Ikrar Nameh, or Obligation of Allegiance, of Dewan Purtab Singh, son of the Rajah of Chutturpore. Dated 22d September, 1807.

I, Dewan Purtab Singh, declare that I have submitted in person to the British Government, and with a view to confirm my obedience and submission to the British Government, I do hereby present this Ikrar Nameh, comprising the following Articles :

ARTICLE 1st.

Whereas from the period when the British Troops first arrived for the purpose of subduing and punishing the refractory in the Province of Bundelkhund, I cheerfully and voluntarily acknowledged my obedience and submission to the British Government, and have been admitted among the number of its dependents : and whereas John Richardson, Esquire, who has been lately invested by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General with the general superintendence and control of the province of Bundelkhund, having required of me an Ikrar Nameh, or Obligation of Allegiance, Therefore, and in consideration of the ample provision which the British Government has been pleased to bestow upon me, I have prepared and do hereby present this Ikrar Nameh, comprising the following Articles, under my seal and signature, from the conditions of which I promise never to depart, and never to commit any act in violation of the subjoined Articles.

ARTICLE 2d.

I hereby engage to have no intercourse, transactions or correspondence with any marauders or evil disposed persons either within or without the Province of Bundelkhund, and never to harbour or permit any such persons to reside in my villages, and whenever I shall obtain information of the haunts of such persons, I engage to use my endeavours to apprehend them and deliver them up to the Officers of the British Government. I engage never to enter into disputes with any of the servants or dependents of the British Government, and never to afford assistance to any of the Chiefs dependent on the British Government in the event of disputes arising among them without orders from the British Officers, and on all occasions scrupulously to observe the strictest obedience and submission to the British Government.



ARTICLE 3D.

If any subject of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of the villages composing my Jagheers, I engage to seize and deliver him to the servants of the British Government, and if any person be deputed on the part of the British Government to apprehend such absconder, I agree not only not to oppose that person, but to co-operate with him in the apprehension of the absconder, and I agree to obey the orders of the Civil and Criminal Courts on all occasions.

ARTICLE 4TH.

I engage not to permit thieves or robbers to reside in any of my villages, and if the property of any of the inhabitants or travellers be plundered or stolen in any of my villages, I engage to make the Zemindar of such village responsible for the stolen property, or for the seizure and delivery of the robber or thief to the Officers of the British Government; and if any person amenable to the British laws for murder or other crimes committed in the British Government take refuge in any of my villages, I further engage to seize such offender and deliver him up to the British Government.

ARTICLE 5TH.

Whereas the Sumnuds which I have received from the British Government have been drawn out in conformity to the ancient Sumnuds which I have presented; if it shall hereafter be clearly proved, that any of the villages comprised in those Sumnuds was not in my possession during the Government of the late Nuwab Alee Bahadoor, but have been occupied by me subsequently to the death of the late Nuwab, I hereby agree to give up my such villages without difficulty or hesitation to the Officers of the British Government, and not to advance any objection to the surrender of them on the score of such villages being included in the Sumnuds which I have received from the British Government.

Dated Tuesday, the 22d of September 1807, corresponding with the 7th of Assein 1215 Fusly, and with the 19th of Rujub 1222 Hijeree, at Banda.



*Sunnud granted to Dewan Purtab Singh. Dated 1st
February, 1808.*

To the Chowdries, Kanoongoes, Zemindars and Mokuddims of the Pergunnah of Punwarree, in the Province of Bundelkhund,—Be it known that whereas Dewan Purtab Singh, of the Perheer caste, and one of the Chieftains of rank of the Province of Bundelkhund, having in token of his obedience and submission repaired in person to the Officers of the British Government, and having from the first annexation of the Province of Bundelkhund to the British Territories, strictly observed all the duties of obedience and submission, and having moreover deposited among the records of the Government an Ikrar Nameh, or Obligation of Allegiance, under his own seal and signature, comprising five Articles, and expressive of his sincere obedience and faithful attachment to the British Government.

Therefore and from motives of benevolence and good faith, the villages specified underneath which from ancient times have been in the possession of the said Dewan Purtab Singh aforesaid, are hereby granted to him rent-free by the British Government, and so long as the said Dewan Purtab Singh, and his posterity shall abide by the terms of his Ikrar Nameh, and shall continue strictly to observe all the duties of obedience and submission to the Government, the said villages shall continue to be held rent-free by them in perpetuity. It is the duty of the said Chowdries, Kanoongoes, Zemindars, &c., to be obedient to the said Dewan Purtab Singh, and to pay to him as heretofore the established dues and immunities of the said villages, and it is incumbent on the said Dewan Purtab Singh to render the peasantry and inhabitants grateful and satisfied by his good government, and to devote his attention to the increase of the population, and the improvement of the cultivation of his possession.

This Sunnud after obtaining the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General shall be considered valid, and another Sunnud shall be hereafter granted under the seal and signature of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General.

LIST OF VILLAGES.

Ally Poorah,.....	1
Serrund, ...	1
Porreh,.....	1



Lehidral, ...	1
Cokenpoorah, ...	1
Kytoker, ...	1
Barby, ...	1
Gooroh, ...	1
Kilayn, ...	1
Nowpaharee, ...	1
Challiparah, ...	1
Pillah, ...	1
Bombhouzie, ...	1
Burragong, ...	1
Jurin, ...	1
Goorah, ...	1
Churwarey, ...	1
Budevah, ...	1
Puttoo, ...	1
Umah, ...	1
Mohurd, ...	1
Emliah, ...	1
Mireguh, ...	1
Dootoo, ...	1
Kurrattoo, ...	1
Pulwah, ...	1
Bodeh, ...	1
Kymohoo, ...	1

—
28
—

In the village of Keraharah, for a garden, 25 beegahs.

Sunnud granted to Koor Puriab Singh under the seal and signature of the Governor General in Council. Dated the 11th January, 1817.

Be it known to the Chowdries, Kanoongoes, and Zemindars of the Province of Bundelkhund, that whereas in the year 1816, corresponding with the year 1863, Sumbut, Koor Soonee Sah having professed his obedience and submission, and having ceded to the British Govern-



ment the towns of Chutturpore, Mow and Salut, with the depending villages, was vested by the British Government with a hereditary grant of the remaining lands then in his actual possession: and whereas in the year 1808, the British Government was pleased to restore the town of Mow to Koor Soonee Sah and to settle the town of Chutturpore upon his eldest son Koor Purtab Singh: and whereas in consequence of the demise of Koor Soonee Sah (which happened on the 4th May 1816, corresponding with the 20th Bysack, Sumbut 1873,) and the unequal and inconvenient disposition which the Koor before his death made of his lands rendering all his sons independent of each other, it has become necessary for the British Government to interpose the power which its feudal supremacy legally vests in it, in order to prevent the public inconvenience that was likely to result from that unequal disposition: and whereas the British Government by virtue of that power, and in view to the public security and tranquility, has been pleased to recognise Koor Purtab Singh as successor to his father Koor Soonee Sah, and to confirm him in possession of his father's Jagheer, on condition of his making a suitable provision for his younger brothers and their families: and whereas Koor Purtab Singh has entered into and has this day presented an Ikrar Nameh, or Obligation of Allegiance, to the British Government, comprising ten Articles, by which he binds himself among other stipulations to leave to his younger brothers, the unmolested possession, during their life time, of the lands which are hereafter particularized in this Sunnud; Wherefore, and under the considerations and principles above set forth, the villages and lands specified in the subjoined schedule, with the reservation of the life tenure to his younger brothers, which is also particularized in the said schedule, are hereby granted to Koor Purtab Singh and to his heirs on perpetuity, rent-free, by the British Government; and so long as the said Koor Purtab Singh and his heirs shall conduct themselves in obedience and submission to the British Government, and shall strictly adhere to all the terms and conditions of their engagements, they shall not be molested nor disturbed in the possession of the lands and villages aforesaid.

It is your duty therefore to acknowledge and obey Koor Purtab Singh as the Jagheerdar of the aforesaid villages, and to consider yourselves as accountable to him for all rights and immunities appertaining thereto. It is on the other hand incumbent on the said Koor



Purtab Singh to conciliate and render grateful the peasantry and inhabitants by his good government, to devote his endeavors to increase the population and to enhance the prosperity of his Jagheer, and to employ its flourishing resources in the service of the British Government.

SCHEDULE OF THE VILLAGES GRANTED BY THIS SUNNUD.
KOOUR PURTAB SINGH'S SHARE.

	<i>No. of Villages.</i>
Pergunnah Lowree, ...	51
„ Khuttolah, ...	131
<i>Villages forming Koour Himmut Singh's share, to revert to Koour Purtab Singh after his death.</i>	
Pergunnah Lowree, ...	14
„ Khuttolah, ...	8
<i>Koour Perthee Singh's share, ditto.</i>	
Pergunnah Lowree, ...	27
„ Khuttolah, ...	22
<i>Koour Hindooput's share, ditto.</i>	
Pergunnah Lowree, ...	34
„ Khuttolah, ...	8
<i>Koour Bukht Singh's share, ditto.</i>	
Pergunnah Lowree, ...	16
„ Khuttolah, ...	21
<i>Villages not named in Koour Soonee Sah's former Sunnud.</i>	
Pergunnah Khuttolah, ...	28

No. 10.

No. 10,

Treaty concluded between Rao Rajah Parreechut of Dutteeah, and Captain Baillie, Political Agent of His Excellency General Lake, Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c. At Koonjun Ghât, the 15th day of March, 1804.

Whereas a firm treaty of alliance and friendship subsists between the British Government and His Highness the Peishwa, and by a

mutual agreement between those two powers, a portion of the Province of Bundelkhund has been ceded in perpetual sovereignty to the Hon'ble Company: and whereas shortly after the arrival of the British Army in Bundelkhund Rao Rajah Pareechut Bahadoor, the ruler of Dutteeah, repaired to the British Standard, and was admitted among the number of the dependents of the British Government, therefore, and with a view to the greater security and confidence of Rao Rajah Pareechut Bahadoor, a treaty comprising the following Articles, is now concluded between the British Government and the said Rajah Pareechut Bahadoor.

ARTICLE 1ST.

Rajah Pareechut Bahadoor having professed his obedience and attachment to the British Government and to that of His Highness the Peishwa, hereby engages to consider the friends of both Governments as his friends, and their enemies as his enemies, that is to say, he promises not to molest any Chief or State, who shall be obedient to the British Government and to His Highness the Peishwa, and considering all such as may be rebellious or disaffected to those Governments as his own enemies, he engages to give no protection in his country to such persons or their families, to hold no intercourse or correspondence of any nature with them, and to use every means in his power to seize and deliver them over to the Government against which they may offend.

ARTICLE 2D.

If at any time a dispute arise between Rajah Pareechut Bahadoor, and any neighbouring State or Chieftain professing obedience to the British Government, the Rajah engages to communicate the grounds of such dispute to the British Government, that they may have an opportunity of investigating the matter in dispute, and of adjusting it to the mutual satisfaction of the parties, or of punishing the party who shall be refractory.

ARTICLE 3D.

The Elaka of Bhandere and certain other Mehals having been lately ceded by the British Government to the Rana of Gohud, the Rajah engages to abstain from all manner of interference with the said Elaka and Mehals; and the Rajah further engages to live on terms of amity and friendship with all the neighbouring Chiefs who have professed

their obedience and attachment to the British Government, and to avoid entering into quarrels with any of those Chiefs.

ARTICLE 4TH.

Whenever a detachment of the British Forces shall be employed in punishing the disaffected in the countries contiguous to the possessions of Rajah Pareechut Bahadoor, the Rajah engages to join the British Forces with his Army, and to assist in the accomplishment of their views, and if at any time a detachment of the British Force shall march into the Rajah's territory for the purpose of quelling disturbances there, the whole expences of such detachment shall be defrayed by the Rajah ; on the other hand if the assistance of the Rajah's troops be at any time demanded for the purpose of quelling disturbances in the British Territory, the expense of such troops shall be borne by the British Government.

ARTICLE 5TH.

Rajah Pareechut Bahadoor is in reality the commander of his own troops, but it is hereby agreed, that on every occasion, when they may be acting with the British Forces, the general command of the whole shall be vested in the Commanding Officer of the British Troops ; and in the event of peace being concluded, due attention shall be paid to the interests of the Rajah.

ARTICLE 6TH.

The Rajah engages never to entertain in his service any British subject, or European of any nation or description whatever without the consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 7TH.

The ancestors of Rajah Pareechut Bahadoor having uniformly been treated with respect and distinction by the powers of Hindoostan and by His Highness the Peishwa, and having uniformly enjoyed the undisturbed possession of the territory now in the Rajah's occupation, the Rajah shall in like manner experience every degree of consideration and favor under the British Government, so long as he shall continue faithful and attached to its interests.

ARTICLE 8TH.

The territory which from ancient times has descended to Rajah Pareechut Bahadoor by inheritance, is hereby confirmed to the Rajah,



and to his heirs and successors, and they shall never be molested in the enjoyment of the said territory by the British Government, nor by any of their allies.

ARTICLE 9TH.

If Rajah Ambajee Inglia at any time molest the possessions of the Rajah, the British Government shall interfere to prevent him.

ARTICLE 10TH.

Accusations of disaffection, if adduced by any person against the Rajah, shall not be attended to by the British Government, unless the truth of them be proved. This agreement containing ten Articles, signed and sealed by Captain John Baillie and Rao Rajah Pareechut Bahadoor on the 15th of the month of March, corresponding with the 2d of the month of Zelhij 1218 Hijeree, and the 4th Jeit Soodee 1861 Sumbut, at Koonjun Ghât, is delivered to Rao Rajah Pareechut Bahadoor, and another of the same date, tenor and contents, signed and sealed by the parties on the same day, is delivered to Captain John Baillie. Whenever the ratification of this agreement under the seal and signature of His Excellency General Lake, or of His Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis Wellesley, Governor General, shall be delivered to Rajah Pareechut Bahadoor, the Rajah engages to return this agreement.

Treaty between the British Government and the Rajah of Dutteeah. Dated 31st July, 1818.

Whereas a treaty of friendship was concluded between the British Government and Rajah Pareechut, Rajah of Dutteeah, on the 15th of March 1804: and whereas by virtue of a treaty concluded between the British Government, and the late Peishwa under date the 18th of June 1817, the territory held in Jagheer from the Peishwa by the Vinchoorker Jagheerdar, north of the Nerbuddah River, was ceded to the British Government: and whereas the Rajah of Dutteeah by the zeal, fidelity and attachment which he has uniformly manifested to the British Government since the date of his former treaty, and more especially by the prompt and effectual assistance he afforded the British Troops during the late encampment of the Army under the personal command of the Most Noble the Governor General within his country, has established a just claim to the liberality and indulgence of the



British Government, the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, Governor General, influenced by these considerations, has consented to bestow in perpetuity upon the said Rajah Pareechut, Rajah of Dutteeah, that portion of the late Jagheer of the Vinchoorker Jagheerdar, lying east of the river Sinde, commonly called the Chourassee, subject, however, to the charges and conditions set forth in the following Articles. With a view also to the further strengthening and confirming of the friendship and attachment of the State of Dutteeah, the British Government has consented to protect the Dutteeah territory against all foreign enemies. The following Articles have accordingly been concluded between Rajah Pareechut, Rajah of Dutteeah, and the British Government, in amendment of the former treaty.

ARTICLE 1ST.

The treaty concluded between the British Government and Rajah Pareechut under date the 15th of March, 1804, is hereby confirmed, with exception to such parts of it as are amended or altered by the provisions of this treaty.

ARTICLE 2D.

The British Government hereby grants in perpetuity to the said Pareechut, Rajah of Dutteeah, all those lands lying to the east of the river Sinde, known by the name of Chourassee, and formerly held by the Vinchoorker Jagheerdar, as detailed in the subjoined list, subject, however, to the conditions and charges contained in the following Articles. The Rajah is hereby also confirmed in the permanent possession of that part of the Vinchoorker Jagheer, contained also in the subjoined list, which is already in the Rajah's possession.

ARTICLE 3D.

Rao Gunput Rao, the Agent of the Vinchoorker Jagheerdar, will receive an assignment to the amount of 10,000 Rupees per annum on the aforesaid lands; and the Rajah of Dutteeah hereby agrees to pay to the said Gunput Rao the above provision, in such manner as the Most Noble the Governor General may direct.

ARTICLE 4TH.

The British Government hereby agrees to protect the original territory of the Rajah of Dutteeah, as well as the District now granted to the Rajah, from the aggressions of all foreign powers.

ARTICLE 5TH.

The British Government having by the terms of the foregoing Article, engaged to protect the territory of Dutteeah from the aggressions of all foreign powers, it is hereby agreed between the contracting parties, that whenever the Rajah of Dutteeah shall apprehend a design on the part of any foreign power to invade his territories, whether in consequence of any disputed claim or on any other ground, he shall report the circumstances of the case to the British Government, which will interpose its mediation for the adjustment of such disputed claim, and the Rajah, relying on the justice and equity of the British Government, agrees implicitly to abide by its award. If the apprehended aggressions shall be referrible to any other cause, the British Government will endeavour by representation and remonstrance to avert its design, and if notwithstanding the Rajah's acquiescence in the award of the British Government, the other power shall persist in its hostile designs, and the endeavours of the British Government shall fail of success, such measures will be adopted for the protection of the Rajah's territories as the circumstances of the case may appear to require.

ARTICLE 6TH.

In consideration of the liberal grant of territory now made to the Rajah of Dutteeah, and the protection and guarantee afforded by the two foregoing Articles to the Rajah's territory, the Rajah hereby binds himself to employ his troops, at his own expense, whenever required to do so in co-operation with those of the British Government, on all occasions in which the interests of the two States may be mutually concerned. On all such occasions the Dutteeah troops shall act under the orders and control of the Commanding Officer of the British Troops.

ARTICLE 7TH.

The Rajah of Dutteeah hereby agrees to submit to the arbitration of the British Government, all his disputes with other Chieftains, and implicitly to abide by its award.

ARTICLE 8TH.

The Rajah engages at all times to employ his utmost exertions in defending the roads and passes of his country against any enemies or predatory bodies, who may attempt to penetrate through it into the territories of the British Government.



ARTICLE 9TH.

Whenever the British Government may have occasion to send its troops through the territories of the Rajah of Dutteeah, or to station a British force within them, it shall be competent to the British Government so to detach or station its troops, and the Rajah shall give his consent accordingly. The Commander of the British Troops who may thus eventually pass through or permanently occupy a position within the Rajah's territory, shall not in any manner interfere in the internal concerns of the Dutteeah Government. Whatever materials or supplies may be required for the use of the British Troops during their continuance in the Dutteeah Territories, shall be readily furnished by the Rajah's Officers and subjects, and shall be paid for at the price current of the bazar.

ARTICLE 10TH.

The Rajah of Dutteeah hereby binds himself to maintain no correspondence with Foreign States without the privity and consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 11TH.

The Rajah of Dutteeah hereby engages to give no asylum to criminals nor to defaulters of the British Government who may abscond and take refuge within his territories, and should the Officers of the British Government be sent in pursuit of such criminals and defaulters, the Rajah further engages to afford such Officers every assistance in his power in apprehending them.

ARTICLE 12TH.

This treaty, consisting of twelve Articles, having been this day contracted, subject to the pleasure of the Most Noble the Governor General, between the British Government and the Rajah of Dutteeah, through the Agency of Mr. John Wauchope, Agent of the Governor General, on the one part, and Rao Sheopershaud, Vakeel of the Rajah of Dutteeah, on the other, Mr. Wauchope and the said Vakeel have signed, sealed and exchanged two copies of it, in the English, Persian and Hindee languages. A corresponding copy, if approved, will be ratified by the seal and signature of the Most Noble the Governor General, and hereafter delivered to the said Vakeel for the purpose of being transmitted to the Rajah, after which another copy, signed and sealed by the Rajah, will be delivered to Mr. Wauchope for the

purpose of being deposited among the records of the British Government.

Done at Callinger, this 31st July, 1818, corresponding with 14th of Sawun 1225 Fusly, and 1875 Sumbut, and with 26th of Ramzan 1233 Hijeree.

Ratified by the Governor General in Council at Fort William, this 29th day of August, 1818.

LIST OF THE VILLAGES CEDED BY THE 2D ARTICLE.

Ochar.	Todah.
Louch.	Chittae.
Andowreh.	Bhorowly.
Khyrowneh.	Seawurree.
Koolaith.	Karrah.
Bainao.	Kirkah.
Paharee Syum.	Bhudoueah.
Paharee Rowut.	Teletha.
Erentaroreh.	Bhirsooleh.
Bararee.	Sonaree.
Kheereeah.	Khujoree.
Doorgahpore.	Thylee.
Soonrapurara.	Selooree.
Dabaoreh.	Ekoneh.
Nundenah.	Taighra.
Seyoonee.	Jhahjhpore.
Jigneeah.	Jytpoorah.
Ramapoorah.	Chunkooree.
Ramgunrah.	

The following villages, already in the Rajah's possession, are confirmed to him by the 2d Article.

Indurgurh.	Peperwah.
Khundooah.	Jourieah.
Burgawun.	Dylwah.
Netwapoorah.	Bhindowl.
Khootowndah.	Puchokherah.
Daober.	

Done at Callinger, this 31st day of July 1818, corresponding with the 14th of Sawun 1225 Fusly, and 1875 Sumbut, and with the 26th of Ramzan 1233 Hijeree.



No. 11.

No. 11.

Engagement concluded between Nana Govind Rao Pundit, for himself, his heirs, and successors, and Captain John Baillie, Political Agent of the Hon'ble Sir George Hilary Barlow, Baronet, Governor General, &c. &c. &c., in behalf of the Honorable the East India Company. At Banda, the 23d day of October, 1806.

Whereas by the treaty of Bassein, a portion of territory in Savanore and Oolparra, formerly in the possession of His Highness the Peishwa, was ceded to the Hon'ble the East India Company : and whereas by a subsequent agreement between the two Governments the said territory was restored to His Highness the Peishwa, and in exchange for that territory, together with certain other considerations which are detailed in the agreement in question, a territory in the Province of Bundelkhund, yielding an annual revenue of thirty-six lacs and sixteen thousand Rupees, was permanently ceded to the British Government, and annexed to their possessions in Hindostan : and whereas at the period when the British Troops were first employed in the occupation of the Province of Bundelkhund and in the punishment of the disaffected in this Province, Nana Govind Rao did for a time oppose the operations of the British Troops in this Province, by which conduct he the said Nana Govind Rao placed himself in the condition of an enemy to the British Government, and several Districts and Forts in the Province of Bundelkhund, which were formerly possessed by him, were conquered by the British Army and occupied by their authority : and whereas after the conquest of the aforesaid Districts and Forts, Nana Govind Rao professing sincere obedience and submission to the Hon'ble Company, joined the British Army with his troops, and since the period in question invariably regulated his conduct by a rigid observance of the duties of amity and attachment to the British Government and to its interests, in consideration of which the Elakas of Oorey and Mohummudabad were restored to him during the first year, and the Pergunnah of Mohaba in the second year. After his submission, and whereas a promise was made by the British Government to grant to Nana Govind Rao, an equivalent for the District of Calpee at some future period, and the Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has lately been pleased to direct the performance of that promise. Therefore, and with a view to the con-

fidence and entire satisfaction of Nana Govind Rao regarding both his ancient possessions and those which are now to be ceded to him as an equivalent for the District of Calpee, as well as for the purpose of confirming the said Nana Govind Rao in the principles and duties of good faith and attachment to the British Government, the following Articles have been agreed to and shall continue in force for ever.

ARTICLE 1st.

The Nana having professed a sincere attachment to the Hon'ble Company, hereby engages never to molest the territory of the British Government, or of any Chieftain or State in alliance with the British Government, nor to afford succour or protection to any persons hostile to the British Government.

ARTICLE 2d.

Nana Govind Rao hereby surrenders for himself, his heirs and successors, and cedes in perpetual sovereignty to the Hon'ble East India Company, their heirs and successors for ever, the City, Fort and Zillah of Calpee, situated in the Soubah of Akberabad, and the several villages situated on the right bank of the Jumna, between Calpee and Roypore, which are specified in the annexed schedule, together with all rights and privileges which he or his ancestors may at any time have possessed in the zillah and villages aforesaid.

ARTICLE 3d.

If any subject of the British Government accused of crimes, or any defaulter shall at any time abscond and take refuge in the Nana's territories, the Nana engages to seize and deliver over such person to the British Government on application from the Civil Officer in the British territory.

ARTICLE 4th.

The British Government having been pleased to grant to the Nana as an equivalent for the District of Calpee, the several villages which are specified in the annexed schedule and some of the Mehals in question, being situated between the British possession eastward of the Betwa and the District of Kooch on the North West Frontier, in which the presence of the Civil Officers of Government must always be required, and to which the detachment of troops may often be expedient. The Nana hereby engages to afford every assistance and support in his



power to the Civil Officers of the British Government, residing in the District of Kooch, and to provide the British Officers and Troops on their march through his country with the necessary passports, guides and supplies, so that no injury may be sustained by travellers, nor inconvenience suffered by troops in passing between the District of Kooch, and any other part of the British possessions.

ARTICLE 5TH.

The Nana being considered as the independent and uncontrolled ruler of the territory now ceded to him or confirmed in his possession, hereby renounces all claim to the aid of the British Government against internal or external enemies, and the British Government renounces all claims whatever on the Nana, with the exception of those described in this engagement.

ARTICLE 6TH.

If any of the brothers or relations of Nana Govind Rao prefer a complaint against him to the British Government, whether such complaint be founded on motives of personal enmity, or otherwise, or if any Banker or Merchants being a creditor of the Nana, or of any of his servants or adherents prefer a complaint against him, or if any of the inhabitants of any of the villages dependent on the Nana, exhibit a claim against him of any description whatever, all such complaints and claims shall be left to the Nana's decision.

ARTICLE 7TH.

As one-third of the Diamond Mines of Punnah have from ancient times been committed by His Highness the Peishwa to the care of Nana Govind Rao, and continued in his charge during the establishment of the authority of the late Nuwab Ally Bahadoor in this Province, it is therefore agreed that in case of any portion of the Diamond Mines of Punnah coming into the possession of the Hon'ble Company, the Nana shall not be molested by them in the possession of the said portion of the Mines in question, and the British Government hereby expressly renounces all claims against that portion of the Diamond Mines of Punnah which has been heretofore occupied by the Nana.

ARTICLE 8TH.

All houses and gardens which belonged to the ancestors of the Nana and to those of his relations, and which are situated in the town of Bithoor in the Dooab, on the banks of the Ganges, or in the city of



Benares or Calpee, or in Raeepeer, or in any other town or villages which are now in the possession of the British Government, shall continue as heretofore to be the private property of the Nana and his relations, whose rights shall not be in any manner molested or encroached upon by the Officers of the British Government.

ARTICLE 9TH.

All territories and rights in the Province of Bundelkhund, including Saugor, which are now occupied or possessed by Nana Govind Rao, or ceded to him by this treaty in exchange for the District of Calpee, are hereby declared to be exempt from every future claim or demand on the part of the Hon'ble Company, their heirs and successors for ever, and the British Government engage never to molest nor disturb the Nana, his heirs, or successors, in the possession of the said territories and rights in Bundelkhund, including Saugor, nor in the possession of those Districts which are now ceded to him as an equivalent for the District of Calpee.

ARTICLE 10TH.

This engagement, consisting of ten Articles, being this day settled and concluded at Banda, between Captain John Baillie, Agent to the Governor General on the one part, and Bhaskur Rao Anna Pundit and Rao Kishen Rao the accredited Vakeels of Nana Govind Rao, on the other, a copy of the same in English and Persian under the seal and signature of the said Captain John Baillie, has been delivered to the said Vakeels, and the said Vakeels have delivered to Captain John Baillie, another copy containing the seal and signature of the said Nana Govind Rao, countersigned by his said Vakeels, and the said Captain John Baillie has engaged to procure and deliver to the Vakeels of the said Nana Govind Rao without delay a copy of this engagement duly ratified by the Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, on the receipt of which by the said Vakeels the present engagement shall be deemed complete and binding on the Hon'ble Company and on the said Nana Govind Rao; and the copy of it now delivered by the said Vakeels shall be returned.

Done at Banda, this 23d day of October, A. D. 1806, answering to the Tenth day of Shaban 1221 Hijeree, and to the Eleventh day of Kooar Soodee 1863 Sumbut.

N. B. This treaty was ratified by the Governor General in Council on the 24th December, 1806.



Schedule of the portions of Calpee and Roypore which are permanently annexed to the British possessions in Bundelkhund.

Names of Villages.	Jumma.	Total Jumma.
<i>Villages in the Pergunnah Nowruttah Calpee, with the Town and Fortress.</i>		
Oossur, ...	2757 0 0	
Ahmudpore, ...	702 7 0	
Owringah, ...	51 0 0	
Punium, ...	8360 0 0	
Burrooah, ...	888 12 0	
Burkherah, ...	562 12 0	
Bhumbhowry Khoord, ...	346 13 0	
Pundry, ...	919 0 0	
Purkhoekurrah, ...	30 0 0	
Berry Bellendah, ...	464 10 0	
Tikurrah, ...	50 0 0	
Tulhoopore, ...	154 0 0	
Jyrapore, ...	201 0 0	
Chuttah, ...	4561 0 0	
Jalimpore, ...	114 0 0	
Chouunk, ...	1280 12 0	
Dhounkully, ...	1170 0 0	
Dammier and Ungumooah, ...	7209 8 0	
Dhumnah, ...	509 4 0	
Rajahpore, ...	392 0 0	
Shaikpore Kouriah, ...	347 6 0	
Sursie, ...	828 0 0	
Sursullah, ...	488 0 0	
Suppah, ...	255 0 0	
Saimurrah, ...	111 0 0	
Sultaunpore, ...	51 0 0	
Shaikpore Belendah, ...	30 0 0	
Allum Khalispore and Ba- sharutpore, ...	106 15 6	
Kootoobpore, ...	901 0 0	
Kurrutpore, ...	1004 8 0	
Kahatoorah, ...	520 0 0	
Koosally, ...	1560 2 0	
Kaushyrapore, ...	395 8 0	
Kotrah, ...	879 0 0	
Kouriah Khans, ...	509 4 0	



Names of Villages.	Jumma.			Total Jumma.		
Lahurrah, &c. 4 Villages ...	4665	12	0			
Lungurpore, ...	22	0	0			
Lohurgaon, ...	206	14	6			
Murgaon and Chukajmerry, ...	8077	0	0			
Murkowrol, ...	4526	4	0			
Meowpore, &c. 3 Villages, ...	1991	0	0			
Munky and Murhaumpore, ...	896	0	0			
Mohoharry, &c. 5 Villages, ...	908	0	0			
Mavanahur, ...	428	0	0			
Murrah, ...	238	12	0			
Nurany, ...	957	3	0			
Meahry, ...	75	0	0			
Hurchundpore, ...	1626	7	0			
Hurkoopore, ...	666	8	0			
Total 62 Villages and one } Chuck,..... }	.....	...	...	63995	6	0
<i>Villages in the Zillah of Roypore.</i>						
Roypore Khas, ...	66	15	0			
Mull, ...	1221	0	0			
Chintahmow, ...	562	4	0			
Dhakun, ...	1119	12	0			
Saymurrah and Shaikpore, ...	1374	12	0			
Sayrany, &c. 2 Villages, ...	1745	8	0			
Najeepore, ...	125	9	0			
Gondah and Khurroyu, ...	1719	12	0			
Kurkhon, ...	2724	9	0			
Kurreekah, ...	334	2	0			
Burhaun, ...	1088	8	0			
Total 14 Villages, .....	.....	...	...	12082	11	0
			Total Rs....	76078	1	0



Schedule of Mehals and Villages ceded by the British Government to Nana Govind Rao, as an equivalent for a portion of the District of Calpee and certain Villages of Roypore, agreeably to a Statement under the signature of the Collector of Zillah Bundelkhund.

Names of Villages.	Jumma.			Total Jumma.
<i>Villages in the Pergunnah of Calpee which are restored to the Nana.</i>				
Atta, ...	7041	0	0	
Parrah, ...	1362	12	6	
Beechapoor, ...	506	13	0	
Parasun and Paway Khord, ...	3501	0	0	
Gourrah, ...	794	10	0	
Gur Ganah, ...	382	4	0	
Beeranoo, ...	4142	8	0	
Pandypoor, ...	536	0	0	
Bhudraughy, ...	2312	8	0	
Jagarrypore, ...	563	8	0	
Keyderpore, ...	1005	7	0	
Amliah Bangrooah, ...	1543	0	0	
<i>Villages ceded in the Pergunnah of Calpee.</i>				
Dauda, ...	407	12	0	
Rugauly, ...	1244	0	0	
Seundy, ...	6584	0	0	
Saujahapore, ...	1614	0	0	
Syedpore, ...	745	0	0	
Soorsellah, ...	1348	0	0	
Sursauky, ...	784	0	0	
Sudocha, ...	1209	12	0	
Kurmin, ...	4359	12	0	
Koorma Allumgarpore, ...	5040	0	0	
Sangoopore, ...	292	4	0	
Muhawah, ...	1188	0	0	
Noorpore, ...	2736	8	0	
Buncehau, ...	1405	4	0	
Nussurpore, ...	1114	7	0	
Kumutpore, ...	997	0	0	
Ancherpore, ...	1628	0	0	
Etorah Boozoorg, ...	745	4	0	
Amussa, ...	655	0	0	



Names of Villages.	Jumma.	Total Jumma.
Oorkurrah, ...	1572 14 0	
Akoary, ...	1303 0 0	
Ookussa, ...	2011 8 0	
Peepraunda, ...	488 6 0	
Bhutpoorah, ...	537 0 0	
Bhambooh, ...	1413 0 0	
Barrah, ...	734 4 0	
Gurha, ...	567 8 0	
Gerry Taggn, ...	461 13 0	
Dawodpore, ...	46 0 0	
Tacouly, ...	606 8 0	
Amliah Khord, ...	1046 12 0	
Koosmarrah, ...	1285 0 0	
Bairree Hurrahpoore, ...	1283 0 0	
Caddeipore, ...	434 0 0	
Koohana, ...	560 0 0	
Masgawah, ...	1516 8 0	
		73656 6 6
<i>Villages in the Pergunnah of Khurka ceded by treaty.</i>		
Khurka Khas, ...	2626 0 0	
Oyer, ...	856 0 0	
Tecar, ...	1750 0 0	
Boodhauly Boozoorg, ...	1966 8 0	
Oorry, ...	319 0 0	
Rampoorah, ...	429 0 0	
Goodha, ...	1051 0 0	
Semriah, ...	1388 0 0	
Mahuna, ...	1431 0 0	
Mungrachoo, ...	431 0 0	
Curraurie Boozoorg, ...	998 0 0	
Curraurie Khord, ...	642 0 0	
Gaurah, ...	463 0 0	
Choora Kherra, ...	756 0 0	
Dadry, ...	3846 0 0	
Poordur, ...	401 0 0	
Currata, ...	428 0 0	
		19781 8 0
36 Villages in Pergunnah } Kotra ceded by treaty, ... }	.....	39057 0 0
14 ditto in ditto, Syednagur } ditto ditto, ..... }	.....	12874 0 0
Total Rupees .....	.....	145368 14 6



*Engagement concluded between the British Government and
Nana Govind Rao. Dated 1st November, 1817.*

Whereas by a treaty concluded between the British Government and His Highness the Peishwa, under date the 13th of June, 1817, corresponding with the 14th Assar 1874 Sumbut, the right of supremacy possessed by His Highness over Nana Govind Rao, and the lands in the Nana's immediate occupation, have been transferred to the British Government: and whereas the British Government has consented, on certain considerations, to relinquish the tribute and Military service, which by virtue of that transfer it had acquired a right to demand from the Nana, and to constitute the Nana the hereditary ruler of the lands at present in his actual possession, the following Articles have accordingly been concluded by mutual consent between the British Government and the said Nana Govind Rao.

ARTICLE 1st.

All the Articles of the Engagement contracted with Nana Govind Rao by Captain John Baillie, on the part of the British Government, under date the 23d day of October, 1806, corresponding with the 10th of Shaban 1221 Hijeree, and the 11th of Kooar Soodee 1863 Sumbut, shall remain in full force, excepting in as far as they are not altered by this treaty.

ARTICLE 2d.

The British Government hereby relinquishes for ever its right to tribute and Military service from Nana Govind Rao, his heirs and successors.

The British Government moreover acknowledges, and hereby constitutes Nana Govind Rao, his heirs and successors, the hereditary rulers of the territory at present in the Nana's actual possession.

ARTICLE 3d.

The British Government further engages to protect the aforesaid possessions of the Nana from the aggressions of any foreign power, and it is accordingly hereby agreed between the contracting parties, that whenever the Nana shall have reason to apprehend a design on the part of any power to invade his territories, whether in consequence of any disputed claim, or on any other ground, he shall report the circumstances of the case to the British Government, which will interpose its



mediation, for the adjustment of such disputed claim; the Nana relying on the justice and equity of the British Government, agrees implicitly to abide by its award. If the apprehended aggression be referable to any other cause, the British Government will endeavour by representation and remonstrance to avert the design, and if notwithstanding the Nana's acquiescence in the award of the British Government, the other party shall persist in its hostile designs, and the endeavours of the British Government shall fail of success, such measures will be adopted for the protection of the Nana's territories, as the circumstances of the case may appear to require.

ARTICLE 4TH.

Nana Govind Rao hereby cedes to the British Government in perpetual sovereignty, the whole of the lands of the Elakeh of Khundeh, appertaining to the Pergunnah of Mohabah, circumscribed by the territories of the British Government, and also certain villages on the banks of the river Jumna, appertaining to the Pergunnah of Choorkee, and intermixed with the Honorable Company's lands of Bhudaik, and Raepore, including Mâl Sayer Charity and rent-free lands of every description agreeably to a Schedule subjoined to the treaty, the Nana accordingly engages that the aforesaid lands shall be given up to the Officers of the British Government immediately on demand, but with a view to the satisfaction of certain claims upon the Nana, for which some of the lands are pledged,—the British Government hereby agrees to grant to the Nana, the revenue of those lands to be paid in cash, to the end of Assarh next, corresponding with July 1818. The current revenue after deducting the expense of collection, the outstanding balances, and the advances of Tuccavee, which may be justly demandable up to the end of Assarh next, according to the Regulations of the British Government, shall accordingly be collected by the British Revenue Officers, and paid to the Nana monthly.

ARTICLE 5TH.

If at any time the Nana have any cause of complaint against any of the Rajahs or Chiefs allied to the British Government, the Nana engages to refer the case to the arbitration and decision of that Government, and to abide implicitly by its award, and on no account to commit aggression against the other party, or to employ his own force for the satisfaction of such claim, or for the redress of the grievance of which he may complain.



ARTICLE 6TH.

Nana Govind Rao hereby engages to abstain from corresponding with foreign powers, excepting with the privity and consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 7TH.

With a view to facilitate the adjustment of boundary disputes between the subjects of the Nana, and those of the British Government, and to avoid the delay of a reference to the Nana, the Nana hereby engages to require all his Aumils and other Officers on the frontier to comply immediately with any orders they may receive from the Superintendent of Political Affairs for causing the attendance of parties and witnesses, or for any other purpose connected with the adjustment of boundary disputes, without waiting the result of a reference to him. The Nana further agrees to give ready and due attention to all suggestions from the Superintendent respecting the punishment of any of his subjects who may be convicted before the Superintendent of violence or aggression towards British subjects. With a further view to avert disputes respecting the new boundary which will be formed between the lands now ceded by the Nana, and those to which they are contiguous, it is hereby agreed that actual possession at the date of this treaty shall be held to be the criterion for the settlement of all disputes which may arise respecting the aforesaid boundary, and that no retrospective claim founded on former possession shall be sustained on either side.

ARTICLE 8TH.

The British Government hereby engages to contract no engagements with Rao Benaik Rao, the Manager of Saugor, or with the Bayee Saheba, detrimental to the claims and rights of the Nana in the country of Saugor. The British Government moreover offers hereafter to interpose its good offices with a view to bring about a satisfactory adjustment of the differences between Nana Govind Rao and the Manager of the country of Saugor.

ARTICLE 9TH.

Whenever the British Government may have occasion to send its troops through the territory of Nana Govind Rao, or to station a British force within his territories, it shall be competent to the British Government so to detach or station its troops, and the Nana shall give



his consent accordingly. The Commander of the British Troops which may thus eventually pass through, or permanently occupy, a position within the Nana's territories, shall not in any manner interfere in the internal concerns of the Nana's Government. Whatever materials or supplies may be required for the use of the British Troops during their continuance in the Nana's territories, shall be readily furnished by the Nana's Officers and subjects, and shall be paid for at the price current of the bazar.

ARTICLE 10TH.

This treaty, consisting of ten Articles, having this day been concluded between the British Government and Nana Govind Rao, through the Agency of John Wauchope, Esquire, in virtue of powers delegated to him by the Most Noble the Governor General on the one part, and Abha Bulwunt Rao, the Vakeel of the said Nana Govind Rao, on the other; Mr. Wauchope and the said Vakeel signed and sealed two copies of the treaty in English, Persian and Hindee, one of which after being ratified by the seal and signature of the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, Governor General, will be returned tomorrow to the said Vakeel, and the said Vakeel having obtained the ratification of the Nana to the other copy, engages to deliver it within the same time to Mr. Wauchope.

Signed, sealed and exchanged at Jaloun, on the 1st day of November, 1817, corresponding with the 7th of Kartick 1874 Sumbat and 20th of Zehij 1232 Hijeree.

This treaty was ratified by His Excellency the Governor General, in Camp, near Nuddee ka Gong, on the 3d day of November, 1817.

Schedule of Forty-four Villages composing the Elakah of Khundeh and certain Villages on the banks of the river Jumna, belonging to the Pergunnah of Choorkee, with their dependencies, ceded to the British Government by Nana Govind Rao, according to the 4th Article of the Treaty.

Khundeh.

Chaundee Boozroog.

Marowly.

Achround.

Serowly.

Cupsah.



Tetehpoor.	Mawey.
Echawly.	Soonecheh.
Akbye.	Sursee Kulan.
Utgarrh.	Sursee Khoord.
Khyrar.	Arteyepoorah.
Puchpehrah.	Gossyaree.
Gunjwah.	Jignourah (rent-free).
Rewye.	Kerokie.
Berbye.	Khemereeah.
Kulreh.	Koolkummah.
Bhangah.	Kembah.
Bermowly.	Kymokhur.
Kutwah.	Ajreetha.
Rewan.	Ekona.
Bhemunye.	Bhumany.
Chummerkhannah.	Tendohu.
Churka.	Koordehah.
Ladar.	Noorpoor.
Goorah.	Gubberah.

*Villages belonging to the Pergunnah of Choorkee, on the banks
of the Jumna.*

Lohu with Jograjpoore.	Tikeree.
Joraron.	Mawnpoor.

No. 12.

No. 12.

*Agreement with Sheo Rao Bhao, Soobadar of Jhansi. Dated
6th February, 1804.*

Whereas a firm treaty of friendship and alliance subsists between the British Government and His Highness the Peishwa, and Sheo Rao Bhao, Soobadar of Jhansi, is a tributary of His Highness the Peishwa : and whereas Sheo Rao Bhao entertaining a just sense of the obligations imposed upon him by the said treaty of friendship and alliance between the British Government and His Highness the Peishwa, shortly after the arrival of a detachment of the British Army in Bundelkhand, transmitted to His Excellency General Lake, Commander in Chief,

&c. &c. through Captain John Baillie, Political Agent on the part of His Excellency in Bundelkhund, a Wajubool Urz, or Paper of Requests, expressive of his submission and attachment to the views and interests of the British Government, and containing seven distinct Articles or Requests, all which have been acceded to by His Excellency the Commander in Chief: and whereas certain requests and engagements on the part of Sheo Rao Bhao were not included in the said Wajubool Urz, and are now necessary to be added, the following Articles are now agreed on for the purpose of affording additional security and confidence to Sheo Rao Bhao, and of constituting an additional pledge of his fidelity and attachment to the British Government.

ARTICLE 1ST.

The Bhao professing his entire submission and sincere attachment to the British Government and to His Highness the Peishwa, hereby engages to consider the friends of both Governments as his friends, and their enemies as his enemies, that is to say, he promises not to molest any Chief or State who shall be obedient to the British Government or to His Highness the Peishwa, and considering all such as may be rebellious or disaffected to these Governments, as his enemies, he engages to give no protection in his country to such persons or their families, to hold no intercourse or correspondence of any nature with them, and to use every means in his power to seize and deliver them over to the Government against which they may offend.

ARTICLE 2D.

If at any time a dispute or difference arise between the Bhao and any neighbouring State or Chieftain professing obedience to the British Government, the Bhao engages to communicate the ground of such dispute or difference to the British Government, that it may have an opportunity of investigating the matter in dispute, and of adjusting it to the mutual satisfaction of the parties, or of punishing the party who shall be refractory.

ARTICLE 3D.

Whenever a detachment of the British forces shall be employed in punishing the disaffected in the countries contiguous to the possessions of Sheo Rao Bhao, the Bhao engages on every such occasion to join the British forces with his army, and to assist in the accomplishment of



their views ; and if at any time, a detachment of the British force shall march into the Bhao's country for the purpose of quelling disturbances there, the whole expense of such detachment shall be defrayed by the Bhao. On the other hand, if the assistance of the Bhao's troops be demanded at any time for the purpose of quelling disturbances in the British territory, the expenses of such troops shall be borne by the British Government.

ARTICLE 4TH.

The Bhao is in reality the Commander of his own troops, but it is hereby agreed that, on every occasion when they may be acting with the British forces, the general command of the whole shall be vested in the Commanding Officer of the British Troops, and in the event of peace being concluded, due attention shall be paid to the interests of the Bhao.

ARTICLE 5TH.

Sheo Rao Bhao engages never to take or retain in his service any British subject, or European, of any nation or description, without the consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 6TH.

Whatever tribute has been hitherto paid to His Highness the Peishwa by the Bhao, shall continue to be paid to His Highness. The British Government do not demand any tribute for themselves.

ARTICLE 7TH.

If Rajah Ambajee Ingolia, at any time molest the possessions of the Bhao, the British Government shall interfere to prevent him.

ARTICLE 8TH.

Accusations of disaffection or disobedience, if adduced by any person against the Bhao, shall not be attended to by the British Government, unless the truth of them be proved.

ARTICLE 9TH.

Sheo Rao Bhao possesses a house in the City of Benares, if any of the children, brothers, or other relations of the Bhao hereafter reside in that City, they shall enjoy the protection of the British Government, and shall not suffer any molestation.

This agreement, containing nine Articles, signed and sealed by Captain John Baillie, Political Agent, on the part of His Excellency General Lake, Commander in Chief, and by Sheo Rao Bhao, Soobadar of Jhansi, in Camp at Kotra, on the 6th day of February, 1804, answering to the 23d day of Shuwaal 1218 Hijeree, and 10th day of Phagoon Boodee 1860 Sumbut, is delivered to Sheo Rao Bhao, and another of the same date, tenor and contents, signed and sealed by the parties on the same day, is delivered to Captain John Baillie. Whenever the ratification of this agreement, under the seal and signature of His Excellency General Lake, or of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, shall be delivered to Sheo Rao Bhao, the Bhao engages to return this agreement.

*Treaty with Rao Ramchund, the Minor Soobadar of Jhansi.
Dated 17th November, 1817.*

Whereas a treaty of defensive alliance was concluded between the British Government and the late Sheo Rao Bhao, Soobadar of Jhansi, under date the 6th of February, 1804, or 10th of Phagoon Boodee 1860 Sumbut, when the said Soobadar was in the condition of a tributary to His Highness the Peishwa : and whereas the whole of the rights of His Highness the Peishwa over the principality of Jhansi have since that period been transferred to the British Government, in virtue of a treaty concluded between that Government and the Peishwa, under date the 13th of June, 1817, corresponding with the 14th Assarh 1874 Sumbut, and in consequence of that transfer the relations established by the former treaty between the British Government and Jhansi, have become virtually extinct : and whereas the British Government, in consideration of the very respectable character borne by the late Soobadar Sheo Rao Bhao, and his uniform and faithful attachment to the British Government, and in deference to his wish expressed before his death, that the principality of Jhansi might be confirmed in perpetuity to his grandson Rao Ramchund Rao, to be conducted during the minority of the said Rao Ramchund Rao, by Rao Gopaul Rao Bhao, manager, nominated by the late Bhao and confirmed by the British Government, on these considerations, and in the confident reliance of the continuance of the same friendly disposition



on the part of the Government of Jhansi, and of its strict adherence to the engagements comprised in this treaty, the British Government has consented, on certain conditions, to constitute Rao Ramchund, the hereditary Chief of the lands actually held by the late Sheo Rao Bhao, at the commencement of the British Government in Bundelkhund, and now possessed by the Government of Jhansi. The following Articles have accordingly been concluded between the British Government and Rao Ramchund Rao, under the direction, and with the concurrence of his said manager Gopaul Rao Bhao.

ARTICLE 1st.

The treaty concluded between the British Government and the late Sheo Rao Bhao, under date the 6th of February 1804, or 10th of Phagoon Boodee 1860 Sumbut, is hereby confirmed, excepting such parts of it as are altered or rescinded by the provisions of this treaty.

ARTICLE 2d.

The British Government, with a view to confirm the fidelity and attachment of the Government of Jhansi, consents to acknowledge and hereby constitutes Rao Ramchund, his heirs and successors, hereditary rulers of the territory enjoyed by the late Sheo Rao Bhao, at the period of the commencement of the British Government, and now in the possession of Rao Ramchund, excepting the Pergunnah of Mote, which being held by the Jhansi Government, in mortgage from Rajah Bahadoor, will continue on its present footing until a settlement of the mortgage take place between the parties. The British Government further engages to protect the aforesaid territory of Rao Ramchund from the aggression of foreign powers.

ARTICLE 3d.

The British Government having by the terms of the foregoing Article engaged to protect the principality of Jhansi from the aggressions of foreign powers, it is hereby agreed between the contracting parties, that whenever the Government of Jhansi shall have reason to apprehend a design on the part of any foreign power to invade its territories, whether in consequence of any disputed claim, or on any other ground, it shall report the circumstances of the case to the British Government, which will interpose its mediation for the adjustment of such disputed claim, and the Jhansi Government relying on



the justice and equity of the British Government, agrees implicitly to abide by its award, if the apprehended aggressions shall be referable to any other cause, the British Government will endeavour by representations and remonstrance to avert the design, and if notwithstanding the Soobadar's acquiescence in the award of the British Government, the other power shall persist in its hostile designs, and the endeavours of the British Government should fail of success, such measures will be adopted for the protection of the Soobadar's territories, as the circumstances of the case may appear to require.

ARTICLE 4TH.

In consideration of the guarantee and protection afforded by the two foregoing Articles to Rao Ramchund, the Chief of Jhansi, that Chief hereby binds himself to employ his troops, at his own expence, whenever required to do so, in co-operation with those of the British Government, on all occasions in which the interests of the two Governments may be mutually concerned; on all such occasions, the Jhansi troops shall act under the orders and control of the Commanding Officer of the British Troops.

ARTICLE 5TH.

Rao Ramchund hereby agrees to submit to the arbitration of the British Government all his disputes with other States, and implicitly to abide by its award.

ARTICLE 6TH.

Rao Ramchund engages at all times to employ his utmost exertions in defending the roads and passes of his country against any enemies or predatory bodies, who may attempt to penetrate through it, into the territories of the Honorable Company.

ARTICLE 7TH.

Whenever the British Government may have occasion to send its troops through the dominions of Rao Ramchund, or to station a British force within his territories, it shall be competent to the British Government so to detach or station its Troops, and Rao Ramchund shall give his consent accordingly. The Commander of the British Troops which may thus eventually pass through, or permanently occupy a position within the Jhansi territories, shall not in any manner interfere in the internal concerns of the Jhansi Government. Whatever



materials or supplies may be required for the use of the British Troops during their continuance in the Jhansi territories, shall be readily furnished by Rao Ramchund's Officers and subjects, and shall be paid for at the price current of the bazar.

ARTICLE 8TH.

Rao Ramchund hereby binds himself to maintain no correspondence with Foreign States, without the privity and consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 9TH.

Rao Ramchund engages to give no asylum to criminals nor to defaulters of the British Government, who may abscond and take refuge within his territories; and should the Officers of the British Government be sent in pursuit of such criminals and defaulters, Rao Ramchund further engages to afford such Officers every assistance in his power in apprehending them.

ARTICLE 10TH.

This treaty, consisting of ten Articles, having this day been concluded between the British Government and Rao Ramchund, through the Agency of John Wauchope, Esq., in virtue of powers delegated to him by the Most Noble the Governor General, on the one part, and Nana Bulwunt Rao, the Vakeel, on the other, John Wauchope and the said Vakeel have signed and sealed two copies of the treaty in English, Persian and Hindee, one of which after being ratified by the seal and signature of the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, Governor General, will be returned to the said Vakeel, and the said Vakeel having obtained the ratification of the Soobadar to the other copy, engages to deliver it within the same time to Mr. Wauchope.

Signed, sealed and exchanged at Pepree, on the 17th of November, 1817, corresponding with the 24th Kartick 1874 Sumbut, and 7th of Mohurum 1233 Hijeree,

MEMO.—This treaty was ratified by His Excellency the Governor General, in Camp, at Pepree, on the 18th day of November, 1817.



No. 13.

No. 13.

*Treaty of Friendship and Defensive Alliance concluded between
the British Government and the Rajah of Oorcha. Dated 23d
December, 1812.*

The Rajah Mohender Bikrmajeet Bahadoor, Rajah of Oorcha, one of the Chiefs of Bundelkhund, by whom and his ancestors his present possessions have been held in successive generations during a long course of years, without paying tribute or acknowledging vassalage to any other power, having on all occasions manifested a sincere friendship and attachment to the British Government, and having solicited to be placed under the powerful protection of that Government, the British Government relying on the continuance of that disposition which the Rajah has hitherto manifested towards it, and on his adherence to whatever engagements he may form on the basis of a more intimate union of his interests with those of the Honorable Company, has acceded to the Rajah's request, and the following Articles of a treaty of friendship and alliance are accordingly, by mutual consent, concluded between the British Government and the said Rajah Mohender Bikrmajeet Bahadoor, his heirs and successors.

ARTICLE 1ST.

The Rajah Mohender Bikrmajeet Bahadoor, Rajah of Oorcha, having professed his obedience and attachment to the British Government, he is admitted henceforward among the number of the allies of the British Government, accordingly the said Rajah hereby engages to consider the friends of that Government as his friends, and its enemies as his enemies, and to abstain from molesting any Chief or State in alliance or in amity with the British Government; and considering all persons who may be disaffected to that Government as his own enemies, he further engages to afford no protection to such persons or their families in his country, to hold no intercourse or correspondence of any nature with them, but on the contrary, to use every means in his power to seize and deliver them up to the Officers of the British Government.

ARTICLE 2D.

The territory which from ancient times has descended to Rajah Mohender Bikrmajeet Bahadoor by inheritance and is now in his posses-



sion, is hereby guaranteed to the said Rajah, and to his heirs and successors, and they shall never be molested in the enjoyment of the said territory by the British Government, nor any of its allies or dependents, nor shall any tribute be demanded from him or them. The British Government moreover engages to protect and defend the dominions at present in Rajah Mohender Bikmajeet Bahadoor's possession from the aggressions of any foreign power.

ARTICLE 3D.

The British Government having by the terms of the foregoing Article engaged to protect the territories at present possessed by the Rajah of Oorcha, from the aggressions of any foreign power, it is hereby agreed between the contracting parties that whenever the Rajah shall have reason to apprehend a design on the part of any foreign power to invade his territories, whether in consequence of any disputed claim or on any other ground, he shall report the circumstances of the case to the British Government, which will interpose its mediation for the adjustment of such disputed claim, and the Rajah relying on the justice and equity of the British Government, agrees implicitly to abide by its award. If the apprehended aggression shall be referable to any other cause, the British Government will endeavor by representation and remonstrance to avert the design; and if in the former case, notwithstanding the Rajah's acquiescence in the award of the British Government, the other power shall persist in its hostile designs, and if in the latter case the endeavours of the British Government should fail of success, such measures will be adopted for the protection of the Rajah's territories as the circumstances of the case may appear to require.

ARTICLE 4TH.

If at any time the Rajah of Oorcha shall have any claim or cause of complaint against any of the Rajahs or Chiefs allied to or dependent on the British Government, the Rajah engages to refer the case to the arbitration and decision of that Government, and to abide by its award, and on no account to commit aggression against the other party, or to employ his own force for the satisfaction of such claim or for the redress of the grievance of which he may complain. On the other hand, the British Government engages to withhold its allies or dependents from committing any aggression against the Rajah of Oorcha, or to punish the aggressor, and to arbitrate any demand they may have upon the



Rajah of Oorcha according to the strict principles of justice, the Rajah on his part agreeing implicitly to abide by its award.

ARTICLE 5TH.

The Rajah of Oorcha engages at all times to employ his utmost exertions in defending the roads and passes of his country against any enemies or predatory bodies who may attempt to penetrate through it into the territories of the Honorable Company.

ARTICLE 6TH.

Whenever the British Government may have occasion to send its troops through the dominions of the Rajah of Oorcha, or to station a British force within his territories, it shall be competent to the British Government so to detach or station its troops, and the Rajah of Oorcha shall give his consent accordingly. The Commander of the British Troops which may thus eventually pass through or temporarily occupy a position within the Rajah's territories, shall not in any manner interfere in the internal concerns of the Rajah's Government. Whatever materials or supplies may be required for the use of the British Troops during their continuance in the Rajah's territories, shall be readily furnished by the Rajah's Officers and subjects, and shall be paid for at the price current of the bazar.

ARTICLE 7TH.

The Rajah engages never to entertain in his service any British subject or European, of any nation or description whatever, without the consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 8TH.

This treaty, consisting of eight Articles, having this day been concluded between the British Government and the Rajah Mohender Bikramjeet Bahadoor, the Rajah of Oorcha, through the Agency of John Wauchope, Esq., in virtue of powers delegated to him by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council on the one part, and Lalla Dhakun Loll, the Vakeel of the said Rajah, on the other, Mr. John Wauchope has delivered to the said Vakeel one copy of the treaty in English, Persian and Hindui, signed and sealed by himself, and the said Vakeel has delivered to Mr. John Wauchope another copy duly executed by the Rajah, and Mr. John Wauchope engages to procure and deliver to the said Vakeel within the space of thirty days, a copy ratified by the seal



of the Company and the signature of the Governor General in Council, on the delivery of which the copy executed by Mr. John Wauchope shall be returned, and the treaty shall be considered from that time to have full force and effect.

Signed, sealed and exchanged at Banda, in Bundelkhund, on the 23d day of December, 1812, corresponding with the 6th day of Poose 1220 Fusly.

Ratified by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, at Fort William in Bengal, this 8th day of January, 1813.

No. 14.

No. 14.

Obligation of Maha Rajah Kishore Singh of Punnah, signed and sealed by his Minister Raj Dhur Guj Singh. At Modha, the 28th January, 1807.

Whereas by the treaty of Bassein, the country of Dursa Noor and Adlpar, originally in the possession of Sreemunt Pundit Purdhan Sewace Bajee Rao Peishwa Bahadoor, was formerly ceded to the Honorable the East India Company: and whereas by a subsequent agreement between the two States this country was afterwards restored to the Peishwa, and in exchange for it, and for certain other considerations which are contained in the agreement in question, the Province of Bundelkhund, yielding a revenue of 36 lacs and 16,000 Rupees, was ceded in perpetual sovereignty by His Highness the Peishwa to the Honorable the East India Company, and annexed to their actual possessions: and whereas a British Force having entered the Province for the purpose of settling the country, and punishing the refractory, all the Rajahs of this Province and its vicinity, on hearing the fame of the justice, benevolence, and good faith which have ever regulated the conduct of the British Government, placed themselves under its protection, and becoming respectively the objects of its bounty and liberality have been reinstated and confirmed in their original possessions, which they now enjoy in security and comfort: and whereas I, Maharajah Kishore Singh Bahadoor, descended from the late Maharajah Hirdee Sah, and possessed of claims in common with the other Rajahs of this Province, have, with sincere professions of attachment to the British

Government, deputed my Minister Raj Dhur Guj Singh to solicit the favor and kindness of the Government, and accordingly with a view to the promotion of the welfare of the inhabitants of this Province, a Sunnud for certain Mehals and Villages above the Ghâts, which by the treaty of Bassein are immediately dependent on the British Government, has been conferred upon me ; therefore, and in order to confirm my obedience and attachment to the British Government, I have prepared and delivered this obligation containing the following Articles, under my own seal and signature, and under the seal and signature of my Minister Raj Dhur Guj Singh, and I hereby declare that I never will swerve from these Articles in any instance whatever.

ARTICLE 1st.

I hereby bind myself never to aid nor abet any marauders either in or out of the Province of Bundelkhund, never to harbour them in my possessions, nor permit their families to reside in the territory subject to my authority, and also to abstain from all correspondence and communication with them ; and I further bind myself never to engage in hostility with any of the adherents or dependents of the British Government, but always to be obedient and submissive to it.

ARTICLE 2d.

I engage to guard the passes through the Ghâts which are subject to my authority, in such a manner as to prevent all marauders and plunderers from ascending or descending the Ghâts through those passes, and to secure the territory of the British Government from incursions through any of the said passes.

ARTICLE 3d.

Whenever the British Troops shall have occasion to ascend the Ghâts through any of the passes subject to my authority, I engage not only not to obstruct nor impede their progress, but to depute respectable and intelligent persons to conduct them by the most convenient route.

ARTICLE 4th.

Whereas the British Government from motives of justice and equity have granted to me a Sunnud for a considerable portion of territory above the Ghats : and whereas many of the Villages contained in that territory were formerly made over in Malgoozaree by my ancestors and predecessors to certain persons who were faithful and obedient, and



many of those Pergunnahs and Villages have of late years been usurped by refractory and turbulent persons, who have revolted from my authority, therefore I hereby solemnly pledge myself to be responsible for any commotions or disturbances, which shall be excited by those persons within the British territory.

ARTICLE 5TH.

If any subject of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of the villages subject to my authority, I agree to seize such person and to deliver him up to the Officers of the British Government immediately on his being demanded.

ARTICLE 6TH.

I will not permit thieves or robbers to reside in any of my villages, and if the property of merchants or travellers be stolen or robbed in any village under my authority, I agree to make the Zemeendars of such villages responsible either for the restitution of the stolen property, or for the delivery of the offender to the British Government; and if any felon or murderer, or any person amenable to the British laws for crimes committed in the British territory shall take refuge in any of my villages, I engage to deliver him over to the Officers of the British Government.

ARTICLE 7TH.

One of my confidential servants shall always be in attendance on the principal Officer of the Government in this Province for the purpose of executing his orders.

I, Raj Dhur Gūj Singh, the Minister of Maharajah Kishore Singh Bahadoor, having as Agent for the Maharajah, affixed my seal and signature to this obligation, and entered it among the records of the British Government, do hereby promise strictly to observe the above Articles, and never to evade nor neglect the performance of any of the conditions contained in them, and after repairing to the presence of the Maharajah, I engage to procure and to place among the records of Government, an Ikrar Nameh, comprising the above Articles, signed and sealed by the Maharajah, and signed and sealed by myself, after which I shall receive back this obligation.

Written the 18th of Zeekad 1221 Hijeree, corresponding with the 28th of January, 1807, and the 5th of Magh Boodhee 1863 Sumbut.



Translation of a Sunnud granted to Maha Rajah Kishore Singh, of Punnah. Dated 1st February, 1807.

Be it known to all Choudries, Kanoongoes, Zemeendars, Malgoozars and Talookdars, of that portion of Bundelkhund above the Ghâts, which was formerly in the possession of Hirdee Sah, that whereas the primary objects of the British Government are the amelioration of the condition of their subjects, and the adjustment of the rights of all just claimants : and whereas, actuated by this principle the Honorable the East India Company, from motives of liberality, have not thought proper to avail themselves of their title to the possessions of the whole of Bundelkhund, which with an annual revenue of thirty-six lacs and sixteen thousand Rupees was by an agreement between the two States ceded to the British Government by His Highness the Peishwa ; but contenting themselves with that territory which is now in their actual possession, they have been pleased to apportion the remaining territory to various Chieftains of this Province, possessing just claims, and to certain persons who were in the possession of lands before the introduction of the British authority into this Province, and who since its establishment have uniformly professed and evinced their attachment and fidelity to it,—with this view that the whole of the inhabitants of this Province, both high and low, may pass their days in security and happiness under the benign protection of the British Government : and whereas Maharajah Kishore Singh, the grandson of the late Maharajah Hirdee Sah, possessing claims in common with the other Rajahs of this Province, and sincerely professing attachment to the British Government, has become obedient and submissive to it, and has deputed his Minister Raj Dhur Guj Singh to solicit the favor and kindness of the Government, therefore the Mehals, Villages and Diamond Mines specified underneath, and situated above the Ghâts, are hereby granted and assigned to the Maharajah by the British Government.

It is necessary that the Maharajah entertaining a due sense of this extensive grant, do strictly perform the conditions of his engagement, in which case he shall never be molested nor opposed by the British Government, but shall continue undisturbed in the enjoyment of his present possessions.



SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES.

	<i>No. of Villages.</i>
Pergunnah Talooka Punnah, ...	124
Pergunnah Powyee Ahmaun Gunge, ...	176½
Pergunnah Puttar Shahnagur, ...	209
Pergunnah Khuttowlah, ...	136
Pergunnah Roundh, ...	6
Pergunnah Singapore, ...	25
Pergunnah Ammowah, ...	96
Pergunnah Bursingpore, ...	30
Total Villages, ...	802½

TALOOKDARS.

3 Pergunnahs, viz.

Oocheyrach, ...	1
Kootee, ...	1
Sohawul, ...	1
	3

N. B. From the portion of Diamond Mines of Hirdee Sah, one Mine of Etwah was granted in Sunnud to Lutchmun Singh, and 8 Mines to Durreao Singh Chowbey, Killadar of Fort Callinger.

1st February, 1807.

23d Zeecod 1221 Hijeree.

Translation of an Ikrar Nameh presented by the Rajah Kishore Singh Bahadoor, the Rajah of Punnah. Dated 22d March, 1811.

Whereas since the first annexation of the Province of Bundelkhund to the dominions of the British Government, I, Rajah Kishore Singh Bahadoor, (the contracting party) and proprietor of the share of Hirdee Sah, who was the Chief of all the Rajahs of Bundelkhund, having acknowledged my allegiance and submission, and remained obedient to the British Government, and never in any instance deviated from the

obedience and loyalty due from a good subject: but during the period of the Agency of Captain Baillie, by reason of a combination of accidental circumstances, I was prevented from appearing in the above Officer's presence, I, however, deputed to the above gentleman Raj Dhur Guj Singh Bahadoor on my part, and applied for a Sunnud from the British Government, accordingly the said Raj Dhur Guj Singh Bahadoor abovementioned, delivered in an Ikrar Nameh (or Obligation of Allegiance) under my seal and signature, and received a Sunnud for several villages. Many villages that were then in the hands of usurpers and oppressors were not inserted therein, and to obtain possession of even those villages, which were included in the above Sunnud from Lutchmun Dowah and other unjust possessors, I was necessitated to wage war, and in consequence of my own want of power, and receiving no aid from the British Government, I was unable to obtain possession of the places in question. After the arrival of Mr. John Richardson, I waited upon that gentleman, and according to the orders of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, by the aid of a British force, I obtained possession of the villages included in the Sunnud granted by the British Government, as well as those villages which were in the possession of usurpers and unjust claimants. At this period, and with a view to confirming my obedience and attachment to the British Government, I have prepared, under my seal and signature, and hereby present this Ikrar Nameh, containing eleven distinct Articles, to Mr. John Richardson, Agent to the Governor General in Bundelkhund, and required a Sunnud for the villages and lands now in my possession, and I therefore hereby declare and promise that I will scrupulously observe all the Articles contained in this Ikrar Nameh, and never evade nor infringe any one of them.

ARTICLE 1st.

I hereby promise and bind myself on no account to unite with external or internal enemies of the Hon'ble Company in Bundelkhund, and to be ever obedient and submissive to the will and command of the British Government in all things.

ARTICLE 2d.

If any one of my children, brothers or relations excite sedition or disturbance in the British territories or possessions, or the territories or possessions of any of the Chiefs in allegiance to the British Government,



I engage to do every thing in my power to prevent and to restrain them, and in case of their persisting in such conduct, I engage to unite my force with the British troops, in the punishment and oppression of such persons.

ARTICLE 3D.

If any of the subjects of the British Government shall fly and take refuge in my territories, on application from the Officers of the British Government, I will deliver them up to the British Government.

ARTICLE 4TH.

I further engage that I will never harbour or give protection in my country, to persons accused or suspected of robbery or theft. That if a robbery be committed, or the property of merchants or travellers be stolen in any of the villages subject to my authority, I will render the inhabitants of that village responsible for the restoration or value of the property stolen or robbed, or for the seizure and delivery of the thieves or robbers, and in general that murderers and all other persons amenable to the criminal jurisdiction of the British Government, for crimes committed in the British possessions, who may take refuge in my districts, shall be immediately seized and delivered over to the British authorities in Bundelkhund.

ARTICLE 5TH.

If any of the surrounding Chiefs rebel against the British authority, although they be my near relations, I engage to abstain from every manner of friendly intercourse with such Chief, and not to harbour or give protection in my country to them or any of their relations.

ARTICLE 6TH.

I engage not to enter into quarrels or disputes with any Chief who is obedient or submissive to the British Government, and if at any time a quarrel or dispute arise between me, and any of the other dependants of the British Government, in either case, I promise to submit the cause of such dispute for the decision of the British Government.

ARTICLE 7TH.

I engage to guard all the passes through the Ghâts under my authority, so as to prevent all marauders, plunderers, and ill disposed persons, from ascending or descending the Ghâts, or from entering the British

territories through any of those passes—and if any neighbouring Chief or leader should meditate an incursion into the British territory through my possessions, or those of the Chiefs in allegiance thereto, I engage to furnish the Officer of the British Government with information of the circumstance before his approach to the neighbourhood of my territory, and to exert my utmost efforts to obstruct his progress.

ARTICLE 8TH.

Whenever the British Troops shall have occasion to ascend the Ghâts through any of the passes subject to my authority, I agree not only not to obstruct or impede their progress, but to depute respectable and intelligent persons to conduct them by the most convenient route, and to furnish them with the necessary supplies so long as they remain within or in the vicinity of my possessions.

ARTICLE 9TH.

Whereas Gopâl Singh and Rao Himmât Singh of Murreadah, and Zalim Singh of Burdwah, and Puddum Singh of Thingah, and Gotee Jemmadar, and Manickjee of Mehitgawah, have rebelled against the British Government, and are guilty of marauding and plundering in the territories of that Government, I hereby declare that I will never have any intercourse with the abovementioned rebels, but on the contrary, whenever I shall hear of any of their joint or separate depredations, in the territories of the British Government, or of any of its dependants, I engage to attack the aggressor or aggressors, and to the utmost of my power punish them; and in the event of any of them being seized, I engage to deliver them up to the British Government.

ARTICLE 10TH.

Whereas between me and the Rajahs and Chiefs of Bundelkhund there existed many disputed claims concerning many villages, which disputes have been adjusted and settled by the decision of the British Government, and as now there is no disputed point or cause of difference remaining, I therefore hereby declare and promise that hereafter I will not dispute or quarrel with any Rajah or Chief on account of any village or lands. If any Rajah or Chief shall dispute or quarrel with me on account of any village or lands claimed, I engage to submit the same to the British Government and to abide by its decision, and not to dispute or quarrel about the point myself.



ARTICLE 11TH.

I engage that one of my confidential servants shall always be in attendance as a Vakeel on the Officer of the British Government in this Province, for the purpose of executing his orders, and in the event of such Vakeel being from any reason disapproved of by the said Officer, I agree immediately to appoint another in his stead. Dated 22d March, 1811.

Translation of a Sunnud granted to the Rajah Kishore Singh Bahadoor, Rajah of Punnah. Dated 22d March, 1811.

Be it known to the Chowdries, Canoongoes, &c. of the Pergunnah of Khuttolah, and the Pergunnah of Powey, &c. in the Province of Bundelkhund, that whereas the Maharajah Kishore Singh Bahadoor, one of the ancient and hereditary Chieftains of Bundelkhund, the heir and proprietor of the share of Hirdee Sah, (who was the Chief of the Rajahs of Bundelkhund), from the period of the annexation of the Province of Bundelkhund to the dominions of the British Government, has invariably observed a friendly and obedient conduct, and in no instance deviated from the loyalty or attachment due to the British Government, but who during the period of the Agency of Captain John Baillie, having been by a combination of accidental circumstances prevented from waiting upon that gentleman, deputed Raj Dhur Guj Singh Bahadoor, on his (the said Rajah's) part, who presented a list of several villages to the aforesaid gentleman, and received a Sunnud for the same, but was not in possession of those villages, and moreover many of the villages and lands belonging to the hereditary possessions of the said Rajah, as the share of Hirdee Sah, which were in the possession of usurpers and persons who had no claim thereto, were not included in the above Sunnud. Afterwards during the Agency of Mr. John Richardson, the aforesaid Rajah Kishore Singh, himself, having waited upon that gentleman, was, by the orders of the British Government, put in possession of all the villages and lands included in the Sunnud already alluded to, and also of those villages and lands which were unjustly possessed by usurpers and false claimants, and every other dispute that existed with other Chiefs and Rajahs having been adjusted and settled at this juncture the said Rajah has delivered in an Ikrar Nameh, (or Obligation of Allegiance) containing eleven distinct Articles,

expressive of his allegiance and attachment to the British Government, and requesting that a Sunnud, confirming the villages and lands at present in his possession, may be granted by the British Government. For the above reasons, the villages and lands enumerated in the sub-joined Schedule, with all the Rights and Tenures, and Usages, Revenues, Land, or Sayer, together with Forts and fortified places, are hereby granted to the said Rajah and his heirs, exempt from the payment of revenue in perpetuity, so long as the said Rajah Kishore Singh and his heirs shall observe and adhere faithfully to the Articles of the Obligation of Allegiance which he has delivered in to the British Government, no sort of molestation or resumption shall ever take place on the part of the British Government. It is necessary that you shall all consider and view the said Rajah as the proprietor and lord of the above enumerated possessions. The conduct which it is incumbent on the said Maharajah to observe is to exert himself to the utmost of his power in the cultivation and improvement of the said possessions, and to pay attention to the prosperity and comfort of the people, and to enjoy the produce of the same in firm obedience, loyalty, and submission to the British Government. After the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council shall be obtained, another Sunnud to the same effect, signed by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, shall be exchanged for, and substituted in the place of the present Sunnud granted by the Agent to the Governor General.

STATEMENT OF THE VILLAGES INSERTED IN THE FORMER SUNNUD
 OF RAJAH KISHORE SINGH BAHADOOR, THE RAJAH OF PUNNAH.

	<i>No. of Villages.</i>
Pergunnah Punnah,.....	124
„ Powey,.....	176½
„ Puttarh Shahnagur,.....	209
„ Khuttolah,.....	136
„ Roundh,.....	6
„ Singapore,.....	25
„ Amenowah,.....	96
„ Birsingpore,.....	30
Villages with Diamond Mines,.....	53½
Total Villages	856

ADDITIONAL VILLAGES INSERTED IN THE SUNNUD OF RAJAH
KISHORE SINGH BAHADOOR, THE RAJAH OF PUNNAH.

	No. of Villages.
Pergunnah Punnah,.....	9
„ Khuttolah,.....	9
„ Powey,.....	85½
„ Puttarh,.....	101
„ Rawar,.....	15
„ Joypore,.....	28
„ Burhoe, ...	44
„ Callinger,.....	1
„ Lunwaho,.....	215
Total Villages	<u>507½</u>

No. 15.

No. 15.

*Engagement concluded between the British Government and
Rajah Runjeet Singh of Sumpthur. Dated 12th November,
1817.*

Whereas Rajah Runjeet Singh, Rajah of Sumpthur, with a view to obtain the powerful protection of the British Government, presented on the 22d of February, 1805, corresponding with the 3d of Phagoon 1216 Fussly, to Colonel John Baillie, then Agent to the Governor General, in the Province of Bundelkhund, a Wajib-ool-Urz, or Paper of Requests, containing six distinct Articles, all of which were either complied with or answered : and whereas circumstances occurred some time afterwards to prevent that preliminary engagement from terminating in a definitive Treaty between the Honorable Company and the Rajah Runjeet Singh : and whereas the Rajah having since repeatedly and earnestly solicited to be placed under the protection of the British Government, and having on several occasions manifested his loyalty and attachment to it, both by professions and acts, the British Government relying on the continuance of those sentiments, and on the Rajah's strict adherence to whatever engagements he may form on the basis of a more intimate union of his interests with those of the Honorable

Company, has now acceded to the Rajah's request, and the following Articles of a Treaty of Alliance is accordingly contracted between the British Government and Rajah Runjeet Singh, his heirs and successors.

ARTICLE 1st.

Rajah Runjeet Singh, Rajah of Sumpthur, being hereby admitted among the Allies of the British Government, engages to consider the friends of that Government as his friends, and its enemies as his enemies. He further engages to give no molestation to any Chief or State in amity with the British Government, but considering all persons who may be disaffected to that Government as his own enemies, he promises to afford no protection to them or their families in his country, to hold no intercourse with them whatsoever, and to use every means in his power to seize and deliver them up to the Officers of the British Government.

ARTICLE 2d.

The British Government with a view to confirm the attachment and fidelity of the Government of Sumpthur, hereby guarantees to Rajah Runjeet Singh, his heirs and successors, the territory actually possessed by him at the period of the establishment of the British Government in Bundelkhund, and now in his occupation, and the British Government hereby agrees to protect and defend the same from the aggressions of any foreign power.

ARTICLE 3d.

The British Government having by the terms of the foregoing Article engaged to protect the Rajah of Sumpthur from the aggressions of any foreign power, it is hereby agreed between the contracting parties, that whenever the Rajah shall have reason to apprehend a design on the part of any foreign power to invade his territories, whether in consequence of any disputed claim or on any other ground, he shall report the circumstances of the case to the British Government, which will interpose its mediation for the adjustment of such disputed claim, and the Rajah relying on the justice and equity of the British Government agrees implicitly to abide by its award. If the apprehended aggression shall be referable to any other cause, the British Government will endeavour by representation and remonstrance to avert the design, and if notwithstanding the Rajah's acquiescence in the



award of the British Government, the other power shall persist in its hostile designs, and the endeavours of the British Government should fail of success, such measures will be adopted for the protection of the Rajah's territories, as the circumstances of the case may appear to require.

ARTICLE 4TH.

In consideration of the guarantee and protection extended by the two foregoing Articles to the Rajah of Sumpthur, the Rajah hereby binds himself at his own expense to employ his troops whenever required to do so, in co-operation with those of the British Government, on all occasions in which the interests of the two Governments may be mutually concerned. On all such occasions the Sumpthur Troops shall act under the orders and control of the Commanding Officer of the British Troops.

ARTICLE 5TH.

If at any time the Rajah of Sumpthur shall have any claim or cause of complaint against any of the Rajahs or Chiefs allied to or dependant on the British Government, the Rajah engages to refer the case to the arbitration and decision of that Government, and to abide by its award, and on no account to commit aggression against the other party, or to employ his own force for the satisfaction of such claim, or for the redress of the grievance of which he may complain. On the other hand the British Government engages to withhold its allies or dependants from committing any aggression against the Rajah of Sumpthur, and to arbitrate any demand they may have upon the Rajah of Sumpthur, according to the strict principles of justice, the Rajah on his part agreeing implicitly to abide by its award.

ARTICLE 6TH.

The Rajah of Sumpthur engages at all times to employ his utmost exertions in defending the roads and passes of his country against any enemies or predatory bodies, who may attempt to penetrate through it into the territories of the Honorable Company.

ARTICLE 7TH.

Whenever the British Government may have occasion to send its troops through the dominions of the Rajah of Sumpthur, or to station a British force within his territories, it shall be competent to the British



Government so to detach or station its troops, and the Rajah of Sumpthur shall give his consent accordingly. The Commander of the British Troops which shall thus eventually pass through or permanently occupy a position within the Rajah's territories, shall not in any manner interfere in the internal concerns of the Rajah's Government.

Whatever materials or supplies may be required for the use of the British Troops during their continuance in the Rajah's Territories, shall be readily furnished by the Rajah's Officers and subjects, and shall be paid for at the price current of the bazar.

ARTICLE 8TH.

The Rajah engages never to entertain in his service any British subject or European, of any nation or description whatever, without the consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 9TH.

The Rajah of Sumpthur hereby binds himself to maintain no correspondence with foreign States without the privity and consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 10TH.

The Rajah engages to give no asylum to criminals, nor to defaulters of the British Government who may abscond and take refuge within his territory, and should the Officers of the British Government be sent in pursuit of such criminals and defaulters, the Rajah further engages to afford such Officers every assistance in his power in apprehending them.

ARTICLE 11TH.

This treaty, consisting of eleven Articles, having this day been concluded between the British Government and Rajah Runjeet Singh, Rajah of Sumpthur, through the Agency of John Wauchope, Esquire, in virtue of powers delegated to him by the Most Noble the Governor General on the one part, and Dureao Singh, Vakeel of the said Rajah, on the other, Mr. Wauchope and the Vakeel have signed and sealed two copies of the treaty, in English, Persian, and Hindee, one of which, after being ratified by the seal and signature of the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, Governor General, will be delivered to-morrow to the said Vakeel, and the said Vakeel having obtained



the ratification of the Rajah to the other copy, engages to deliver it within the same time to Mr. Wauchope.

Signed, sealed, and exchanged at Terait, on the 12th day of November, 1817, corresponding with 18th Kartick 1874 Sumbut, and second of Mohurram 1233 Higerree.

This treaty was ratified by His Excellency the Governor General, in Camp, near Talgong, on the 13th day of November, 1817.

No. 16.

No. 16.

Translation of a Sunnud granted to Rajah Mohun Singh of Beronda, under the seal and signature of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council. Dated 24th June, 1807.

Be it known to the Judges and Collectors for the time being and time to come, and to all Chowdries, Kanoongoes, Zemindars and Mookuddims of the Pergunnahs of Beer Gurh and Naee, in the Province of Bundelkhund, that whereas Rajah Mohun Singh, one of the hereditary Chieftains of the Province of Bundelkhund, having from the period of the annexation of the said Province to the territories of the Hon'ble the East India Company, invariably manifested his unremitted obedience and submission to the British Government, and having lately presented an Ikrar Nameh, or Obligation of Allegiance to the British Government, comprising six Articles, expressive of his sincere attachment and fidelity to the said Government, therefore, and with a view to the entire satisfaction of the Rajah, and to the support of his claims as a hereditary Chieftain of this Province, the villages contained in the subjoined Schedule which from ancient times have been and still are in the Rajah's possession, are hereby granted to the said Rajah, and the said villages shall continue in the permanent possession of the Rajah and his successors so long as he and they shall continue strictly to adhere to the conditions of the Ikrar Nameh, and to be obedient and submissive to the British Government.

The Judges and Collectors, Chowdries, Kanoongoes, Zemindars and Mookuddims of the said Pergunnahs, will continue as heretofore to exercise their duties in their respective villages under the authority of the Rajah, and it is the duty of the Rajah to render his ryots and



Zemindars happy and grateful by the just administration of his Government, to devote his utmost attention to the prosperity and improvement of the country, and finally to remain firm in his obedience and submission to the British Government.

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES.

	No. of Villages.
Pergunnah Beer Gurh, ...	56
„ Nae, ...	16
VILLAGES IN THE POSSESSION OF THE RAJAH'S BROTHERS.	
<i>In the possession of Sree Baboo Anund Singh.</i>	
Seeamao, ...	1
<i>In the possession of Sree Baboo Aordut Singh.</i>	
Koolwan, ...	1
<i>In the possession of Surnut Singh.</i>	
Bhugwanpore, ...	1

Included in the Rajah's
Sunnud at the request of the
possessors.

*Translation of an Ikrar Nameh, or Obligation of Allegiance,
presented by Rajah Mohun Singh of Beronda. Dated 21st
June, 1807.*

Whereas I, Rajah Mohun Singh, sincerely professing my submission and attachment to the British Government, have invariably manifested my obedience to the Officers appointed to the Superintendence of the Province of Bundelkhund from the period of its first annexation to the British Territories : and whereas an Ikrar Nameh, or Obligation of Allegiance having lately been required of me, therefore, and with a view to confirm my obedience and attachment to the British Government, I have prepared and hereby present this Ikrar Nameh, containing six distinct Articles, to Mr. John Richardson, from whom I have received a Sunnud, confirming to me all my ancient possessions in this Province, and I hereby declare that I will scrupulously observe all the Articles contained in this Ikrar Nameh, and never evade nor infringe any one of them.

ARTICLE 1st.

I hereby engage never to connect myself with any marauders or plunderers either within or out of the Province of Bundelkhund; to



afford them no asylum nor permit their families or children to reside in my possessions, and to abstain from all intercourse and correspondence with them. I further engage to avoid entering into quarrels or disputes with the dependants and servants of the British Government, and if at any time a dispute should arise on account of a Mehal or village, or from any other cause, between me and any of the Rajahs and Chiefs of this Province in dependance on the British Government, I agree to submit such dispute without delay to the Officers of the British Government for their decision, and implicitly to observe and abide by whatever decision shall be passed upon it. I further engage to make no reprisals on any one for past injuries, nor seek redress by force without the permission of the British Government, and always to be obedient and submissive to the Government in every transaction.

ARTICLE 2D.

I engage to guard all the passes up the Ghâts which are situated in my possessions in such a manner as to prevent all marauders, plunderers and evil disposed persons from ascending or descending the Ghâts by any of those passes, and from entering the British territories for the purpose of exciting disturbances ; and if any Sirdar or Leader of Troops should meditate an invasion of the British territories through my possessions, I engage to give timely notice thereof to the Officers of the British Government, and to use every practicable exertions to obstruct their progress.

ARTICLE 3D.

Whenever the British Troops shall have occasion to ascend the Ghâts by any of the passes situated within my possessions, I agree not only not to obstruct or impede their progress, but to depute respectable and intelligent persons to conduct them by the most convenient route, and to furnish them with the necessary supplies and provisions so long as they shall continue within or in the vicinity of my possessions.

ARTICLE 4TH.

If any of the subjects of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of my villages, I engage to deliver up such person to the Officers of the British Government immediately on his being demanded ; and if any of my ryots or zemeendars abscond and take refuge in the British territories, I agree to submit to the principal Officer in Bundel-



khund, a statement of my complaint against such person, and to abide by whatever orders may be passed on the occasion agreeably to the Regulations of the Government, and to take no steps of my own accord to apprehend him.

ARTICLE 5TH.

I engage not to harbour thieves or robbers in any of my villages ; and if the property of merchants or travellers be stolen or robbed in any of the villages subject to my authority, I agree to render the zemeendars of such village responsible for the restitution of the stolen property, or for the delivery of the thief or robber to the Officers of the British Government ; and if any felon or murderer or person amenable to the British laws for crimes committed in the British possessions, should take refuge in any of my villages, I engage to seize and deliver over such offenders to the British Government, and not to permit their escape from my possessions.

ARTICLE 6TH.

As the Sunnud which I have received from the British Government was prepared from the schedule of the villages in my actual possession, which was presented by me to the Agent to the Governor General, if therefore it shall hereafter be ascertained that any of the aforesaid villages had not been in my possession during the Government of the late Newab Ally Bahadoor, but had been acquired by me since the death of the late Newab, I hereby agree to deliver up such village to the British Government without any hesitation, and to offer no objections on the score of the village being specified in my Sunnud.

Having deposited this Ikrar Nameh, comprising six Articles, among the Records of the British Government, I hereby bind myself invariably to observe the conditions contained in the said Articles, and never to evade or omit the scrupulous performance of any of them.

(Signed) RAJAH MOHUN SINGH.

“ Whatever is written in the above Ikrar Nameh I engage to fulfil”—this 21st June, 1807, equal to 1st of the month Assarh 1214 Fussly.



No. 17.

No. 17.

*Sunnuds conferred on the Husht Bhayeh Jagheerdars.
Dated 11th April, 1823.*

No. 1.

SUNNUD FOR THE UNDERMENTIONED SIX VILLAGES TO DEWAN
SOORJUN SINGH OF BIJNA.

*To the Officers, Canoongoes and Chowdries of the Pergunnah
of Erich.*

Whereas the British Government has been pleased to confirm and acknowledge the undermentioned six villages, Bijna, &c., as a hereditary Jagheer to Dewan Soorjun Singh upon condition of his performing the duties and engagements specified in an Ikrar Nameh executed by him on the 27th November, 1821,—you will therefore consider the said Dewan to be the confirmed hereditary Jagheerdar of the villages in question, and fully entitled to manage and collect the land revenues and Sayer of the same. The duty of the aforementioned is as follows—to act with loyalty and obedience towards the British Government: to conform strictly to the several Articles of the Engagement executed by him: to conduct himself with good faith and moderation towards all inferior sharers, huqdars and ryots of whatever class, and to respect and observe the usages established from old times in regard to the internal management of his Jagheer.

LIST OF VILLAGES OF THE JAGHEER.

- 1 Bijna.
- 1 Henotah.
- 1 Bhuggowrah.
- 1 Busaur.
- 1 Bugroun.
- 1 Moorhutta.

—
6
—



256 CHURGAON. DHOORWYE. BUNDELKHUND.

No. 2.

SIMILAR SUNNUD FOR THE UNDERMENTIONED TEN VILLAGES
GRANTED TO RAO BAHADOOR BUKHT SINGH OF CHURGAON.

To the Officers, Canoongoes and Chowdries of Pergunnah Erich.

LIST OF VILLAGES OF THE JAGHEER.

1 Churgaon.
1 Mond Kullan.
1 Mond Khoord.
1 Jheronna.
1 Murronna.
1 Bhoosgowah.
1 Peepurreea.
1 Sikree.
1 Dhumna.
1 Paharee.

10

No. 3.

SIMILAR SUNNUD FOR THE UNDERMENTIONED EIGHT VILLAGES
GRANTED TO DEWAN BOODH SINGH OF DHOORWYE.

*To the Officers, Canoongoes and Chowdries of the Pergunnahs of
Erich and Juttahra.*

LIST OF VILLAGES OF THE JAGHEER.

Pergunnah Erich.

1 Dhorwye.
1 Kheree.
1 Mowye.
1 Lohurgowa.
1 Kuraree.
1 Reechora.

6

2 Of Juttahra.

Pergunnah Juttahra.

1 Sejoha.
1 Semree.

2

Total,... 8



PUHAREE. TOHREE FUTTEHPORE. BUNDELKHUND. 257

No. 4.

SIMILAR SUNNUD FOR THE UNDERMENTIONED VILLAGE GRANTED
TO DEWAN BANKA ESURREE SINGH OF PUHAREE.

*To the Officers, Canoongoes and Chowdries of the Pergunnah
of Juttahra.*

1 Puharee Kullan.

No. 5.

SIMILAR SUNNUD FOR THE UNDERMENTIONED FOURTEEN VILLAGES
GRANTED TO KOOUR HURPERSHAUD OF TOHREE.

*To the Officers, Canoongoes and Chowdries of the Pergunnahs of
Juttahra and Erich.*

LIST OF VILLAGES OF THE JAGHEER.

Pergunnah Juttahra.

1 Tohree.

1 Bilgaon.

1 Raootpoorah.

1 Burwaho,

1 Etenceeah.

1 Dabar.

1 Lutwaroo.

1 { Etwah.

1 { Kuhanpoorah.

1 Rajwarah.

1 Bersingpoora.

—

10

4 of Erich.

—

Total, 14

—

The 11th April, 1823.

Pergunnah Erich.

1 Reechorah Khoord.

1 Dhowanee.

1 Kurrey.

1 Dhumrua.

—

4



No. 18.

No. 18.

GRANTS TO THE CALLINGER CHOWBEYS.

*Translation of the Ikrar Nameh, or Obligation of Allegiance of
Dewan Aperbul Singh and Dewan Chutharee. Dated 22d
September, 1807.*

We, Dewan Aperbul Sing and Dewan Chutharee, declare that we have submitted in person to the British Government, and with a view to confirm our obedience and submission to the British Government, we do hereby present this Ikrar Nameh, comprising the following Articles.

ARTICLE 1st.

Whereas at the period when the British troops first arrived for the purpose of subduing and punishing the refractory in the Province of Bundelkhund, we cheerfully and voluntarily acknowledged our obedience and submission to the British Government, and have now been admitted among the number of its dependants : and whereas John Richardson, Esquire, who has been lately invested by the Right Honorable the Governor General with the general superintendence and control of the Province of Bundelkhund, having requested of us an Ikrar Nameh, or Obligation of Allegiance, therefore, and in consideration of the ample provision which the British Government has been pleased to bestow upon us, we have prepared and do hereby present this Ikrar Nameh, comprising the following Articles, from the conditions of which we promise never to depart, and never to commit any act in violation of any of the subjoined Articles.

ARTICLE 2d.

We hereby engage to have no intercourse, transactions or correspondence with any marauders or evil disposed persons either within or without the Province of Bundelkhund, and never to harbour or permit any such persons to reside in our villages, and whenever we shall obtain information of the haunts of such persons, we engage to use our endeavours to apprehend them and deliver them up to the Officers of the British Government. We engage never to enter into disputes with any of the servants or dependants of the British Government, and never to afford assistance to any of the Chiefs dependant on the British Govern-



ment in the event of disputes arising among them without orders from the British Officers, and on all occasions scrupulously to observe the strictest obedience and submission to the British Government.

ARTICLE 3D.

If any subjects of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of the villages composing our Jagheers, we engage to seize and deliver him to the servants of the British Government; and if any person be deputed on the part of the British Government to apprehend such absconder, we agree not only not to oppose that person, but to co-operate with him in the apprehension of the absconder, and we agree to obey the orders of the Civil and Criminal Courts on all occasions.

ARTICLE 4TH.

We engage not to permit thieves or robbers to reside in any of our villages, and if the property of any of the inhabitants or travellers be plundered or stolen in our villages, we engage to make the zemeendar of such village responsible for the stolen property, or for the seizure and delivery of the robber or thief to the Officers of the British Government; and if any person amenable to the British Laws for murder or other crimes committed in the territories of the British Government, take refuge in any of our villages, we further engage to seize such offender and deliver him up to the British Government.

ARTICLE 5TH.

Whereas the Sunnuds which we have received from the British Government have been drawn out in conformity to the ancient Sunnuds which we have presented: if it shall be hereafter clearly proved, that any of the villages comprised in these Sunnuds were not in our possession during the Government of the late Nuwab Alee Bahadoor, but have been occupied by us subsequently to the death of the late Nuwah, we hereby agree to give up any such villages without difficulty or hesitation to the Officers of the British Government, and not to advance any objection to the surrender of them on the score of such villages being included in the Sunnuds which we have received from the British Government.

Dated Tuesday, the 22d of September, 1807, corresponding with the 7th of Assarh 1215 Fussly and with the 19th of Rujab 1222 Hijeree, at Banda.



*Sunnud granted to Dewan Aperbul Singh. Dated 22d
September, 1807.*

To the Chowdries, Kanoongoes, Zemeendars and Mookuddims of the Pergunnah of Punwaree, in the Province of Bundelkhund. Be it known, that as Dewan Aperbul Singh Boondela, one of the Chieftains of rank of the Province of Bundelkhund, having in token of his obedience and submission repaired in person to the Officers of the British Government, and having from the first annexation of the Province of Bundelkhund to the British Territories strictly observed all the duties of obedience and submission, and having moreover deposited among the Records of the Government an Ikrar Nameh, or Obligation of Allegiance, under his own seal and signature, comprising five Articles, and expressive of his sincere obedience and faithful attachment to the British Government,

Therefore and from motives of benevolence and good faith, the villages specified underneath, which from ancient times have been in the possession of the said Dewan Aperbul Singh, are hereby granted to him rent-free by the British Government, and so long as the said Dewan and his posterity shall abide by the terms of his Ikrar Nameh, and shall continue strictly to observe all the duties of obedience and submission to the Government, the said villages shall continue to be held rent-free by them in perpetuity.

It is the duty of the said Chowdries, Kanoongoes, Zemeendars, &c., to be obedient to the said Dewan, and to pay him as heretofore the established dues and immunities of the said villages, and it is incumbent on the said Dewan to render the peasantry and inhabitants grateful and satisfied by his good government, and to devote his attention to the encrease of the population and the improvement of the cultivation of his possessions.

This Sunnud, after obtaining the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, shall be considered as valid, and another Sunnud shall hereafter be granted under the seal and signature of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General.



LIST OF VILLAGES.

Behut, ...	1 Village.
Kotra, ...	1 Ditto.
Kooneean, ...	1 Ditto.
Tickeree, ...	1 Ditto.
Neypoora, ...	1 Ditto.
Negpoora, ...	1 Ditto.
Alleepoora, ...	1 Ditto.

7 Villages.

Dated Tuesday, 22d of September 1807, corresponding with the 7th of Assarh 1215 Fussly, and with the 19th of Rujub 1222 Hijeree, at Banda.

Similar Sunnud to Dewan Chutharee for Lohurgong.

Translation of the Ikrar Nameh of Chowbey Nowul Kishore and the relict of Bherit Jeo Chobey. Dated 22d June, 1812.

We, Nowul Kishore and the relict of Bherit Jeo Chowbey. Whereas the British Government at the period of the acquisition of the Province of Bundelkhund to the British possessions, after having entered into an Ikrar Nameh, or written engagement of allegiance, with a view to the more firmly binding to a faithful discharge and fulfilment of the terms of the several Articles of the Engagement, the British Government granted a Sunnud in perpetuity, generation after generation, for the Jagheer of Callinger, including the Fortress : and whereas by the consent of the sharers the Ikrar Nameh and Sunnud were in the name of the Chobey Dareao Singh only. But on the part of the said Chobey and that of his partner, the terms of the aforesaid Ikrar Nameh were not observed and adhered to in the manner that it was incumbent on the above persons to observe and adhere to them. Notwithstanding the British rulers considered our crimes as false steps, and contented itself finally by resuming the possessions of the Fortress, the cause of our refractoriness, and granted at our request, villages Bhysont, &c., in the Pergunnah of Bhetry and Kones, &c., in lieu of the villages of the former Jagheer. Wherefore we the contracting party, of our own free will and pleasure, have delivered this Ikrar Nameh, and hereby engage



that we will firmly abide by and fulfil and discharge the terms of the several Articles thereof.

ARTICLE 1st.

If any of the surrounding Chiefs rebel against the British authority, although they be our near relations, we engage to abstain from every manner of friendly intercourse with such Chiefs, and not to harbour or give protection in our country to them or any of their relations.

ARTICLE 2d.

We engage not to enter into quarrels or disputes with any Chief who is obedient and submissive to the British Government, and if at any time a quarrel or dispute arise between us and any of the other dependants of the British Government, in either cases we promise to submit the cause of such disputes for the decision of the British Government.

ARTICLE 3d.

We engage to guard all the passes through the Ghâts under our authority, so as to prevent all marauders, plunderers and all ill disposed persons from ascending the Ghâts, or from entering the British Territories through any of those passes; and if any neighbouring Chiefs or leaders should meditate an incursion into the British Territory through our possessions, or those of the Chiefs in allegiance thereto, we engage to furnish the Officers of the British Government with information of the circumstances before their approach to the neighbourhood of our territory, and to exert our utmost efforts to obstruct their progress.

ARTICLE 4th.

Whenever the British troops shall have occasion to ascend the Ghâts through any of the passes subject to our authority, we agree not only not to obstruct or impede their progress, but to depute respectable and intelligent persons to conduct them by the most convenient route, and to furnish them with the necessary supplies, so long as they remain within or in the vicinity of our possessions.

ARTICLE 5th.

We agree to reside with our families and children in one of the villages forming our Jagheer. If we wish to reside in or build a dwelling in the territories of any of the Chiefs dependant on the British Government, we shall first obtain the permission of the British Government, and not go to any other place without the permission of the British Government.



ARTICLE 6TH.

We agree not only to have no connection with any marauders, plunderers, robbers or other evil disposed persons, either within or out of the Province of Bundelkhund, or the other dominions of the British Government, and not to let them shelter or remain in any of the villages of our Jagheer, but to give every information we may possess regarding their haunts to the Officers of Government, and if possible, we promise to seize and deliver them up to the British Government. We promise to discontinue all intercourse and correspondence with the above persons, and to avoid entering into disputes with any of the servants of the British Government. If eventually a dispute should arise between any of the adherents of the British Government, we further engage to afford no assistance to either party without the orders of the British Government, but to remain quietly within our territory in complete obedience to the British Government.

ARTICLE 7TH.

If any subject of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of the villages of our Jagheer, we engage on requisition to seize and deliver up such absconder to the Officers of the British Government, and should any person be sent on the part of the British Government to apprehend the fugitive, we engage not only not to obstruct, but to unite with him in the apprehension of the fugitive. We further engage to obey the orders of the Civil and Criminal Court in all transactions which shall occur after the date of this obligation, and shall be issued by the Agent to the Governor General, and never to excite commotions or disturbances in any manner whatever.

ARTICLE 8TH.

We engage never to harbour thieves or robbers in any of the villages subject to our authority, and if the property of any of the inhabitants, or of travellers be stolen or robbed in any of our villages, we promise to render the Zemeendars of such villages responsible for the restitution of the stolen property or for the seizure and delivery of the thief or robber to the British Government; and if any person charged with murder, or amenable to the British Laws, for any other crimes committed in the British territory, take refuge in any of our villages, we further engage to seize and deliver over such offenders to the British Government, or make the Zemeendars appear before the Officers of the British Government.



ARTICLE 9TH.

Whereas the villages of Bhysont, &c., which we have now obtained in Jagheer, have been heretofore subject to the jurisdiction of the British Laws and Regulations. If any decree in any suit shall have passed against any of the ryots or Zemeendars of the villages aforesaid, the process to fulfil the execution of any such decree shall be issued through the Agent to the Governor General for the time being. We hereby engage to obey and fulfil that Officer's orders, and not to plead our exemption from the jurisdiction of the British Courts of Justice. We engage to keep an authorized Agent with the Agent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 10TH.

If, from the villages of Bhysont, &c., which we have received in Jagheer, any arrears of revenue or Tuckavee shall remain due to the British Government by the Zemeendars, we engage to collect the same and to pay the amount to the British Government, without any pretence or excuse whatever.

Translation of a Sunnud granted to Chobey Newul Kishore and the relict of Bherit Jeo Chobey. Dated 4th July, 1812.

Be it known to the Chowdries, Canoongoes and Zemeendars of the Pergunnah of Bhetry and Kones, in the Zillah of Bundelkhund, that whereas at the time of delivering over the Fortress of Callinger to the Officers of the British Government, an engagement was entered into with respect to Chobey Newul Kishore and the relict of Bherit Jeo Chobey, proprietors of two shares out of eight shares of the former Jagheer of Callinger, for which a Sunnud was granted in the name of Chobey Dareao Singh, the late Killadar of Callinger, that in lieu of whatever portion of their shares of the villages and lands included in the Jagheer aforesaid, should be transferred to the British Government, the said Chobey Newul Kishore and the relict of Bherit Jeo Chobey aforesaid, should receive an equivalent from the British Government. Accordingly the said Chobey Newul Kishore and the relict of Bherit Jeo Chobey aforesaid have delivered in a request to receive the villages of Bhysont, &c., as detailed in the underneath Statement,



belonging to the above mentioned Pergunnahs. For which reason the villages aforesaid with their revenues and duties and all the rights and appurtenances, except the alienated lands which are not included in the Settlement of the British Government, in lieu of their shares of the villages transferred from the former Jagheer, together with the villages of their former Jagheer which were not transferred to the British Government, in conformity to the underneath Statement, are hereby granted to the aforesaid Chobey Newul Kishore and the relict of Bherit Jeo Chobey in perpetuity, generation after generation, for ever, as Nankar, by the British Government. As long as the aforesaid Chobey Newul Kishore and the relict of Bherit Jeo Chobey, and their heirs, shall remain firm and faithful in the full discharge of the terms of the several Articles of the Ikrar Nameh, or written engagement, which they have entered into with the British Government, the aforesaid villages shall remain in the possession of the said Chobey Newul Kishore and the relict of Bherit Jeo Chobey for ever free and unmolested. It is necessary that you should consider the aforesaid Chowbey Newul Kishore and the relict of Bherit Jeo Chowbey, the rent-free landholders and controllers of the said villages, and that you do repair to their presence, and in all things endeavor to promote their advantage. It is also proper and incumbent on the aforesaid Chobey Newul Kishore and the relict of Bherit Jeo Chobey to encourage and use their endeavors for the comfort and happiness of the Zemeendars and Ryots, and to exert their best means to cultivate and render populous and productive their villages, and to enjoy the produce in good faith and loyalty towards the British Government.

<i>Villages of Pergunnah Bhetry and Konis.</i>		<i>Villages of the former Jagheer retained by the parties.</i>	
Bhysont, ...	1	Koharee, ...	1
Buggunpore, ...	1	Gauzeepore, with Diamond	} 1
Burwara, ...	1	Mines, ...	
Bunhar,.....	1	Roypanee, with Diamond	} 1
Muckree, ...	1	Mines, ...	
Barach, ...	1	Seha, with ditto, fourth	} 1
Turree, ...	1	share, ...	
—	—	—	—
Villages,.....	7	Villages,.....	4
—	—	—	—



*Sunnud to Chobey Newul Kishore. Dated the 11th
January, 1817.*

Be it known to the Chowdrees, Kanoongoes and Zemeendars of the Pergunnah of Bhettree and Koonhuss, in the Zillah of Bundelkhand, that whereas on the occasion of the surrender of the Fortress of Callinger to the Officers of the British Government, an Engagement was entered into in which it was stipulated that Chobey Newul Kishore and the widow of Bherit Jeo Chobey, proprietors of two shares out of eight shares of the former Jagheer of Callinger, for which a Sunnud was granted in the name of Chobey Dareao Singh, the late Killadar of Callinger, should receive from the British Government an equivalent for whatever portion of their shares of the said lands and villages should be transferred to the British Government, and the said Newul Kishore and the widow of Bherit Jeo Chobey having selected the villages of Bhysont and six other villages situated in the Pergunnah of Bhettree and Koonhuss, in this District, in lieu of such of their original lands as were transferred to the British Government, and they having further agreed to hold their shares under one and a joint Sunnud, a joint Sunnud was accordingly granted to them under date the 4th of July, 1812, assigning to them and their heirs and successors in perpetuity, the following villages, namely, Bhysont, Bhuggunpore, Burwara, Bemhar, Muckree, Barach and Thurree. Seven villages in the Pergunnah of Bhettree and Koonhuss, and Koharee, Ghazeepore with its Diamond Mines, Roypanee with its Diamond Mines, and one-fourth share of Sehra with its Diamond Mines—four villages belonging to their original Jagheer were retained by them. And whereas differences have arisen between the said Chobey Newul Kishore and widow of Bherit Jeo Chowbey, in consequence of which the said widow has solicited to be put in possession of her own share, to be held separately from Chobey Newul Kishore: and whereas the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has been pleased to comply with the request of the said widow, and has directed that the villages specified underneath, shall henceforth form the separate share of Chobey Newul Kishore, that division being founded on an equitable regard to the original rights of the parties, and also on the award of an umpire of their own choice. Therefore the under written villages, with all the revenues, immunities, duties and rights thereunto belonging, are hereby granted as Nankar, to the said Chobey Newul Kishore, his heirs and successors in per-



petuity, and so long as the said Chobey and his heirs shall firmly and faithfully adhere to the terms of the several Articles of the Ikrar Nameh, or written engagement, which under date the 19th July, 1812, corresponding with 25th Jeyth 1219 Fusly, he executed jointly with the widow of Bherit Jeo Chobey, he shall not be disturbed in the possession of the said lands and villages.

It is proper that you regard the said Newul Kishore as the rent-free landholder and controller of the said villages; that you attend him when required, and in all things study to promote his interests. It is incumbent on the aforesaid Chobey Newul Kishore to devote himself to the improvement of the happiness and comfort of the Zemeendars and ryots, and to the extension of the cultivation, population and prosperity of these villages, and to enjoy the produce thereof, in good faith and loyalty towards the British Government.

Bhysont.	Ghazeepore with its Diamond
Buggunpore.	Mines.
Burwara.	One-eighth of the village of Seha
Thurree.	with its Diamond Mines.
Koharee.	

A similar Sunnud, with the necessary alterations, dated the 11th January 1817, was granted in favor of the widow of Bhurt Jeo Chobey.

LIST OF THE VILLAGES FORMING THE SEPARATE JAGHEER OF THE
WIDOW OF BHURT JEO CHOBHEY.

Muckree.	Roypanee with its Diamond Mines,
Bumhore.	and
Burach.	One-eighth of the Village of Seha
	with its Diamond Mines.

Similar engagements from, dated respectively the 19th June 1812, and Sunnuds granted to the following Callinger Chobeys, the latter dated the 4th July following:

- To Rao Gopal Lall of Kampta.
- „ Chobey Chuttersaul and his mother for Nyagaon.
- „ Chobey Dareao Sing, late Killadar of Callinger, for Paldeo.



268 POORWA. PUHRA. TURAON, &C. BUNDELKHUND.

To Chobey Phokerpershaud of Poorwa.
„ Chobey Salikram of Puhra.
„ Chobey Gyapershaud of Turaon.

No. 19.

No. 19.

Ikrar Nameh, or Obligation of Allegiance of Dewan Purtab Sing. Dated the 22d of September, 1807.

I, Dewan Purtab Singh, declare that I have submitted in person to the British Government, and with a view to confirm my obedience and submission to the British Government, I do hereby present this Ikrar Nameh, comprising the following Articles :

ARTICLE 1st.

Whereas from the period when the British troops first arrived for the purpose of subduing and punishing the refractory in the Province of Bundelkhund, I cheerfully and voluntarily acknowledged my obedience and submission to the British Government, and have been admitted among the number of its dependants : and whereas John Richardson, Esquire, who has been lately invested by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General with the general superintendence and control of the Province of Bundelkhund, having required of me an Ikrar Nameh, or Obligation of Allegiance, Therefore, and in consideration of the ample provision which the British Government has been pleased to bestow upon me, I have prepared and do hereby present this Ikrar Nameh, comprising the following Articles, under my seal and signature, from the conditions of which I promise never to depart, and never to commit any act in violation of the subjoined Articles.

ARTICLE 2d.

I hereby engage to have no intercourse, transactions, or correspondence with any marauders or evil disposed persons either within or without the Province of Bundelkhund, and never to harbour or permit any such persons to reside in my villages; and whenever I shall obtain information of the haunts of such persons, I engage to use my endeavours to apprehend them, and deliver them up to the Officers of the British



Government. I engage never to enter into disputes with any of the servants or dependants of the British Government, and never to afford assistance to any of the Chiefs dependant on the British Government, in the event of disputes arising among them without orders from the British Officers, and on all occasions scrupulously to observe the strictest obedience and submission to the British Government.

ARTICLE 3D.

If any subject of the British Government abscond, and take refuge in any of the villages composing my Jagheer, I engage to seize and deliver him to the servants of the British Government; and if any person be deputed on the part of the British Government to apprehend such absconder, I agree not only not to oppose that person, but to co-operate with him in the apprehension of the absconder; and I agree to obey the orders of the Civil and Criminal Courts on all occasions.

ARTICLE 4TH.

I engage not to permit thieves or robbers to reside in any of my villages; and if the property of any of the inhabitants or travellers be plundered or stolen in any of my villages, I engage to make the Zemeendar of such village responsible for the stolen property, or for the seizure and delivery of the robber or thief to the Officers of the British Government; and if any person amenable to the British Laws for murder, or other crimes committed in the territories of the British Government, take refuge in any of my villages, I further engage to seize such offender and deliver him up to the British Government.

ARTICLE 5TH.

Whereas the Sunnuds which I have received from the British Government have been drawn out in conformity to the ancient Sunnuds which I have presented; if it shall hereafter be clearly proved, that any of the villages comprized in those Sunnuds was not in my possession during the Government of the late Nuwab Allee Bahadoor, but have been occupied by me subsequently to the death of the late Nuwab, I hereby agree to give up any such villages without difficulty or hesitation to the Officers of the British Government, and not to advance any objection to the surrender of them on the score of such villages being included in the Sunnuds which I have received from the British Government.



Dated Tuesday, the 22d of September, 1807, corresponding with the 7th of Assein 1215 Fussly, and with the 19th of Rujub 1222 Hijeree, at Banda.

*Sunnud granted to Dewan Purtab Singh. Dated 1st
February, 1808.*

To the Chowdrees, Canoongoes, Zemeendars, and Mookuddims of the Pergunnah of Punwaree, in the Province of Bundelkhund. . Be it known that whereas Dewan Purtab Singh of the Perhur caste, and one of the Chieftains of rank of the Province of Bundelkhund, having in token of his obedience and submission repaired in person to the Officers of the British Government, and having from the first annexation of the Province of Bundelkhund to the British Territories, strictly observed all the duties of obedience and submission ; and having moreover deposited among the records of the Government an Ikrar Nameh, or Obligation of Allegiance under his own seal and signature, comprising five Articles, and expressive of his sincere obedience and faithful attachment to the British Government,

Therefore, and from motives of benevolence and good faith, the villages specified underneath, which from ancient times have been in the possession of the said Dewan Purtab Singh aforesaid, are hereby granted to him rent-free by the British Government; and so long as the said Dewan Purtab Singh and his posterity shall abide by the terms of his Ikrar Nameh, and shall continue strictly to observe all the duties of obedience and submission to the Government, the said villages shall continue to be held rent-free by them in perpetuity. It is the duty of the said Chowdrees, Canoongoes and Zemeendars, &c. to be obedient to the said Dewan Purtab Singh, and to pay to him as heretofore the established dues and immunities of the said villages, and it is incumbent on the said Dewan Purtab Singh to render the peasantry and inhabitants grateful and satisfied by his good government, and to devote his attention to the increase of the population, and the improvement of the cultivation of his possession.

This Sunnud, after obtaining the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, shall be considered valid, and another Sunnud shall be hereafter granted under the seal and signature of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General.



LIST OF VILLAGES.

Allypoora, ...	1	Churwarey, ...	1
Sirrund, ...	1	Buderah, ...	1
Torreh, ...	1	Prittoo, ...	1
Lehidral, ...	1	Umah, ...	1
Cokenpoora, ...	1	Mahend, ...	1
Kytoker, ...	1	Emliah, ...	1
Barby, ...	1	Mireguh, ...	1
Gooroh, ...	1	Dootoo, ...	1
Kilayn, ...	1	Kurrattoo, ...	1
Nowpaharee, ...	1	Pulwah, ...	1
Challipareh, ...	1	Bodeh, ...	1
Tillah, ...	1	Kymohoo, ...	1
Bombhowzie, ...	1		—
Burragong, ...	1		28
Jurin, ...	1		—
Goorah, ...	1		

In the village of Keraharah for a garden—25 begahs.

No. 20.

No. 20.

Ikrar Nameh, or Obligation of Allegiance of Dewan Joogul-purshaud. Dated 23d August, 1809.

I, Dewan Joogulpurshaud, declare that I have submitted in person to the British Government, and with a view to confirm my obedience and submission to the British Government, I do hereby present this Ikrar Nameh, composing the following :

ARTICLE 1st.

Whereas from the period when the British Troops first arrived for the purpose of subduing and punishing the refractory in the Province of Bundelkhund, I cheerfully and voluntarily acknowledged my obedience and submission to the British Government, and have been admitted among the number of its dependants : and whereas J. Richardson, Esquire, who has been invested by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, with the general superintendence and control of the Province of Bundelkhund, having required of me an Ikrar Nameh, or Obligation, therefore, and in consideration of the



ample provision which the British Government has been pleased to bestow upon me, I have prepared, and do hereby present this Ikrar Nameh, comprising the following Articles, under my seal and signature, from the conditions of which I promise never to depart, and never to commit any act in violation of any of the subjoined Articles.

ARTICLE 2D.

I hereby engage to have no intercourse, transactions or correspondence with any marauders or evil disposed persons, either within or without the Province of Bundelkhund, and never to harbour or permit any such persons to reside in my villages, and whenever I shall obtain information of the haunts of such persons, I engage to use my endeavours to apprehend them, and deliver them up to the Officers of the British Government. I engage never to enter into disputes with any of the servants or dependants of the British Government, and never to afford assistance to any of the Chiefs, dependant on the British Government, in the event of disputes arising among them without orders from the British Officers, and on all occasions scrupulously to observe the strictest obedience and submission to the British Government.

ARTICLE 3D.

If any subjects of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of the villages composing my Jagheer, I engage to seize and deliver him to the servants of the British Government; and if any person be deputed on the part of the British Government to apprehend such absconder, I agree not only not to oppose that person, but to co-operate with him in the apprehension of the absconder, and I agree to obey the orders of the Civil and Criminal Courts on all occasions.

ARTICLE 4TH.

I engage not to permit thieves or robbers to reside in any of my villages, and if the property of any of the inhabitants or travellers be plundered and stolen in any of my villages, I engage to make the Zemeendar of such village responsible for the stolen property, or for the seizure and delivery of the robber or thief to the Officers of the British Government; and if any person amenable to the British Laws for murder or other crimes committed in the British Government, take refuge in any of my villages, I further engage to seize such offender, and deliver him up to the British Government.

Dated 23d of August, 1809.



*Translation of a Sunnud granted to Dewan Joogul Purshaud,
on the 25th August, 1809.*

To the Canoongoes and Chowdrees of the Pergunnah of Jellalpoore, in the Zillah of Bundelkhund. Be it known, whereas Dewan Joogul Purshaud, who is one of the descendants of the respectable families and ancient Chiefs of this Province, and who since the period that the Province of Bundelkhund came under the control and authority of the British Government, has in no way acted in opposition to the British Government, or on any occasion discovered a refractory or disobedient disposition. And whereas he held the village of Omeree in his own possession as a rent-free village. And whereas he the said Joogul Purshaud at this time has presented an Arzee to the presence, praying that he may be restored to the possession of the village of Chillee, in the Pergunnah of Jellalpoore, and to the village of Dadree, in the Pergunnah of Kirkah, on the grounds and claim that the above villages were from ancient times his rent-free lands, and were resumed by the British Government on its acquiring possession of Bundelkhund. And whereas the proceedings held in the investigation of the said claim, were submitted to the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, and the right of the said Dewan having been acknowledged to the three above mentioned villages, but as previous to this investigation the village of Dadree above mentioned had been transferred to the Nana of Calpee with other villages, to effect an arrangement ordered by Government, and on that account it cannot now be taken from the Nana. For the foregoing reasons, it was ordered by Government, that the said Dewan should receive some other place in lieu of Dadree, accordingly in conformity to the enquiry and determination of the Board of Commissioners, and the Collector of the zillah of Bundelkhund, the transfer of the village of Badoo Buzoorg with Gurrah, and the village of Barettee, in the Pergunnah of Jellalpoore, in lieu of Dadree, was sanctioned by Government on the 22d July, 1809, as an adequate exchange to be given to the aforesaid Dewan. For the above reasons the villages of Omeree and Chillee, his ancient rent-free tenures, and the village of Badoo Buzoorg and Gurrah, and the village Barettee in lieu of the village of Dadree, together with all appurtenances, are granted rent-free to the said Dewan Joogul Purshaud, in perpetuity, generation after generation, while the said Dewan and his heirs remain faithful to the terms of the several Articles of the Ikrar

Nameh, or the engagement which he has entered into, and delivered to Government, he shall receive no sort of molestation, nor shall the above places be resumed. It is necessary that you consider the said Dewan the confirmed proprietor of the places in question, and the said Dewan is bound to cultivate the said villages with industry, and to treat the ryots and cultivators with kindness, justice and encouragement, and to reap the advantage of the produce in obedience and good wishes to the British Government. When another Sunnud shall be received from the Governor General, the present Sunnud shall be exchanged for that signed by the Governor General, and be cancelled.

LIST OF VILLAGES.

Chillee,
Bandoo Buzoorg, with Gurrah, and
Barettee.

*Translation of a Sunnud granted to Dewan Joogul Purshaud,
on the 7th January, 1811.*

To the Canoongoes and Chowdries of the Pergunnah of Jellalpoore and Humeerpore, in Zillah Bundelkhund. Be it known, whereas Dewan Joogul Purshaud, who is one of the descendants of the respectable families and ancient Chiefs of this Province, and who since the period that the Province of Bundelkhund came under the control and authority of the British Government, has in no way acted in opposition to the British Government, or on any occasion discovered a refractory or disobedient disposition: and whereas he held the village of Omeree in his own possession as a rent-free village: and whereas he the said Joogul Purshaud praying that he may be restored to the possession of the village of Chillee, in the Pergunnah of Jellalpoore, and in the village of Daderee, in the Pergunnah of Kurkah, on the grounds and claim that the above villages were from ancient times his rent-free lands, and were resumed by the British Government on its acquiring possession of Bundelkhund: and whereas the proceedings held in the investigation of the said claim, were submitted to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, on the 3d April, 1809, and the right of the said Dewan having been acknowledged to the three above mentioned villages; but as previous to this investigation, the village of Daderee



above mentioned had been transferred to the Nana of Calpee, with other villages, to effect an arrangement ordered by Government, and as on that account it cannot now be taken from the Nana, for this reason in lieu of the village of Daderee, the village of Bandoo Buzoorg with Gurrah, and the village Barettee in the Pergunnah of Jellalpoore, were given to the said Dewan, and a copy of his Ikrar Nameh and Wajib ul Urz and his Sunnud have been sent to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council for the purpose of obtaining a Sunnud under the seal and signature of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, but as it is written in the 3d Article of the Dewan's paper of requests that his possessions should be exempted from the cognizance of the British Courts of Justice, and as the above promise on account of the villages Omeree and Chillee and Bandoo Buzoorg with Gurrah and the village Barettee being intermixed with the British possessions was disapproved of by the British Government, the said Dewan having been left the option to exchange the above villages for others situated on the borders of the Company's territories, and not intermixed with them, or to expunge from his Wajib ul Urz the 3d Article, together with its answer, accordingly the said Dewan determined in favor of an exchange of the lands for others situated as above described on the borders of the British possessions; and according to the orders of Government under date the 25th of August, 1810, according to the free agreement of the said Dewan, and in pursuance of the orders of the British Government, the villages of Omeree, &c., were taken into the possession of Government, and in lieu thereof the village of Byree Kurseeahpore, and the village of Bijelpore Islampore, and the village of Bojepore, and the village of Kukrao, and the village Putterelah in the Pergunnah of Jellalpoore, and the village of Purah in the Pergunnah of Humeerpore, and twenty beegahs of land in a garden situated in the village of Omeree, in which garden is the tomb of the father of the said Dewan, with all the rights and appurtenances thereto, have been given in perpetuity to the said Dewan, generation after generation, while the said Dewan and his heirs remain faithful to the terms of the several Articles of the Ikrar Nameh, or the engagement which he has entered into and delivered to Government, he shall receive no sort of molestation nor shall the above places be resumed. It is necessary that you consider the said Dewan the confirmed proprietor of the places in question, and the said Dewan is bound to cultivate the said villages with industry, and to treat the ryots and cultivators with kindness, justice



and encouragement, and to reap the advantage of the produce in obedience and good wishes to the British Government. When another Sunnud shall be received from the Governor General, the present Sunnud shall be exchanged for that signed by the Governor General, and be cancelled.

LIST OF VILLAGES.

Byree Kurseeahpore.
Bijelpore Islampore.
Bojepore.
Kukrao.
Putterelah.
Purah Neaw, and

Twenty biggahs of land in a garden situated in the village of Omeree.

No. 21.

No. 21.

Translation of a Sunnud granted to Rajah Ram. Dated the 29th November, 1807.

To the Mootsuddies employed in the affairs of the Government; to the Jagheerdars, the Krories, Chowdrees and Kanoongoes present and future, of the Pergunnah of Matound, in the Province of Bundelkhand. Be it known, that whereas Rajah Ram impressed with a due sense of the acknowledged justice and benevolence of the British Government, has voluntarily and sincerely professed his obedience and submission to that Government: and whereas he has attended in person for the purpose of soliciting forgiveness of his former offences, and has presented an Obligation of Allegiance expressive of his obedience and submission, comprising six distinct Articles, signed and sealed by himself: and whereas the forgiveness of contrite offenders and the support and encouragement of dependants are consistent with the benevolent principles of the British Government, therefore, and in pursuance of those benevolent principles, the village of Munwaro and others, in the Pergunnah of Matound, agreeably to the subjoined Schedule, are hereby granted in Nankar to the said Rajah Ram, to be enjoyed by him and by his successors in perpetuity from the commencement of the Fussly year 1215, and so long as the said Rajah Ram shall continue strictly



and faithfully to adhere to the terms of his Obligation of Allegiance, the aforesaid villages shall never be resumed.

It is incumbent on the said Rajah Ram to render the inhabitants and peasantry of the aforesaid villages contented and grateful by his good government ; to direct his utmost endeavors to the promotion of their comfort and happiness, and to afford no asylum to thieves and robbers in any of his villages. It is the duty of the inhabitants to consider Rajah Ram as the Jagheerदार of the aforementioned villages ; to acknowledge his title to the privilege and immunities appertaining to them ; to evince no opposition or disobedience whatever to the said Rajah Ram, nor require from him the annual renewal of his Sunnuds.

This Sunnud after obtaining the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, shall be considered as valid and in full force.

SCHEDULE OF THE VILLAGES COMPOSING RAJAH RAM'S JAGHEER.

Munwaro.	Puhraha.
Chundwar.	Eshurpoor.
Pulta.	Nidhowly.
Lesolur.	Purey.
Gawrhar.	Budwar.
Keerutpore.	Hanookera.
Kishenpore.	Burwa.
Jheckora.	

Dated this 29th day of November, 1807, corresponding with the 15th of Aughun 1215 Fussly.

Translation of an Ikrar Nameh, or Obligation of Allegiance, entered into by Rajah Ram. Dated 29th November, 1807.

I, Rajah Ram, do hereby declare and acknowledge in writing that I have submitted in person to the British Government, and with a view to confirm my obedience and submission, I hereby present this Ikrar Nameh, containing the following Articles :

ARTICLE 1ST.

Whereas I have freely and sincerely acknowledged my obedience and submission to the British Government, and have been admitted among



the number of the servants or dependants of the British Government: and whereas John Richardson, Esquire, who has been appointed on the part of the Right Honorable the Governor General to the general superintendence of the Province of Bundelkhund, has required from me an Ikrar Nameh, or Obligation of Allegiance, therefore, and in consideration of the ample provision which has lately been granted to me by the British Government, I do hereby present this Ikrar Nameh, signed and sealed by myself, from which I engage never to deviate and never to commit any act in violation of the terms contained in the subjoined Articles.

ARTICLE 2d.

I agree to reside with my family and children in one of the villages forming my Jagheer, and not to go in any other place without the permission of the Government.

ARTICLE 3d.

I engage not only to have no connection with any marauders, plunderers, robbers or other evil disposed persons, either within or out of the Province of Bundelkhund, but to give every information I may possess regarding the haunts of such persons to the Officers of Government. I promise to discontinue all intercourse and correspondence with the above persons, and to avoid entering into disputes with any of the servants or adherents of the British Government. If eventually a dispute should arise between any of the adherents of the Government, I further engage to afford no assistance to either party without the orders of the Government, but to remain quietly within my own territory in implicit obedience to the British Government.

ARTICLE 4TH.

If any subject of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of the villages of my Jagheer, I engage to seize and deliver up such absconder to the Officers of the British Government, and should any person be sent on the part of the Government to apprehend the fugitive, I engage not only not to obstruct nor impede such person, but to co-operate with him in the apprehension of the fugitive. I further engage to obey the orders of the Civil and Criminal Court in all transactions which shall occur after the date of this obligation, and never to excite commotions or disturbances in any manner whatever.



ARTICLE 5TH.

I agree never to harbor thieves or robbers in any of the villages subject to my authority, and if the property of any of the inhabitants or travellers be stolen or robbed in any of my villages, I promise to render the Zemindars of such village responsible for the restitution of the stolen property, or for the seizure and delivery of the thief or robber to the British Government. And if any person charged with murder or amenable to the British Laws for any other crime committed in the British territory, take refuge in any of my villages, I further engage to seize and deliver over such offender to the British Government.

ARTICLE 6TH.

The Zemindars of the villages forming my Jagheer having concluded engagements with the Collector for the payment of their revenue, I hereby engage until the expiration of the period of those engagements, to levy the revenue from them in conformity with the existing Kubooleuts and Puttehs.

Dated this 29th day of November, 1807, corresponding with the 15th of Aughun 1215 Fussly.

No. 22.

No. 22.

*Translation of a Sunnud granted to Dewan Gopaul Singh,
under date the 24th February, 1812.*

To the Mutsuddees employed in the affairs of the Government: to the Jageerdars, the Kories, Chowdrees and Canoongoes, present and future, of the Pergunnah of Punwarry, in the Province of Bundelkhund. Be it known, that whereas the Dewan Gopaul Singh impressed with a due sense of the acknowledged justice and benevolence of the British Government, has voluntarily and sincerely professed his obedience and submission to that Government: and whereas he has attended in person for the purpose of soliciting forgiveness of his former offences, and has presented an Obligation of Allegiance, expressive of his obedience and submission, comprising seven distinct Articles, signed and sealed by himself: and whereas the forgiveness of contrite offenders, and the support and encouragement of dependants, are consistent with the benevolent principles of the British Government, therefore, and in pursuance of

those benevolent principles, the villages of Gurrowlee, &c., and others, in the Pergunnah aforesaid, agreeably to the subjoined Schedule, are hereby granted in Nankar, exclusively of alienated lands, to the said Dewan Gopaul Singh, to be enjoyed by him and by his successors in perpetuity, and so long as the said Gopaul Singh shall continue strictly and faithfully to adhere to the terms of his Obligation of Allegiance, the aforesaid villages shall never be resumed.

It is incumbent on the said Dewan Gopaul Singh to render the inhabitants and peasantry of the aforesaid villages contented and grateful by his good government, to direct his utmost endeavors to the promotion of their comfort and happiness, and to afford no asylum to thieves and robbers in any one of those villages. It is the duty of the inhabitants to consider the said Dewan Gopaul Singh as the Jagheer-dar of the aforementioned villages, to acknowledge his title to the privileges and immunities appertaining to them, to evince no opposition or disobedience whatever to the said Dewan Gopaul Singh, nor require from him the annual renewal of his Sunnud.

This Sunnud, after obtaining the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, shall be considered as valid and in full force.

SCHEDULE OF THE VILLAGES COMPOSING DEWAN GOPAUL
SINGH'S JAGHEER.

	<i>No. of Villages.</i>
Mouzah Gurrowlee Cottah,.....	1
Kurtoul, ...	1
Ranneypore, ...	1
Kunnowrah, ...	1
Suttowah, ...	1
Amaunpore, ...	1
Richarrah, ...	1
Bharreahparrah, ...	1
Kuolwarroo, ...	1
Luckhunneah,.....	1
Sittarpore, ...	1
Purrareah, ...	1
Potoreah, ...	1
Putchwarrah, ...	1
Suttaheat, ...	1



Butchore, ...	1
Gunge Kurharrah, ...	1
Bhuttowrah Khara, ...	1
	18 Villages.

Dated this 24th day of February, 1812, corresponding with the 27th Phagoon 1819 Fussly.

No. 23.

No. 23.

NOTE.—For the Ikrar Nameh, or Obligation of Allegiance of Purseram, see that of Rajah Ram, No. 21, page 277.

Sunnud granted to Purseram. Dated 7th October, 1807.

To the Mutsuddees, Jagheerdars, Kurorees, Chowdries, and Canoon-goes, present and future, of the Pergunnah of Matound, in the Province of Bundelkhund. Be it known, that whereas Purseram on hearing the fame of the justice and benevolence of the British Government, has freely and sincerely professed obedience and submission to the Government, and having accompanied Rajah Bukht Singh to the presence of the Agent to the Governor General in Bundelkhund, has asked forgiveness for his past offences, and has delivered an Ikrar Nameh, or Obligation of Allegiance, comprising six Articles, under his own seal and signature: and whereas the benevolent principles of the British Government dispose it to show mercy to offenders and to afford support and protection to all its adherents, therefore, and under the influence of those benevolent principles, the villages of Khuddee and Jybrimha, with their dependencies, situated in the Pergunnah of Matound, and yielding a Kamel Jumma of 15,000 Rupees, agreeably to the subjoined Statement, are hereby granted by the British Government in Jagheer to the said Purseram, and so long as the said Purseram shall continue firm in his obedience to the British Government, and true to the terms of his Ikrar Nameh, the aforesaid villages shall remain in his possession in perpetuity.

It is incumbent on the said Purseram to render the inhabitants of his Jagheer contented and grateful by his good government, to direct his utmost exertions to promote their comfort and conciliate their affections, and to give no asylum to thieves or robbers in any of his villages. It is the duty of the peasantry and inhabitants to consider the said Purseram, as paramount Jagheerdar of the aforesaid villages, and to acknowledge his right to all the duties and immunities appertaining thereto, to offer no opposition or disobedience to him, nor to require the annual renewal of this Sunnud.

After obtaining the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, this Sunnud shall be considered as valid.

STATEMENT OF VILLAGES.

	<i>No. of Villages</i>	<i>Jumma.</i>
Khuddee and Kutra cultivated, ...	2	
Brimhalee and Kootra uncultivated, ...	2	
	Villages, ... 4	12,000
Jybrimha, ...	1	3,000
	Villages, ... 5	Rs. 15,000

Dated Wednesday, the 7th of October 1807, corresponding with 1215 Fussly.

No. 24.

No. 24.

Sunnud granted to Dewan Dhiraj Singh. Dated 9th December, 1808.

To the Chowdries, Canoongoes, Zemeendars and Mookuddims, of the Pergunnah of Punwarry, in the Province of Bundelkhund. Be it known, that whereas Dewan Dhiraj Singh, of the Boondeelah caste, and one of the Chieftains of rank of the Province of Bundelkhund, having in token of his obedience and submission repaired in person to the Officers of the British Government, and having from the first annexation of the Province of Bundelkhund to the British territory, strictly observed all the duties of obedience and submission, and having moreover deposited among the records of the Government, an Ikrar Nameh, or



Obligation of Allegiance, under his own seal and signature, comprising five Articles, and expressive of his sincere obedience and faithful attachment to the British Government.

Therefore, and from motives of benevolence and good faith, the villages specified underneath, which from ancient times have been in the possession of the said Dewan Dhiraj Singh aforesaid, are hereby granted to him rent-free by the British Government, and so long as the said Dewan Dhiraj Singh, and his posterity shall abide by the terms of his Ikrar Nameh, and shall continue strictly to observe all the duties of obedience and submission to the Government, the said villages enumerated below, shall continue to be held rent-free by them in perpetuity.

It is the duty of the said Chowdries, Canoongoes, Zemeendars, &c., to be obedient to the said Dewan Dhiraj Singh, and to pay to him as heretofore, the established dues and immunities of the said villages, and it is incumbent on the said Dewan Dhiraj Singh to render the peasantry and inhabitants grateful and satisfied by his good government, and to devote his attention to the increase of the population, and the improvement of the cultivation of his possessions.

This Sunnud, after obtaining the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, shall be considered as valid, and another Sunnud shall hereafter be granted under the seal and signature of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General.

LIST OF VILLAGES.

Mouza Logassee.

- „ Goorsarry.
- „ Bhuddasor.
- „ Murrurkah.
- „ Toonnah.
- „ Muddowteh.

Mouza Purhait.

- „ Sumeiry.
- „ Pumpoorah.
- „ Tyker.
- „ Dhundhar.



No. 25.

No. 25.

NOTE.—For the Ikrar Nameh, or Obligation of Allegiance of Kooar Lutchmun Singh, see that of Rajah Ram, No. 21, page 277.

Translation of a Sunnud granted to Lutchmun Singh, under date the 19th of September, 1807.

To the Mutsuddies employed in the duties of the Sirkar, the Jagheerdars, and Kurories, the Chowdrees, and Canoongoes, present and future, of the Pergunnah of Punwarry, in the Province of Bundelkhund. Be it known, that whereas Kooar Lutchmun Singh, on hearing the fame of the justice and benevolence of the British Government in India, having freely and voluntarily professed his cordial obedience and submission to the British Government, and having accompanied Rajah Bukht Singh to this place, and in person asked forgiveness for his past offences, and having further deposited in the records of the Government an Ikrar Nameh, or Obligation of Allegiance and Submission to the British Government, comprising six distinct Articles, and attested by his own seal and signature. And whereas the principles of the British Government being founded on mercy, and on the maintenance and support of its dependants, therefore, and in conformity to those just and benevolent principles, the village of Nygowan, together with four other villages situated in the Pergunnah Punwarry and yielding a Kamel Jumma of 15,300 Rupees, as specified in the subjoined Schedule, are hereby granted in Jagheer to Kooar Lutchmun Singh, and so long as the said Kooar Lutchmun Singh shall remain in obedience and submission to the British Government, and shall strictly adhere to the terms of his engagements, the aforesaid villages shall always continue in his possession. It is incumbent on the said Kooar Lutchmun Singh to conciliate and render grateful the peasantry and inhabitants by his good government, to direct his utmost exertions to promote the comfort and happiness of all the inhabitants of his Jagheer, and to give no harbour to thieves or robbers in any of his villages. It is the duty of the inhabitants to acknowledge Kooar Lutchmun Singh as the Jagheerdar of the aforesaid villages, to consider all the affairs and duties connected with the aforesaid villages



as subject to his authority, and to offer no opposition or disobedience to him whatever, and not to require the annual renewal of his Sunnud.

Herein fail not.

This Sunnud shall be considered in force after being confirmed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General.

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES.

	<i>Jumma.</i>
Nygowan, ...	3,000
Jowraree, ...	5,000
Rubon, ...	7,000
Rugowlee, ...	300
Total Rs....	15,300

Written at Banda, on Saturday, the 19th day of September, 1807, corresponding with the 3d day of Pooss 1215 Fussly.

No. 26.

No. 26.

Treaty with Amrut Rao. Dated the 14th August, 1803.

The particulars of a treaty between the Honorable Major General Wellesley and Sreemunt Amrut Rao Bahadoor.

ARTICLE 1st.

It is agreed that during the natural life of Amrut Rao Bahadoor, and that of his son Benaik Rao Bappa Sahib, he, Amrut Rao (and his son after his decease), shall be ensured the enjoyment of a revenue of seven lacs of Rupees. This shall either be granted in territory or in cash: the English Government considers itself responsible for its payment. The revenue of all such Districts as are at present in Amrut Rao Bahadoor's possession, must be included in the account of his annual revenue, and he shall receive the difference between their amount and the sum fixed on for his support of seven lacs of Rupees.

ARTICLE 2d.

As a proof that Amrut Rao is sincere in his professions of friendship to the English Government, he must meet the Hon'ble Major General Wellesley, who means to advance to Aurungabad.

ARTICLE 3D.

Amrut Rao must on all occasions exert himself cordially to forward the interests of the Hon'ble Company and His Highness the Peishwa.

ARTICLE 4TH.

Whatever friends and adherents may attend Amrut Rao may be satisfied of their perfect safety and be assured they shall receive injury from no quarter whatever, as they will be under the protection of the British Government. After the meeting between the Hon'ble Major General Wellesley and Amrut Rao shall have taken place, some arrangement shall be made for their support.*

ARTICLE 5TH.

When Amrut Rao joins General Wellesley, the more force, both in cavalry and infantry, that accompany him, the more will be the General's satisfaction.

ARTICLE 6TH.

When Amrut Rao proceeds to join General Wellesley's Army, he will send his wife and all his family to the Fort of Ahmednagur, or to Bombay or Salsette, or to such other place within the territories of the Hon'ble Company, that he may most approve, and the English Government will adopt the necessary measures for their full protection and efficient security.

ARTICLE 7TH.

The meeting between the Hon'ble Major General Wellesley and Amrut Rao Bahadoor must take place nineteen days after this date.

AHMEDNAGUR, }
14th August, 1803. }

* One lac of Rupees were assigned for the support of the late Amrut Rao's adherents, and paid to him during his life time, but as most of the Sirdars for whom this provision was intended, never joined Amrut Rao, the allowance was declined by his son Benaik Rao, on his succession in 1824, and has ever since been discontinued.



Translation of the Wajib-ul-urz of the Nuwab Shumshere Bahadur and of the replies by the Governor General in Council, dated 31st December, 1812.

REQUESTS.

1ST.

As I have submitted to the authority of the British Government, and have been received amongst its dependants and well-wishers—this being the case—I request that at all times my rank and honor may in all respects, as heretofore, be considered and preserved by the British Government, and also that no one be permitted to molest or derogate from my rank and honor already stated.

2D.

The sum of four lacs of Furruckabad Sicca Rupees per annum, which is settled upon me for my fixed provision and which I receive monthly from the Treasury of the Collector of Zillah Bundelkhund, I request that a distinct engagement and promise may be made by the Governor General in Council, granting and confirming upon me the above stipend—to me and my heirs for ever, generation after generation; and that the payment of the same money may not be confined to any particular Zillah, because I have only to look to the bounty of the British Government at large.

ANSWERS.

1ST.

The respect which is due to the rank of the Nuwab shall at all times be manifested towards him on the part of the British Government, and due notice will be taken of any acts derogatory to the rank and honor of the Nabob on the part of others.

2D.

Agreeably to the Engagement concluded with the Nuwab by Captain J. Baillie, and ratified by the late Governor General Marquis Wellesley, the provision granted by that Engagement to the extent of four lacs of Rupees per annum, either in land or money, is hereby declared to be guaranteed to the Nuwab in perpetuity, generation after generation, and not confined to any particular Zillah, but dependant upon the British Government and that of the Maharajah Sree Munt Peishwa.



3D.

If any one on any occasion should misrepresent me to the British Government, let their accusations not be attended to without due investigation.

4TH.

If any of my brothers, relations, dependants or servants, shall complain against me to the British Government, let them not be heard or attended to.

5TH.

If at any time His Highness the Peishwa should be displeased with me, let the British Government remove that displeasure from His Highness's mind by friendly interposition.

6TH.

With respect to the house and villages which were granted to me in Jagheer by the Government of Poona for the expences of my cook-room, and which the Peishwa's Government has resumed for some time past—whenever the British Government shall think proper, it will interpose its friendly offices to effect the restoration of them to me.

7TH.

As during the Government of my deceased father the revenues of this Province (Bundelkhund) were unequal to the expences of the Government, for which reason many large debts are outstanding against

3D.

No accusations against the Nuwab will be attended to without due investigation.

4TH.

The Nuwab is master of his own household, but it is expected that the Nuwab will treat his brothers, relations, dependants and servants, with justice and kindness.

5TH.

If at any time His Highness the Peishwa shall be displeased with the Nuwab, the British Government will interpose its good offices to remove His Highness's displeasure.

6TH.

The restoration of the Nuwab's Jagheer must depend upon the pleasure of His Highness the Peishwa. But agreeably to the promise given by Captain J. Baillie in writing to the Nuwab, the British Government will be prepared, at the requisition of the Nuwab, to recommend it to the favorable consideration of His Highness.

7TH.

No attention will be paid by the British Government to any demands against the Nuwab on account of the debts incurred by his late father's Government.



my father's Government, if any person or persons shall complain to the British Government on account of the above description of debts, let such person or persons not be heard or attended to.

No. 28.

No. 28.

Agreement with Rajah Himmud Bahadoor. Dated the 4th September, 1803.

QUESTION 1ST.

The following Requests are presented on the part of Maharajah Anoop Geer Himmud Bahadoor by Mr. John Miesselback and the Nuwab Wujahoo-Dowlah Wajahoo-Deen Khân Bahadoor, duly authorized by credentials for that purpose from the Maharajah with the hope that they may be replied to.

ANSWER 1ST.

On the 4th day of September, 1803, of the Christian Era, corresponding with the 18th of Jemmadee-ul-Awul 1218 Hijeree and the 3d of Coar 1860 Sumbut, Mr. Grame Mercer, nominated by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General Marquis Wellesley, &c. &c., on the part of the Hon'ble East India Company, as a Special Agent, has agreed, under his seal and signature to these Requests, comprized in eight Articles, in the mode and manner undermentioned.

QUESTION 2D.

Let there be no variation in that rank and splendor which the Almighty originally bestowed upon me.

ANSWER 2D.

When you have attached yourself with your heart and soul to the British Government and have exerted yourself to the utmost of your power in the transfer of the whole of the Province of Bundelkhund to the British Government, you will be considered as a particular friend



to the Government, and your honor and splendor will consequently increase daily.

QUESTION 3D.

Let Rajah Omraogeer, my brother, who is in confinement at Lucknow, be released.

ANSWER 3D.

His Excellency the Nuwab Vizier will be requested to release your brother, Omraogeer; but as Omraogeer was confined on account of a conspiracy against the Government of His Excellency the Nuwab Vizier, and as the British Government is exclusively responsible for the protection of His Excellency's Dominions and Government, a proper security must be given in person or property, who must be responsible to the Government should any sinister design appear on his part after his release.

QUESTION 4TH.

For the residence of my family in the Doab, let the Pergunnahs Secundra and Bendkee be granted in Jagheer, and continue to my posterity.

ANSWER 4TH.

As you will continue attached to the service of the Hon'ble Company, you will certainly be favored with a Jagheer equal to your rank and station; but as the services in compensation for which the Jagheer will be granted have not yet been performed, whenever those services shall have satisfied the British Government of your attachment, you will be immediately granted a Jagheer, equal to your rank and station.

QUESTION 5TH.

Let a Jaidad or assignment of land on account of my Risaleh, or

ANSWER 5TH.

A Jaidad of twenty lacs of Rupees will be granted for the support of



establishment of Cavalry, be granted in Bundelkhund, below the Ghâts, to the extent of twenty lacs of Rupees, with the forts situated thereon.

QUESTION 6TH.

Whenever it shall please the British Government to undertake the conquest of other countries, I shall be ready to attend. In that case let a distinct Jaidad, or else a sufficient sum of money, be granted to me for the purpose of making new lines of Cavalry and Infantry, to the extent that the British Government may be pleased to direct.

QUESTION 7TH.

In prosecuting the conquest of every new country, whatever engagements may be entered into with the Zemindars and Rajahs, who through me offer obedience to the Company, let such engagements be strictly adhered to.

QUESTION 8TH.

In the event of any treaty of peace being concluded between the British Government and the Peishwa, let mention of my Jaidad be made in it, and let me find uniform support from the British Government. If this country should also be relinquished let a Jaidad of twenty lacs of Rupees be granted to me by the Government in some of the neighbouring countries.

your Rissalah or troops, but it will be incumbent on you to keep up troops equal to the amount of the Jaidad and to retain them in readiness to obey the orders of the British Government.

ANSWER 6TH.

Whenever it may be necessary to desire you to retain troops in addition to the number which may be equal to the amount of the Jaidad, the pay for them will be provided for by Government.

ANSWER 7TH.

As you are a servant of the State any agreement that may be entered into with the consent of Government, with those persons who may offer obedience through you, shall not be deviated from.

ANSWER 8TH.

In the event of the British Government relinquishing the country, the Jaidad granted by the present agreement will be provided for by the terms of relinquishment.



CSL

We, Mr. John Meiselback and Wajah-oo-Dheen Khan Bahadoor, authorized Agents on the part of the Maharajah Himmut Bahadoor, do declare our assent to the terms above agreed upon between the British Government and the Maharajah in conformity to the answers given to the Wajib-ul-urz, or Paper of Requests.

Sigd. J. MEISELBACK.
" WAJAH-OO-DEEN KHAN.

Seal of
Wajah-oo-
Dowlah.

No. 29.

No. 29.

*Translation of a Sunnud granted to Abdool Mohummud Khan.
Dated 4th May, 1806.*

Adverting to the merit of your past services and conduct, the Right Honorable General Lord Lake, Commander in Chief, assigned to you from the beginning of the Fussul Rubbee (spring crops) of 1213 Fussly year, September 1805, A. D., the undermentioned Mehals as a Jaidad, for entertaining a Risalah, and also for a personal Jagheer for yourself, comprehending the whole of the land revenue and the collections of customs, with an exception to such gardens and such Ayma Jagheer Punarth and other rent-free lands, as also such daily allowances as have long been assigned for charitable purposes, on condition that you require no aid from the British Government, and that you settle the affairs of your Mehals with your own troops; and provided also, that in any season of exigency, you furnish, on application, to the aid of the British Government, a force consisting of 200 horse, and that you always continue to manifest your attachment to the British Government, and your zeal to serve its interests. This grant has been confirmed to you by Government, who, sensible of the merit of your services and conduct, which have been made known to it by the communications of the Right Hon'ble the Commander in Chief, has been pleased to grant those lands to you and your heirs for ever. The British Government neither have nor will



have any concern with them whatever, but they will remain in your possession, and that of your posterity.

Entertaining a due sense of gratitude for this distinguished mark of favor, you will continue steadfast in your attachment to the British Government, and in your exertions to serve its interests.

In this consists your own advantage and welfare.

SCHEDULE OF LANDS.

In Hurreana, &c., as follows:

Mehal of Hansi, with the fort belonging to it.

Mehal of Hissar.

„ of Mohim.

„ of Turshaum.

„ of Burwala.

„ of Bhawl.

„ of Jemalpore.

„ of Ugrora.

2 Ditto comprehending Rohtuck, joined with Baree and Dobuldee.

Tuppas Bhode Naher and Jhaul belonging to Pergunnah Dadree.

Dated 4th May, 1806, answering to the 24th Suffer 1221 Hijeree year.

No. 30.

No. 30.

*Translation of a Draft of a Perwanah in favor of Ahmed
Buksh Khan Bahadoor. Dated 4th May, 1806.*

Adverting to the merit of your services and attachment to the British interests, the Right Hon'ble General Lord Lake, Commander in Chief, conferred on you an Istimrauree (permanent) grant of the Mehals of Ferozepore, Jhirkeh, and the Tuppah Saungris, Botahanna, Nujhoor and Nugeena, including the customs, as well as land revenue of them, excepting such gardens and Ayma Jagheer Punarthee, and other rent-free lands, as have been long disposed of, and other fixed and established daily allowances, &c., on condition that you require no aid from the British Government, and that you settle the affairs of the Mehals with your own troops, and that you be charged with the expense of providing for the maintenance and support of Khauja Haujee and other



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dependants of the late Mirza Nusseroolla Beg Khan, and provided also that you furnish, on occasions of exigency, to the aid of the British Government, a party of 50 troopers, and that you always remain steadfast in your attachment and good will to the British Government.

The British Government having become acquainted with your character and disposition, and with the merit of your services and attachment to its interests, from the communications of the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief, has now been pleased to reward those services by confirming to you and your heirs in perpetuity, from generation to generation, the whole of the Mehals above mentioned, including both land revenue and the Sayer duties, with the deductions and under the conditions however above specified, from the beginning of the Fussul Rubbee of 1213 Fussly Era (answering to September, 1805.) From that time the British Government will have no concern whatever with those Mehals, which will always remain in your possession, and that of your descendants. As those lands require the exercise of arbitrary power, no complaints will be received from the inhabitants of them.

Entertaining a proper sense of gratitude for this distinguished favor, you will continue to manifest attachment to the British Government, and your exertions to promote its interests.

In this consists your own advantage and welfare.

Dated 4th May, 1806, answering to 14th of Suffur 1221 Hijeree.

No. 31.

No. 31.

Sunnud granted to Assudoo-Dowlah Nujabut Allee Khan Bahadoor. Dated 4th May, 1806.

Adverting to the merit of your services and conduct, the Right Hon'ble General Lord Lake, Commander in Chief, assigned to you from the beginning of the Fussul Rubbee of 1213 Fussly year, (corresponding with September 1805, A. D.,) the undermentioned lands as a Jaidad for a Risaleh and as a Jagheer for your individual support, and that of your dependants, together with the whole of the land revenue and collections of customs, with an exception to such gardens and Ayma Jagheers, Punarth, and other rent-free lands, besides such daily allowances as have always been assigned (for charitable purposes,) on condition, that you shall not require the aid of the British Government,



and that you settle your Mehals properly with your own troops, and that in any season of exigency you furnish on application, to the aid of the British Government, a force consisting of 400 horse, and that you always remain firm in your attachment to the British Government, and employ your exertions to promote its interests. This grant has now been confirmed to you by Government. In consideration of your approved attachment to the British interests, which has been made known by the communications of the Right Hon'ble the Commander in Chief, Government has been pleased to confer on you and your family, from generation to generation, a perpetual grant of those lands.

The British Government will never have any concern with the lands, and they will remain in your possession.

Impressed with a due sense of gratitude for this distinguished act of favor, you will always continue to manifest your attachment to the British Government, and your exertions to serve its interests, as involving your own happiness and welfare.

SCHEDULE OF THE LANDS COMPREHENDED IN THE GRANT.

Lands granted to Assudoo Dowlah Nujaubut Allee Khan Bahadoor, together with the whole of the land revenue and Sayer duties.

Jhujjur.	Kontee.
Badlee.	Narnoul.
Kanoundh.	Bandul.

Ditto to Fyze Tullub Khan in Jagheer.

Pattoudhee, together with the whole of the land revenue and Sayer collections.

Ditto to Mohummud Ismael Allee Khan and Fyze Mohummud Khan.

As a Jaidad for the Risalehs of Mohummud Ismael Allee Khan and Fyze Mohummud Khan, on condition that they prove their obedience to Nujaubut Allee Khan, as follows :

Dadree, including Bhodenahir and Jhaul.

Boodhwanna.

In Jagheer to Mohummud Ismael Allee Khan.

Bahaudurgurh.

In Jagheer to Fyze Mohummud Khan.

Pattoudhee.

Dated 4th May, 1806, answering to the 14th of Suffur 1221 Hijeree year.



No. 32.

No. 32.

Sunnud granted to the Rajah of Gurhwal under the seal and signature of the Governor General. Dated 4th March, 1820.

Whereas the Provinces heretofore forming the Raj of Gurhwal have come into the possession of the British Government : and whereas Rajah Soodersun Sah, a descendant of the ancient Rajah of that country, has evinced his zeal and attachment to the British Government, the Governor General in Council has conferred on Soodursun Sah, his heirs and successors, in perpetuity, on the conditions hereinafter expressed, the whole of the territory of Gurhwal, with the following exceptions, that is to say, 1st, The districts situated to the eastward of the river Alikanunda, and to the eastward of the river Mundagunnee above its confluence with the aforementioned river. 2dly, The Deyrah Dhoon. 3dly, The Pergunnah of Raen Gurh. It will be the duty of the Rajah to make such settlement of the country now conferred upon him as shall be calculated to promote the happiness and welfare of the inhabitants, and to govern his subjects with justice, and to collect the revenues which he will appropriate to his own use. He is further required to prohibit and prevent the traffic in slaves which is forbidden by the Regulations of the British Government. Whenever the British Government shall have occasion to require from the Rajah assistance in Begaur, or supplies for the use of its troops, the Rajah is to provide the same to the extent of his ability ; to afford every facility to the subjects of the British Government and others trading in his territory, or with the countries beyond it, and is at all times to conform to the directions of the British Government and its Officers. The Rajah is not to alienate or mortgage any part of his possessions without the knowledge and consent of the British Government. While these conditions shall be faithfully observed, the British Government will guarantee the Rajah and his posterity in the secure possession of the country now conferred upon him and will defend him against his enemies.

The 4th March, 1820.



No. 33.

No. 33.

Treaty with the Nuwab of Furruckabad. Dated 4th June, 1802.

Treaty between the Hon'ble East India Company and the Nuwab Imdaud Hossain Khan, for ceding to the Hon'ble the East India Company, in perpetual sovereignty, the Province of Furruckabad and its dependencies, in commutation of the tribute hitherto payable by the said Nuwab to the Hon'ble Company, concluded on the one part by the Honorable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant Governor of the said Provinces in Oude, by virtue of full powers vested in him for that purpose by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, and on the other part by the Nuwab Imdaud Hossain Khan Bahadoor Nasser Jung, on behalf of himself, his heirs and successors.

ARTICLE 1st.

It is hereby stipulated and agreed that the Province of Furruckabad and its dependencies shall be ceded in perpetual sovereignty to the Hon'ble the East India Company from the commencement of the Fussly year 1210, the Nuwab transferring to the Company his right and property in the same, with the exceptions hereafter mentioned.

ARTICLE 2d.

With a view of providing for the maintenance and dignity of the Nuwab Imdaud Hossain Khan Bahadoor, it is agreed that he shall receive a monthly allowance of 9,000 Rupees, (or one lac and eight thousand Rupees annually) which allowance shall be continued to his heirs and successors, and shall not be subject to any diminution from any cause whatsoever. And it is further agreed that the said Nuwab shall be treated on all occasions with the attention, respect and honor due to his rank and situation and to a friend of the British Government.

ARTICLE 3d.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor engages that 2,000 Rupees yearly shall be allowed for the expences of the Emaum Barrah, and that the amount of 3,600 Rupees yearly for the payment of the allowances to the separate Mehals of the late Nuwab Mozuffur Jung, hitherto paid by Omrao Begum, shall be distributed hereafter by the



Nuwab, who shall deliver the receipts for the same to the Company's Civil Officer, provided it should be found that these allowances have not been regularly paid by Omrao Begum.

ARTICLE 4TH.

In compliance with the Nuwab's desire, the gardens formerly the property of his father; the village of Sereeah Neamutpore; the forfeited houses in Furruckabad, and the property of the Begum Sahab, shall be considered as his exclusive property, if there should appear to be no other person legally entitled to such property.

ARTICLE 5TH.

As the detailed list given in by the Nuwab, of family connections and attendants under the head of pensions, and the list delivered in by Kherud Mund Khan are in many respects different, and as it is the intention of the British Government that provision should be made for persons whose claims to pensions shall appear to be well founded, it is hereby agreed that the rights of the different claimants shall be enquired into by the Civil Officer appointed by the British Government in conjunction with the Nuwab, and that Sunnuds shall be granted under their joint seals and signatures, agreeably to which Sunnuds the pensioners shall be paid by the Nuwab, who will deliver their receipts to the Company's Civil Officer.

ARTICLE 6TH.

The authority of the Court of Adawlut shall not extend to the person of the Nuwab, but as his connections and dependants are undefined, and as it is the object of the British Government to introduce a fair and impartial administration of justice throughout the Province of Furruckabad, it is agreed that whatever complaints may be preferred against any of the Nuwab's dependants, shall in the first instance be referred to the Nuwab, and in the event of the complainant not receiving speedy justice, or being dissatisfied with the Nuwab's decision, the complaint shall be decided in the Court of Adawlut.

ARTICLE 7TH.

In compliance with the Nuwab's request, allowances shall be granted to the undermentioned persons, to be continued so long as their



conduct shall be satisfactory to the British Government and to the Nuwab.

	<i>Rs. annually.</i>
Emaum Khan, ...	5,000
Purn-ul-Khan and Mohumudee Khan, ...	5,000
Khoda Buksh, the Vakeel on the part of the Nuwab to attend the Civil Officer appointed to Furruckabad, }	4,000
Ahmud Buksh and Mohummud Sellah Vakeels, ...	2,000

ARTICLE 8TH.

Therent-free lands, the daily and yearly pensions, and the Jagheers, shall be continued, if upon a fair investigation they shall appear to have been established previously to the death of Mozuffer Jung.

ARTICLE 9TH.

This Treaty, consisting of nine Articles, having been settled and concluded at the City of Bareilly on the 4th day of June, 1802, corresponding with the 3d day of Suffur 1217 Hijeree, the Hon'ble Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant Governor of the Ceded Provinces in Oude, has delivered to the Nuwab Imdaud Hossain Khan Nassur Jung Bahadoor, a copy of the same in English and Persian under his seal and signature, and the said Nuwab has delivered to the Hon'ble Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant Governor of the Ceded Provinces, another copy of the same under his seal and signature, and the Hon'ble Henry Wellesley engages to procure within the space of thirty days a ratification of the treaty under the seal and signature of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General.

N. B. Ratified by the Governor General and Council, the 24th June, 1802.

No. 34.

No. 34.

Treaty of Friendship and Amity between the Hon'ble East India Company and the Sirdars Runjeet Singh and Futteh Singh. Dated in 1805.

Sirdar Runjeet Singh and Sirdar Futteh Sing have consented to the following Articles of Agreement concluded by Lieutenant Colonel John Malcolm, under the special authority of the Right Hon'ble



Hon'ble Lord Lake, himself duly authorized by the Hon'ble Sir George Hilaro Barlow, Bart., Governor General, and Sirdar Futteh Singh, as principal on the part of himself, and Plenipotentiary on the part of Runjeet Singh.

ARTICLE 1st.

Sirdar Runjeet Singh and Sirdar Futteh Singh Alloowalla hereby agree that they will cause Jeswunt Rao Holkar to remove with his army to the distance of 30 coss from Amrutsir immediately, and will never hereafter hold any further connection with him, or aid or assist him with troops, or in any other manner whatever; and they further agree that they will not in any way molest such of Jeswunt Rao Holkar's followers or troops as are desirous of returning to their homes in the Dehkan: but on the contrary will render them every assistance in their power for carrying such intention into execution.

ARTICLE 2d.

The British Government hereby agrees that in case a pacification should not be effected between that Government and Jeswunt Rao Holkar, the British army shall move from its present encampment on the banks of the river Benah as soon as Jeswunt Rao Holkar aforesaid shall have marched with his army to the distance of 30 coss from Amrutsir, and that in any treaty which may hereafter be concluded between the British Government and Jeswunt Rao Holkar, it shall be stipulated that immediately after the conclusion of the said treaty, Holkar shall evacuate the territories of the Sikhs and march towards his own, and that he shall in no way whatever injure or destroy such parts of the Sikh country as may be in his route. The British Government further agrees that as long as the said Chieftains, Runjeet Singh and Futteh Singh, abstain from holding any friendly connection with the enemies of that Government, or from committing any acts of hostility on their own parts against the said Government, the British armies shall never enter the territories of the said Chieftains, nor will the British Government form any plans for the seizure or sequestration of their possessions or property.



No. 35.

No. 35.

Treaty concluded between the Hon'ble the East India Company and Nuwab Bahawul Khan, the Ruler of Bahawulpore, under date the 22d February, 1833.

By the blessing of God, the friendly connexion between the Hon'ble the East India Company and the State of Bahawulpore, which commenced on the occasion of the Hon'ble Mr. Elphinstone's visit to Cabul in 1808-9, has continued uninterrupted to the present time, and now that Captain C. M. Wade, Political Agent Loodianah, has arrived at Bahawulpore on the part of the Right Hon'ble Lord W. C. Bentinck, G. C. B. and G. C. H., the Governor General of British India, in order to improve these amicable relations and concert the opening of the navigation of the Rivers Indus and Sutlej, with a view to promote the general interests of commerce which is pleasing to God and the prosperity of the surrounding States, the following are the Articles of a treaty which has been concluded through the Agency of that Officer between the Hon'ble the East India Company on the one part, and Nuwab Ruken-ud Dowlah Hafizal Mulk Mukhlesud Dowlah Mahomed Bhawul Khan Abbasee Nusrit Jung Bahadoor, the Chief of Daood-pootrahs, on the other, for the purpose of confirming the friendship of the two States, the opening of the trade by the abovementioned rivers, and regulating the manner in which the arrangements connected with it are to be carried into effect.

ARTICLE 1st.

There shall be eternal friendship and alliance between the Hon'ble the East India Company and Nuwab Mahomed Bhawul Khan, his heirs and successors.

ARTICLE 2d.

The Hon'ble the East India Company engage never to interfere with the hereditary or other possessions of the Bahawulpore Government.

ARTICLE 3d.

As regards the internal administration of his Government and the exercise of his sovereign rights over his subjects, the Nuwab shall be entirely independant as heretofore.



ARTICLE 4TH.

The Officer who may be appointed on the part of the British Government to reside in the Bahawulpore State, shall, in conformity with the preceding Article, abstain from all interference with the Nuwab's Government, and respect the preservation of the friendly relations of the two contracting parties.

ARTICLE 5TH.

The Hon'ble the East India Company having requested the use of the rivers Indus and Sutlej and the roads of Bahawulpore for the merchants of Hindostan, &c., the Government of Bahawulpore agrees to grant the same through its own boundaries, if the persons aforesaid be provided with passports.

ARTICLE 6TH.

The Government of Bahawulpore engages to fix, in concert with the British Government, certain proper and moderate duties to be levied on merchandize proceeding by the aforesaid route, and never to increase or diminish the same except with the consent of both parties.

ARTICLE 7TH.

It is further agreed that the Tariff, or table of duties fixed as above, shall be published for general information, and the Custom House Officers and Farmers of the revenues of the Bahawulpore Government will be specially directed not to detain the passing trade after having collected the duties, on pretence of waiting for fresh orders from their Government or on any other pretext.

ARTICLE 8TH.

The Tariff, which is to be established for the line of navigation in question, is intended to apply exclusively to the passage of merchandize by that route, and not to interfere with the transit duties levied on goods proceeding from one bank of the river to the other, or with the established chokees inland. These will remain as heretofore.

ARTICLE 9TH.

Merchants frequenting the said route, while within the limits of the Nuwab's Government, are required to show a due regard to his authority as is done by merchants generally, and not to commit any acts offensive to the civil and religious institutions of the country.



ARTICLE 10TH.

The proportion of duties to which the Nuwab may be entitled, shall be collected by his Officers at the appointed places.

ARTICLE 11TH.

The Officers who are to be entrusted with the examination of the goods and collection of the duties on the part of the Bahawulpore Government, shall be stationed opposite to Methinkot and Hurreekee. At no other place but those two, shall boats in transit on the river be liable to examination or stoppage.

ARTICLE 12TH.

When the persons in charge of boats stop of their own accord to take in or give out cargo, the goods will be liable to the local transit duty of the Bahawulpore Government previously to their being embarked, and subsequently to their being landed as provided in Article 8th.

ARTICLE 13TH.

The Superintendent stationed opposite to Methinkot having examined the cargo will levy the established duty and grant a passport with a written account of the cargo and freight. On the arrival of the boat at Hurreekee, the Superintendent at that station will compare the passport with the cargo, and whatever goods are found in excess will be liable to the payment of the established duty, while the rest having already paid duty at Methinkot will pass on free.

ARTICLE 14TH.

The same Regulation shall be in force for merchandize coming from Hurreekee towards Scinde.

ARTICLE 15TH.

With regard to the safety of merchants who may frequent this route, the Nuwab's Officers will afford them every protection in their power, and wherever merchants may happen to halt for the night, it will be incumbent on them to show their passport to the Thannahdar or other Officers in authority at the place and demand their protection.

ARTICLE 16TH.

The Articles of the present treaty shall, in all respects, whether relating to the internal Government of the Nuwab's country or to com-



merce, be mutually observed, and form an everlasting bond of friendship between the two States.

Dated at Bahawulpore, the 22d of February, 1833.

(Signed) W. C. BENTINCK.
" C. T. METCALFE.
" A. ROSS.

Ratified by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council at Fort William in Bengal, this Thirteenth (13th) day of September, A. D. 1833.

(Signed) W. H. MACNAGHTEN,
Secy. to Govt.

Treaty between the Hon'ble the English East India Company and Nuwab Bahawul Khan Bahadoor, the Nuwab of Bahawulpore, concluded by Lieutt. Macheson on the part of the Hon'ble Company, in virtue of full powers granted by the Right Hon'ble George Lord Auckland, G. C. B., Governor General of India, and by Moonshee Choukas Rai on the part of Nuwab Bahawul Khan Bahadoor, according to full powers given by the Nuwab, dated 5th October, 1838.

ARTICLE 1st.

There shall be perpetual friendship, alliance and unity of interests, between the Hon'ble Company and Nuwab Bahawul Khan Bahadoor, and his heirs and successors, and the friends and enemies of one party shall be the friends and enemies of both parties.

ARTICLE 2d.

The British Government engages to protect the principality and territory of Bahawulpore.

ARTICLE 3d.

Nuwab Bahawul Khan, and his heirs and successors, will act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government, and acknowledge its supremacy, and will not have any connexion with any other Chiefs or States.



ARTICLE 4TH.

The Nuwab, and his heirs and successors, will not enter into negotiations with any Chief or State without the knowledge and sanction of the British Government, but the usual amicable correspondence with friends and relations shall continue.

ARTICLE 5TH.

The Nuwab, and his heirs and successors, will not commit aggressions on any one. If by accident any dispute arise with any one, the settlement of it shall be submitted to the arbitration and award of the British Government.

ARTICLE 6TH.

The Nuwab of Bahawulpore will furnish troops at the requisition of the British Government according to his means.

ARTICLE 7TH.

The Nuwab, and his heirs and successors, shall be absolute rulers of their country, and the British jurisdiction shall not be introduced into that principality.

ARTICLE 8TH.

This treaty, of seven Articles, having been concluded and signed by Lieutt. Mackeson and Moonshee Choukas Rai, the ratifications by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General and Nuwab Bahawul Khan Bahadoor, shall be exchanged within forty days from the present date.

Done at Ahmudpore, this 5th day of October, A. D. 1838, corresponding with the 14th of Rujub ul Morajib 1254 Hijeree.



No. 36.

No. 36.

Sunnud granted to Nana Govind Rao for a life pension of Balashahee Rupees 1,18,360 per annum, (B. Rs. 1,18,360) and for the reversion to him during his life and upon the death of the present holders, deducting such provision for the support of their families as may be deemed proper by Government, of the several pensions included in the 2,50,000 Balashahee Rupees now enjoyed by individuals in the Saugor District. Dated 16th June, 1821

Whereas the Supreme Government has been pleased to grant to Nana Govind Rao for his life, upon condition of his loyalty and obedience to the said Government, a pension of Balashahee Rupees 1,18,360 (B. Rs. 1,18,360) per annum, the said Nana Govind Rao shall therefore be entitled to receive the above pension upon condition of his loyalty and obedience to the British Government, and of his faithfully and firmly conforming to the several Articles comprized in the engagement which he has executed in token of his gratitude for the grant of this pension. He shall also upon the abovementioned conditions be entitled during his life to the reversion of all pensions included in the 2,50,000 Balashahee Rupees now assigned to individuals in the Saugor District upon the deaths of those pensioners respectively, after the deduction of any sum which the Government may think proper to assign as a provision for the respective heirs of those pensioners.

Dated 16th June, 1821.

No. 37.

No. 37.

Treaty of friendship and defensive alliance concluded between the British Government and the Rajah Jey Singh Deo, Rajah of Rewah and Mookundpore. Dated 5th October, 1812.

Although relations of amity have uniformly subsisted between the British Government and the State of Rewah, and especially since the augmentation of the intercourse between the two States by the annexation of a portion of the Province of Bundelkhund to the British dominions, those amicable relations have been cultivated and



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improved by reciprocal acts of friendship, yet no formal engagements imposing upon the two parties specific obligations with respect to each other has hitherto been concluded, and Rajah Jey Sing Deo, the present Ruler of Rewah and Mookundpore, having now expressed a desire that this defect should be supplied by the conclusion of a treaty of friendship and defensive alliance, and the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council being cordially disposed to accede to the wishes of the Rajah in this respect declared, the following Articles of Treaty are by mutual consent concluded between the British Government and the Rajah Jey Singh Deo, his heirs and successors.

ARTICLE 1st.

The Governor General in Council acknowledges Rajah Jey Singh Deo to be the lawful possessor of the present dominions of Rewah, which have been held by him and his ancestors in successive generations during a long course of years, and in compliance with the Rajah's request and for his entire satisfaction, assures him agreeably to justice and the uniform principles of the British Government, that so long as the aforesaid Rajah, his heirs and successors, shall truly and faithfully fulfil the obligations of friendship and alliance according to the true spirit and intent of this treaty, it will not commit hostilities against the Rajah of Rewah, nor take possession of or in any way encroach on any part of his territories. On the contrary the British Government engages to protect and defend the dominions at present in the Rajah's possession from the aggression of any foreign power, in the same manner as the dominions of the Hon'ble Company are protected and defended.

ARTICLE 2d.

The British Government having by the terms of the preceding Article engaged to protect the territories at present possessed by the Rajah of Rewah from the aggressions of any foreign power, it is hereby agreed between the contracting parties that whenever the Rajah shall have reason to apprehend a design on the part of any foreign power to invade his territories, he shall report the circumstances of the case to the British Government, which will endeavor by representation and remonstrance to avert such design, and if its endeavors to that effect shall fail of success, the British Government will be prepared on the requisition of the Rajah to detach a force of British Troops into his territories for their protection. In which event the expences of those



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troops during the period they may be so employed, calculated from the day of their entering the Rajah's dominions until that of their quitting them on their return, shall be defrayed by the aforesaid Rajah. If the apprehended design of invading the Rajah's territories shall be referable to any disputed claim between the Rajah and the other power, the Rajah shall report all the circumstances of such disputed claim to the British Government, which will then interpose its mediation for the adjustment of the dispute, and the Rajah relying on the justice and equity of the British Government, agrees implicitly to abide by its award. If notwithstanding the Rajah's acquiescence in that award, the other power shall persist in its hostile designs, the British Government will be ready to afford its assistance in the manner above provided. If any of the Rajah's troops shall at any time be required to serve in the British territories, the Rajah engages to furnish the same, and in that event the expense of them calculated at the rate of twenty Rupees per mensem for each horseman, and six Rupees per mensem for each foot soldier actually furnished by the Rajah, shall be defrayed by the British Government from the date of their leaving the Rajah's territories until that of their return. Whenever the troops of the British Government and of the Rajah shall have occasion to act together, the Commander of the Rajah's troops shall conform to the advice and act under the instructions of the British Commanding Officer.

ARTICLE 3D.

The Rajah of Rewah being the acknowledged sovereign of his own dominions, the British Government will not consider itself entitled to take cognizance of any complaint which may be preferred to it by any of the relations, subjects or servants of the Rajah, who, on his part shall not possess a claim to the aid of British Troops for the support of his authority within the limits of his dominions.

ARTICLE 4TH.

If the Rajah of Rewah shall at any time have any claim or cause of complaint against any of the Rajahs or Chiefs allied to or dependent on the British Government, the Rajah engages to refer the case to the arbitration and decision of that Government, and to abide by its award, and on no account to commit aggression against the other party, or to employ his own force for the satisfaction of such claim, or for the redress



of the grievance of which he may complain. On the other hand the British Government engages to withhold its allies or dependents from committing any aggression against the Rajah of Rewah, or to punish the aggressor and to arbitrate any demand they may have upon the Rajah of Rewah according to the strict principles of justice, the Rajah on his part agreeing implicitly to abide by its award.

ARTICLE 5TH.

The Rajah of Rewah engages never to grant an asylum within his dominions to any enemies of the British Government, or to rebels, but on the contrary to exert his utmost endeavors for the apprehension of such persons, and if apprehended to deliver them up to the Officers of the British Government. The Rajah further engages not to permit the families of persons of that description to reside within his territories. If any of the enemies of the Rajah or the rebels to his Government shall take refuge within the British territories, the British Government on receiving notice thereof from the Rajah of Rewah, will, after due investigation, pursue such measures with regard to the fugitives, as equity and justice may appear to require, adopting at the same time every practicable means to prevent their committing any acts injurious to the territory and government of the Rajah.

ARTICLE 6TH.

Whereas robbers issuing from the territories of the Rajah of Rewah frequently commit depredations in those of the Company, the Rajah engages, on receiving an application from the Officers of the British Government, to exert his authority for the purpose of arresting the persons accused of such crimes, and when apprehended, to cause them to be delivered over to the said Officers.

ARTICLE 7TH.

If any of the brothers or servants of the Rajah of Rewah shall calumniate, misrepresent or accuse the Rajah before the British Government, that Government will not, without enquiry and proof, give credit to the statement of such persons.

ARTICLE 8TH.

The honor, rank, and dignity of the Rajah of Rewah shall be estimated by the British Government in the same degree as that in which they were estimated by the former Emperors of Hindostan.



ARTICLE 9TH.

Whenever the British Government shall deem it expedient to send its troops through the dominions of the Rajah of Rewah, or to station or canton a British Force within the Rajah's territories for the purpose of guarding against the advance or intercepting the retreat of an enemy or of Pindarrahs or other predatory bodies, it shall be competent to the British Government so to detach its troops, and the Rajah shall give his consent accordingly. The Rajah shall also on any such occasion station his troops according to the advice of the Officers of the British Government at the Ghât of Chandeah Kuwreah, or such ghauts or passes as the British Government's Commanding Officer shall point out. The Commanding Officers of the British Troops which may be thus employed in the Rajah's territories, shall not in any manner interfere in the internal concerns of the Rajah's Government. Whatever materials or supplies may be required for the British Cantonments, or for the use of the British Troops during their continuance in the Rajah's territories, shall be readily furnished by the Rajah's Officers and subjects, and shall be paid for at the price current of the bazar. If any materials which are indispensably necessary, should happen not to be procurable by purchase, and it shall consequently become necessary to take such articles wherever found in the Rajah's dominions, the price of such articles shall be paid for by the British Government at the rate that may be settled by arbitrators appointed by the British Government and the Rajah respectively.

ARTICLE 10TH.

The Rajah of Rewah being admitted among the number of the allies of the British Government, engages at all times to comply with any just and reasonable requisition connected with the interests and prosperity of the Government; to conform to its advice, and to the utmost of his power to fulfil the obligations of friendship and attachment towards the British power.

ARTICLE 11TH.

This treaty, consisting of eleven Articles, having this day been concluded between the British Government and the Rajah Jey Singh Deo, Rajah of Rewah, through the Agency of Mr. John Richardson, in virtue of powers delegated to him by the Right Hon'ble Lord Minto, Governor General in Council, on the one part, and Bukshy Bhugwaun,



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Dhub, the Vakeel of the said Rajah, on the other, Mr. Richardson has delivered to the said Vakeel one copy of the treaty in English, Persian and Hindooi, signed and sealed by himself, and the said Vakeel has delivered to Mr. Richardson another copy duly executed by the Rajah, and Mr. Richardson has engaged to procure and deliver to the said Vakeel within the space of 30 days, a copy ratified by the seal of the Company and the signature of the Governor General in Council, on the delivery of which, the copy executed by Mr. Richardson shall be returned, and the treaty shall be considered from that time to have full force and effect.

Signed, sealed and exchanged at Banda, on the 5th October, A. D. 1812.

*The Company's
Wafer Seal.*

*The Governor General's
small Seal.*

Sigd. MINTO.
„ J. LUMSDEN.
„ H. COLEBROOKE.

Ratified by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, at Fort. William in Bengal, this 16th day of October, 1812.

*Second Treaty concluded between the British Government and
the Rajah Jey Singh Deo. Dated 2d June, 1813.*

Whereas on the 5th of October, 1812, corresponding with 15th Kooar. 1869 Sumbut, a treaty of mutual friendship and defensive alliance was concluded between the British Government and the Rajah of Rewah: and whereas the Rajah of Rewah having failed to fulfil the engagements which the aforementioned treaty imposed upon him, the British Government was compelled in vindication of its honor and its rights, to detach its troops into Rewah, to enforce the execution of those engagements, and to obtain security for their due fulfilment in future: and whereas the Rajah having now returned to a proper sense of his relations with the British Government, and having expressed his contrition for the past, agrees to the following conditions for himself and for his heirs and successors.



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ARTICLE 1ST.

All the stipulations of the treaty concluded on the 5th of October, 1812, corresponding with the 15th of Kooar 1869 Sumbut, are hereby declared to be in full force and effect, in as far as they are not affected nor altered by the following conditions contained in this treaty.

ARTICLE 2D.

The Rajah of Rewah hereby binds himself to engage in no correspondence of a political nature with any foreign State or Chief whatever without the privity and consent of the British Government, or its Representative the Agent of Bundelkhund.

ARTICLE 3D.

The Rajah engages to receive and permit to remain at his place of residence, a news writer, or any other Agent on the part of the British Government, or the Agent in Bundelkhund, and to maintain an authorized Vakeel with the Agent, and with the Commanding Officer of any British Detachment which may be stationed within his territory, both for the purpose of maintaining the general relations of amity, and of enforcing the supply of provisions and ready compliance with the just demands of the Commanding Officer.

ARTICLE 4TH.

The Rajah of Rewah agrees to allow Daks to be established through his territory by the Officers of the British Government in any direction that may be deemed necessary; to compel his feudatory Chiefs to do the same, and punish them in case of opposition, and the Rajah acknowledges the right of the British Government to punish them for such opposition in the event of his own inability to do so.

ARTICLE 5TH.

Lal Zubberdust Singh, the Jagheerदार of Chourhut, having in a very insulting and contumacious manner refused to permit the Hon'ble Company's Dak to be laid through his Jagheer, the exemplary punishment of the aforesaid Jagheerदार is indispensable. The British Government is accordingly resolved to inflict exemplary punishment on this Jagheerदार, and the Rajah of Rewah not only acknowledges the right of the British Government to do so, but agrees to aid and co-operate with the British Troops in effecting that object. The Rajah



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further engages to use his utmost means to punish Lal Zubberdust Singh himself, whenever the British Government shall require him to do so.

ARTICLE 6TH.

Frequent instances of robberies and other crimes have occurred within the British territory, the perpetrators of which issue from and take refuge within the Rewah territory, and thereby not only escape the punishment due to their crimes, but continue to infest the Hon'ble Company's adjacent territory, with impunity, keeping the inhabitants in a constant state of alarm. With a view to suppress this evil, the Rajah hereby agrees to permit the Troops or Police Officers of the British Government to pass into the Rewah territories, for the pursuit and apprehension of all such offenders, and also to afford them, and to cause his Officers and Jagheerdars to afford them, every necessary assistance in discovering and apprehending the objects of their pursuit.

ARTICLE 7TH.

The Rajah of Rewah agrees to consider those Jagheerdars, and others, residents of his country, who have been well disposed towards the British Government on the present occasion, as his friends, and will not molest or retaliate upon them for the favorable disposition they may have shown. The friends of the British Government shall be his friends, and its enemies his enemies.

ARTICLE 8TH.

On the 2d of May, 1813, corresponding with the 17th Bysakh 1870 Sumbut, an agreement for the mutual suspension of hostilities was concluded between Lalla Purtab Singh on the part of the Rajah of Rewah, and Colonel Martindell, Commanding the British Troops. A party of Sepoys escorting a cart of Military Stores appertaining to a detachment proceeding from the Sengrownah Pass, were, on the 7th of May, 1813, corresponding with 22d of Bysakh 1870 Sumbut, treacherously and in direct violation of the above agreement, attacked by a large body of horse and foot, near to the village of Suttenee, and several Sepoys were killed and wounded and the property plundered. The Rajah of Rewah having solemnly disavowed all knowledge or participation in the above atrocious act, hereby acknowledges the right of the British Government to punish the perpetrators of it in whatever manner and at whatever time it may please, and the Rajah further agrees to



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afford every assistance and co-operation in the accomplishment of the above object that the British Government may require of him.

ARTICLE 9TH.

It is both just and equitable that the Rajah of Rewah should indemnify the British Government for the expense of the armament which has been equipped and marched into Rewah in consequence of his failure to perform the conditions of his former engagements. At the lowest estimation the extra expense of that armament cost the British Government the sum of 33,880 Rupees per mensem, and the preparations having commenced some days before the 1st of April, 1813, corresponding with the 15th of Chyite 1870 Sumbut, it is agreed by the British Government that the expense shall be calculated from that date. The Rajah of Rewah accordingly hereby acknowledges himself justly responsible for the payment of the above expense monthly to the British Government, calculating from the 1st of April, 1813, or the 15th of Chyite 1870 Sumbut, until such time as the objects of the present detachment shall have been entirely completed. In consideration however of the Rajah having obeyed the summons to repair in person to Colonel Martindell's Camp on terms of unconditional submission, and in order to remove from the Rajah every excuse for the punctual liquidation of the amount, the British Government consents to limit the period of the charge to the 10th of May, 1813, corresponding with the 25th Bysakh 1870 Sumbut, the day on which the Rajah came into Camp. Upon this principle the sum to be paid by the Rajah is 45,173 Rupees. The Rajah hereby engages to pay the above sum by the following instalments, any deviation from which will subject him to the penalties of a breach of the treaty.

On the 8th June 1813 or 25th Jyte Sumbut, Rupees	5,000
On the 10th August or 15th Sawun 1870, ...	13,400
On the 6th December or 15th Aughun 1870, ...	13,400
On the 23d June 1814 or 30th Jyte 1871, ...	13,373
Rupees ...	45,173

ARTICLE 10TH.

This treaty, consisting of ten Articles, having this day been concluded between the British Government and Rajah Jey Singh Deo, Rajah of Rewah, through the Agency of Mr. John Wauchope, in virtue of



powers delegated to him by the Right Hon'ble Lord Minto, Governor General in Council, on the one part, and the Rajah in person on the other, Mr. Wauchope has delivered to the Rajah one copy of the treaty in English, Persian and Hindui, signed and sealed by himself, and the said Rajah has delivered to Mr. Wauchope another copy duly executed by himself; and Mr. Wauchope has engaged to procure and deliver to the accredited Vakeel of the Rajah within the space of 30 days, a copy ratified by the seal and signature of the Governor General in Council, on the delivery of which, the copy executed by Mr. Wauchope, shall be returned, and the treaty shall be considered from that time to have full force and effect.

Signed, sealed and exchanged at Budderah, on the banks of the Touse, on the 2d day of June, 1813, corresponding with 19th of Jyte 1870 Sumbut.

*The Company's
Seal.*

*The Governor General's
small Seal.*

(Signed) MINTO.
„ N. B. EDMONSTONE.
„ A. SETON.

Ratified by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council at Fort William in Bengal, this 25th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1813.

Supplemental Article to the treaty concluded between the Hon'ble East India Company and Raja Jye Singh Deo, the Rajah of Rewah, on the 2d of June, 1813, corresponding with 19th Jyte 1870 Sumbut.

Whereas by the third Article of the treaty concluded between the Hon'ble Company and the Rajah of Rewah on the 2d of June, 1813, corresponding with 19th Jyte 1870 Sumbut, the Rajah of Rewah has engaged to receive and permit to remain at his place of residence, a newswriter, or any other Agent on the part of the British Government, or the Agent in Bundelkhund: and whereas the Rajah has by the fourth Article of the aforesaid treaty engaged to allow a Dāk to be established through his territory by the Officers of the British Government, in any direction



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which may be deemed necessary, the Rajah in the true spirit and interest of those stipulations, engages to treat the newswriter or Agent of the British Government, or of the Agent in Bundelkhund, with every mark of attention and consideration due to their relative rank and character, and also to allow a free passage through his territories to all Hurkarahs, Cossids or other Messengers whom the Officers of the British Government may at any time have occasion to employ, and to compel his feudatory Chiefs to do the same, under the penalties and conditions prescribed with respect to the Dāk. The Rajah further promises and engages to perform at all times those offices of friendship which are usual between Allied States, and which may be necessary to accomplish the objects of the treaty.

Company's Seal.

Governor General's Seal.

(Sd.) MINTO.

N. B. EDMONSTONE.

A. SETON.

Done at Fort William in Bengal, this 25th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1813.

Third Treaty concluded between the British Government and the Government of Rewah. Dated 11th March, 1814.

Whereas by the fifth and eighth Articles of the second treaty concluded between the British Government and the Government of Rewah, on the 2d June, 1813, corresponding with the 19th Jeyth 1870 Sumbut, the British Government acquired the right to punish Lal Zubburdust Sing, Jagheerdar of Chourhut, and certain landholders in the Singrownah District, for certain offences committed by them against the British Government, and as a necessary consequence of that right, the British Government acquired also the right to expel those persons from their possessions, and to dispose of their proprietary right to their lands (the rights of sovereignty over those lands remaining as heretofore inviolate with the Rewah Government. That is to say the British Government has acquired the power to transfer all the rights formerly enjoyed by those



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persons who have forfeited their possessions under the provisions of the fifth and eighth Articles of the treaty aforesaid, to such new proprietors as it may please to select, the new proprietors agreeing to fulfil those duties of allegiance to the Rewah Government to which their predecessors who have been expelled were subject: and whereas it being an object with the Rewah Government to obtain the proprietary right in the lands forfeited by the persons above alluded to, and it being also the disinterested wish of the British Government to promote the interests of those who have shown their attachment to its cause in the course of the operations of the British Troops in Rewah, the following arrangement has accordingly been agreed for the mutual accommodation of both States.

ARTICLE 1st.

All the stipulations in the treaties and engagements heretofore concluded between the British Government and the Government of Rewah, are hereby declared to be in full force and effect, in as far as they are not altered nor affected by the following conditions contained in this treaty.

ARTICLE 2d.

The British Government hereby transfers to the Government of Rewah from this date all proprietary right in the lands in the Singrownah District, which it has lately acquired by the operation of the eighth Article of the second treaty dated 2d June, 1813, corresponding with 19th Jeyth 1870 Sumbut, with this reservation that the Rewah Government shall not re-instate Ruchpal Singh in the lands of Suttenee, formerly held by him, and that the Rewah Government shall be responsible for the good conduct of the persons whom it may place in the possession of the forfeited lands.

ARTICLE 3d.

The Rewah Government hereby disclaims all right to levy from Lal Jugmohun Singh, Jagheerdar of Semereeah, any portion of the penalty imposed upon the Rewah Government by the ninth Article of the treaty of the 2d June, 1813, corresponding with the 19th Jeyth 1870 Sumbut.

ARTICLE 4th.

The British Government being desirous that Lal Jugmohun Singh, of Semereeah, be guaranteed in the possession of the lands now held by



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him in Jagheer, the Rewah Government hereby engages that the said Lal Jugmohun Singh shall remain in unmolested possession of the lands which he now occupies, but without any change in his relation to the Rewah State.

ARTICLE 5TH.

By Article 7th of the second treaty the Rewah Government engages not to molest those Jagheerdars and others, residents of Rewah, who have been well disposed towards the British Government. Certain persons who humanely succoured the British Sepoys that were wounded at Suttence in Bysakh 1870, and others who have given information respecting those who were concerned in the above outrage, as well as in the murder of a Sepoy employed to protect the town of Rampore on the following day, having thereby exposed themselves to the resentment of all who were in any way implicated in those outrages, the Rewah Government hereby solemnly pledges itself to protect all those persons from suffering any injury or molestation whatever in consequence of such assistance rendered by them to the British cause.

ARTICLE 6TH.

Lal Zubberdust Singh, Jagheerdar of Chourhut, having voluntarily surrendered himself to the British Government on terms of unconditional submission, the British Government has been pleased to pardon his offence and to restore him to the enjoyment of his possessions, which he had forfeited by his former misconduct, on his executing an engagement never again to offend against the British Government. An attested copy of this engagement is furnished to the Rewah Government, and as that instrument contains nothing inconsistent with the rights derived by the British Government from its engagements with Rewah, the Rewah Government declares itself responsible to the British Government for the due execution of the conditions of that engagement in the same manner, as it is of course responsible for the due execution of the terms of subsisting treaties on the part of all its subjects and feudatories.

ARTICLE 7TH.

This treaty, consisting of seven Articles, having this day been concluded between the British Government and the Rewah State through the Agency of Mr. John Wauchope, in virtue of powers delegated to



him by the Right Hon'ble the Earl of Moira, Governor General in Council, on the one part, and Rajah Jye Singh Deo, Rajah of Rewah and Mukkudpore, and Baboo Bishenauth Singh, the Rajah's eldest son, and associated with him in the administration of the Rewah Government in person, on the other part, Mr. Wauchope has delivered to the said Rajah and Baboo one copy of the treaty in English and Persian and Hindooi, signed and sealed by himself, and the said Rajah and Baboo have delivered to Mr. Wauchope another copy duly executed by them, and Mr. Wauchope has engaged to procure and deliver to the accredited Vakeel of the Rewah Government, within the space of 30 days, a copy ratified by the seal of the Company and the signature of the Governor General in Council, on the delivery of which the copy executed by Mr. Wauchope shall be returned, and the treaty shall be considered from that time to have full force and effect.

Signed, sealed and exchanged at Kurwahee, on this 11th day of March, 1814, corresponding with the 5th of Cheyth 1221 Fussly.

No. 38.

No. 38.

Translation of an Ikrar Nameh, or Obligation of Allegiance, presented by Laul Dooniaput. Dated the 16th August, 1810.

Whereas I, Laul Dooniaput, sincerely professing my submission and attachment to the British Government, have invariably manifested my obedience to the Officers appointed to the superintendence of Bundelkhund from the period of its first annexation to the British territories : and whereas an Ikrar Nameh, or Obligation of Allegiance, having lately been required of me, therefore, and with a view to confirm my obedience and attachment to the British Government, I have prepared and hereby present this Ikrar Nameh, containing nine distinct Articles, to Mr. John Richardson, from whom I have received a Sunnud, confirming to me all my ancient possessions in this Province, and I hereby declare that I will scrupulously observe all the Articles contained in this Ikrar Nameh, and never evade or infringe any one of them.

ARTICLE 1ST.

I hereby engage never to connect myself with any marauders or plunderers either within or out of the Province of Bundelkhund ; to afford



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them no asylum or permit their families or children to reside in my possessions, and to abstain from all intercourse and correspondence with them. I further engage to avoid entering into quarrels or disputes with the dependants and servants of the British Government, and if at any time a dispute should arise on account of any mehal or villages, or from any other cause between me and any of the Rajahs and Chiefs of this Province in dependence on the British Government, I agree to submit such dispute without delay to the Officers of the British Government for their decision, and implicitly to observe and abide by whatever decision shall be passed upon it. I further engage to make no reprisal on any one for past injuries, nor to seek redress by force without the permission of the British Government, and always to be obedient and submissive to the Government.

ARTICLE 2D.

I engage to guard all the passes up the Ghâts which are situated in my possessions in such a manner as to prevent all marauders, plunderers and evil disposed persons from ascending or descending the Ghâts by any of those passes; and from entering the British territories for the purpose of exciting disturbances, and if any Sirdars of troops should meditate an invasion of the British territories through my possessions, I engage to give timely notice thereof to the Officers of the British Government, and to use every practicable exertion to obstruct their progress.

ARTICLE 3D.

Whenever the British troops shall have occasion to ascend the Ghâts by any of the passes situated within my possessions, I agree not only not to obstruct or impede their progress, but to depute an intelligent person to conduct them by the most convenient route, and to furnish them with the necessary supplies and provisions so long as they shall continue within or in the vicinity of my possessions.

ARTICLE 4TH.

If any of the subjects of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of my villages, I engage to deliver up such persons to the Officers of the British Government immediately on his being demanded, and if any of my ryots or Zemeendars abscond and take refuge in the British territories, I agree to submit to the principal Officers in Bundelkhand, a statement of my complaint against such person, and to



abide by whatever orders may be passed on the occasion agreeably to the regulations of the Government, and to take no steps of my own accord to apprehend him.

ARTICLE 5TH.

I engage not to harbour thieves or robbers in any of my villages, and if property of merchants or travellers be stolen or robbed in any of the villages subject to my authority, I agree to render the Zemeendars of such villages responsible for their restitution of the stolen property, or for the delivery of the thief or robber to the Officers of the British Government; and if any felon or murderer or person or persons amenable to the British Laws for crimes committed in the British possessions, should take refuge in any of my villages, I engage to seize and deliver over such offenders to the British Government, and not to permit their escape from my possessions.

ARTICLE 6TH.

Having presented a statement and list of the villages in my possession, and having obtained a Sunnud for the same, I therefore promise and engage that if amongst the villages enumerated and stated by me, any village the property of any other person shall be found, and the right to the same proved, or it shall appear that during the government of the Nuwab Ally Bahadoor, the said village or villages were not in my possession, I bind myself to abide by whatever the British Government shall be pleased to direct, and obey the same implicitly.

ARTICLE 7TH.

Whereas Gopaul Singh, of the Boondelah caste, has rebelled against the British Government, and has plundered and carried his outrages into the villages granted by the British Government to the Rajahs Bukht Singh and Kishore Singh, I therefore engage and promise not to give the above rebel shelter or protection in any part of my possessions, and not to suffer him to pass through my territories to those of either of the aforesaid Rajahs or of the British Government; and if the said man shall either openly or secretly come into my possessions, I will by every means in my power attempt to seize on and apprehend him, and if in the execution of this Engagement I am negligent or step aside from its performance, I agree to any responsibility that the British Government may think proper.



ARTICLE 8TH.

As the villages inserted in the Sunnud now granted by the British Government, are my hereditary property, and have descended to me through many generations, and as I am now in possession thereof, I hereby bind myself that after having received my Sunnud from the British Government, I will not require or ask to be put in possession of any village amongst the above enumerated villages, nor require from the British Government any aid for their government.

ARTICLE 9TH.

I will appoint on my part a person from amongst those in whom I have confidence, who shall remain at all times as a Vakeel for the transaction of my business in the presence of the Representative of the Governor General in Bundelkhund; and if the British Representative shall on any account, or for any fault, be displeased with the above person, I shall recall him and send another.

This Engagement, containing nine Articles, under my seal and signature, I have delivered to the British Government, and I promise and bind myself strictly to abide by the above stipulated Articles and in no sort deviate therefrom.

Dated 16th August, 1810, corresponding with the 2d Bhadoon 1217 Fussly.

Translation of a Sunnud granted to Laul Dooniaput. Dated the 17th August, 1810.

Be it known to all Chowdrees, Canoongoes, Zemeendars and Mokuddins of the Pergunnah of Kotee, in the Zillah of Bundelkhund—That whereas Laul Dooniaput, one of the hereditary Chieftains of the Province of Bundelkhund, having from the period of the annexation of the said Province to the territories of the Hon'ble the East India Company, invariably observed a friendly conduct and refrained from every outrage or any sort of improper conduct, and now manifests his wish to be admitted to obedience and submission to the British Government, and having lately in person presented an Ikrar Nameh, or Obligation of Allegiance, comprising nine Articles, expressive of his sincere attachment and fidelity to the British



Government, and requested a Sunnud confirming him in the property and possession of the villages now occupied by him, Therefore, and with a view to the entire satisfaction of Laul Dooniaput, and to the support of his claims as a hereditary Chieftain of this Province, the villages contained in the subjoined Schedule, which from ancient times have been and still are in his possession, are hereby granted to the said Laul Dooniaput, and the said villages shall continue in the permanent possession of the said Laul Dooniaput and his successors. So long as he and they shall continue strictly to adhere to the conditions of the Ikrar Nameh, and be obedient and submissive to the British Government, the villages enumerated below shall be confirmed and continued to him and his heirs free of revenue.

The Chowdrees, Kanoongoes, Zemeendars, and Mookuddims of the said villages, will continue as heretofore to exercise their duties in their respective villages under the authority of the said Laul Dooniaput, and it is the duty of the said Laul Dooniaput to render his ryots and Zemeendars happy and grateful by the just administration of his government; to devote his utmost attention to the prosperity and improvement of the country, and finally to remain firm in his obedience and submission to the British Government according to his several stipulated Articles of his Engagement.

After the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council shall be obtained, another Sunnud, signed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, will be exchanged for and substituted in the place of this Sunnud granted by the Agent to the Governor General.

STATEMENT OF THE VILLAGES IN PERGUNNAH KOOTEE.

Kootee Khas, &c., ... 82 Villages.

Dated the 17th August, 1810, corresponding with 3d Bhadoon 1217 Fussly.

No. 39.

No. 39.

*Translation of a Sunnud granted to Thakoor Doorjun Singh.
Dated in 1814.*

Be it known to the Chowdrees, Kanoongoes, Zemeendars, and Mookuddims of the Pergunnah of Meyhur, dependant on Bundelkhund, that whereas Thakoor Doorjun Singh, the younger son of Bence Hoozoo-



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ree, being the established proprietor of the Pergunnah of Meyhur, situated above the Ghâts, having professed his obedience and submission to the British Government, and having conducted himself ever since the period of the accession of the Province of Bundelkhund to the British Government, with strict zeal and unshaken attachment to the British cause : and whereas the said Doorjun Singh having during the administration of Captain John Baillie, Agent to the Governor General, deputed his confidential Vakeels to that Officer to solicit a grant of his Jagheer from the British Government, and having accordingly after presenting an Obligation of Allegiance, comprising five Articles, received a Sunnud under the seal and signature of the said Captain Baillie : and whereas that Sunnud comprehending no separate list of villages, and the other Jagheerdars of Bundelkhund having received revised Sunnuds under the seal and signature of the Right Honorable the Governor General, and Thakoor Doorjun Singh having now solicited a revised grant comprising a list of the names of all the villages in his possession and ratified by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, and having also with a view to strengthen his allegiance to the British Government, presented a revised Obligation of Allegiance, containing nine distinct Articles. This hereditary grant ratified by the seal and signature of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, and confirming in perpetuity to Thakoor Doorjun Singh, the villages detailed in the subjoined schedule, with all the rights, appurtenances and revenues thereunto belonging, is hereby conferred upon the ~~said~~ Doorjun Singh, and so long as the said Thakoor Doorjun Singh, and his heirs and successors shall firmly abide by the conditions contained in his Obligation of Allegiance which he has delivered, the British Government will not interfere with, nor resume these lands.

You will accordingly consider the said Thakoor Doorjun Singh, proprietor and manager of these villages. And it is the duty of Thakoor Doorjun Singh on his part to devote himself to the amelioration and improvement of his lands, rendering the inhabitants contented and grateful by his management, and to enjoy the produce of his Jagheer in the exercise of zeal and attachment to the British Government.



No. 40.

No. 40.

*Translation of a Sunnud granted to Lal Sheo Raj Singh.**Dated 20th March, 1809.*

Be it known to all Chowdries, Canoongoes, Zemeendars, and Mokuddims of the Tuppah of Nagode and Ocherah, in the Pergunnah of Ravee, in the Province of Bundelkhund, that whereas Lal Sheo Raj Singh, one of the hereditary Chieftains of the Province of Bundelkhund, having from the period of the annexation of the said Province to the territories of the Hon'ble the East India Company, invariably observed a friendly conduct and refrained from every outrage or any sort of improper conduct, and now manifests his wish to be admitted to obedience and submission to the British Government, and having lately presented an Ikrar Nameh, or Obligation of Allegiance, to the British Government by the hands of Dewan Derreo Singh, and requesting that a Sunnud confirming him in the property and possession of the villages now occupied by him, has entered into the present Engagement, consisting of nine Articles, expressive of his sincere attachment and fidelity to the Government, Therefore, and with a view to the entire satisfaction of Lal Sheo Raj Singh, and to the support of his claims as a hereditary Chieftain of this Province, the villages contained in the subjoined Schedule, which from ancient times have been and still are in his possession, are hereby granted to the said Lal Sheo Raj Singh, and the said villages shall continue in the permanent possession of the said Lal Sheo Raj Singh and his successors. So long as he and they shall continue strictly to adhere to the conditions of the Ikrar Nameh, and to be obedient and submissive to the British Government, the villages enumerated below, shall be confirmed and continued to him and his heirs free of revenue. The Chowdrees, Kanoongoes, Zemeendars, and Mookuddims of the said villages will continue as heretofore to exercise their duties in their respective villages under the authority of the said Lal Sheo Raj Singh, and it is the duty of the said Lal Sheo Raj Singh to render his ryots and Zemeendars happy and grateful by the just administration of his government, to devote his utmost attention to the prosperity and improvement of the country, and finally to remain firm in his obedience and submission to the British Government according to the several stipulated Articles of his Engagement.



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After the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council shall be obtained, another Sunnud signed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, will be exchanged for and substituted in the place of this Sunnud granted by the Agent to the Governor General.

STATEMENT.

	<i>No. of Villages.</i>
Talooka Ocherah and Nagode, ...	315
Talooka Puttaur, ...	88
Total No. of Villages,...	<u>403</u>

No. 41.

No. 41.

*Translation of a Sunnud granted to Laul Amaun Singh.
Dated 18th July, 1809.*

Be it known to all Chowdrees, Canoongoes, Zemeendars and Mookuddims of the Tuppah of Soohawul and Rygaun, in the Talook of Doorjunpore and Bursingpore, in the Province of Bundelkhund, that whereas Laul Amaun Singh, one of the hereditary Chieftains of the Province of Bundelkhund, having from the period of the annexation of the said Province to the territories of the Hon'ble the East India Company, invariably observed a friendly conduct and refrained from every outrage or any sort of improper conduct, and now manifests his wish to be admitted to obedience and submission to the British Government, and having lately presented an Ikrar Nameh, or Obligation of Allegiance, to the British Government by himself, and requesting that a Sunnud confirming him in the property and possession of the villages now occupied by him, has entered into the present Engagement, consisting of nine Articles, expressive of his sincere attachment and fidelity to the Government, therefore, and with a view to the entire satisfaction of Laul Amaun Singh, and to the support of his claims as a hereditary Chieftain of this Province, the villages contained in the subjoined Schedule, which from ancient times have been and still are in his possession, are hereby granted to the said Laul Amaun Singh, and the said villages shall continue in the permanent possession of the said Laul Amaun Singh and his successors. So long as he and they shall continue strictly to adhere to the conditions of the Ikrar Nameh, and to be obedient and



submissive to the British Government, the villages enumerated below shall be confirmed and continued to him and his heirs free of revenue.

The Chowdrees, Canoongoes, Zemeendars and Mookuddids of the said villages will continue as heretofore to exercise their duties in their respective villages under the authority of the said Laul Amaun Singh, and it is the duty of the said Laul Amaun Singh to render his ryots and Zemeendars happy and grateful by the just administration of his government, to devote his utmost attention to the prosperity and improvement of the country, and finally to remain firm in his obedience and submission to the British Government according to his several stipulated Articles of Engagement. After the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council shall be obtained, another Sunnud, signed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, will be exchanged for and substituted in the place of the present Sunnud granted by the Agent to the Governor General.

STATEMENT OF THE VILLAGES IN TUPPAH SOOHAWUL AND
RYGAUN, TALOOK DOORJUNPORE AND BURSINGPORE.

	<i>No. of Villages.</i>
Tuppha Soohawul, ...	76
„ Doorjunpore, ...	29
In the Elaga of Colun, ...	13
Talooka Bursingpore, ...	5
Puggaur Khord, &c., ...	54
Poorwa, &c., ...	21½
Jetwar, &c., ...	3
Bhundee, &c., ...	3
Ghulhul, ...	14
Puddaruck, ...	18
	217½

Dated 18th July, 1809, corresponding with 21st Assarh Sanee Sun
1216 Fussly.



No. 42.

No. 42.

Proclamation issued by Major General Sir David Ochterlony, Bart., to the Chiefs and Inhabitants of the Hills between the Sutlej and the Jumna. Dated 17th October, 1814.

The British Government has long viewed with concern the misery and distress to which the inhabitants of the Hills lying between the Jumna and the Sutlej, have been reduced by the oppressive sway of the Goorkha Power. While that Power was at peace with the British Government, and afforded no ground to doubt its disposition to maintain that relation, the acknowledged obligations of public faith demanded a corresponding conduct on the part of the British Government, and obliged it to witness in silent regret the devastation and ruin occasioned by the extension of the Goorkha arms over those countries.

Having now been compelled by a series of unprovoked and unjustifiable encroachment and violence on the part of the Goorkha Power, to take up arms in defence of its rights and honor, the British Government eagerly seizes the favorable occasion of assisting the inhabitants of the Hills in the expulsion of these oppressors, the recovery of their national independence, and the restoration of the families of their legitimate and ancient Chiefs. The inhabitants of the Hills are accordingly invited and earnestly exhorted to co-operate with the British troops in the powerful exertions which the latter are prepared to make for enabling them to accomplish those laudable and patriotic objects. The Commander of the British troops is authorized and directed by his Government to promise in its name a perpetual guarantee against the Goorkha Power, and to assure the Chiefs and inhabitants of the Hills of its scrupulous regard for all their ancient rights and privileges. The British Government demands no tribute or pecuniary indemnification whatever for its assistance and protection. All that it requires from the inhabitants of the Hills in return for those benefits, is their zealous and cordial co-operation during the continuance of hostilities against the Goorkhas, and their services hereafter if circumstances should again demand the employment of a British force in the Hills against its enemies and their own.

Given at the Head Quarters of the British Force serving between the Jumna and the Sutlej, this 17th day of October, A. D. 1814.



No. 43.

No. 43.

Translation of a Sunnud granted to different Chiefs as stated in list subjoined.

Whereas the Goorkhas have been completely expelled from these districts, and the whole of the Hill country has come into the possession of the British Government: wherefore by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General this Sunnud is granted to _____ conferring on him and his heirs for ever the Thakoorae of _____ with all the rights and appurtenances belonging thereto, on condition of his paying annually the stipulated Nuzzerana for defraying the expense of protection by the British troops, and of his attending with Beegarees and Sepoys as specified below, in case of his being so required. The said _____ will promote the welfare of his ryots and the cultivation of the lands, and look to the security of the roads and ensure the due payment of his Nuzzerana for defraying the expense of British troops, and be ready to attend with Beegarees and Sepoys as detailed below when called upon, and will pay strict obedience to the British Government and abstain from encroaching beyond his own limits. And if at any time the said _____ fail in the performance of any of the above obligations (again enumerated) he will be dispossessed. Considering this Sunnud as a valid instrument he will conform to its terms. The duty of the ryots of the Thakoorae on their part will be considering _____ as their rightful lord, to obey him accordingly and pay the revenues regularly.

The 4th September, 1815.

Sunnuds granted according to the above form.

1st. To Rana Juggut Singh of Baghul, dated 3d September, 1815, with condition of maintaining 100 Beegarees with Captain Ross at Subathoo; and in case of war, joining the British troops with his forces, and making roads twelve feet broad throughout his Thakoorae. Nuzzerana remitted.

2d. To Rana Bhoop Singh of Kothar, dated 3d September, 1815, with condition of furnishing forty Beegarees and making roads through-



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BULSUN AND BUSSAHIR. SUBATHOO.

out the Thakoorae, and in case of war, joining the British troops with his whole force. Nuzzerana altogether remitted.

3d. To Rooder Paul of Budgee, 4th September, 1815, to maintain forty Beegarees at Subathoo, to join with his force in case of war, to keep up roads throughout the Thakoorae. Nuzzerana remitted.

4th. To Sunsaroo Thakoor for the Thakoorae of Bherloop or Keyonthul, 4th September, 1815, to maintain forty Beegarees. Nuzzerana remitted. To keep up roads, to join with his troops in case of war.

5th. To Goburdhun Singh of Dhamee, 4th September, 1815, twenty Beegarees at Subathoo, to make roads twelve feet broad. Nuzzerana remitted. To join in case of war with troops.

6th. To Maunchund of Beejah, 4th September, 1815, five Beegarees; roads. Nuzzerana remitted. To join with troops in case of war.

7th. To Roy Mungree Deo for the Thakoorae of Koonyhar, 4th September, 1815, five Beegarees; roads twelve feet. Nuzzerana remitted. To join with troops.

8th. To Thakoor Jograj for Thakoorae of Bulsun, 21st October, 1815, thirty Beegarees at Subathoo; to attend with his force in case of war; roads twelve feet broad. Nuzzerana remitted.

No. 44.

No. 44.

S U N N U D.

*In the name of Mehendra Singh Teeka of Bussahir. Dated
6th November, 1815.*

The overthrow of the Goorkha Power in these Hills having placed the countries freed from it at the disposal of the British Government, Lieutenant Ross, Assistant Agent Governor General, by virtue of instructions conveyed to him by General Sir David Ochterlony, K. C. B., Agent Governor General, &c. &c. &c., under authority of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, confirms to Mehendra Singh, son of Rajah Oogur Singh, and to his descendants, the Raj of Bussahir, the same in extent and boundary as on the death of his father in Sumbut 1868 (A. D. 1811) on the conditions, and with the exceptions and restrictions hereafter detailed.



1st. The Government of Bussahir shall pay as a contribution towards defraying the expense of the force maintained by the British Government for the preservation, and the safety and tranquillity of the Protected Hill States, the annual sum of 15,000 Culdar Rupees, agreeably to the rate of exchange between the Bussahir and British currency that may exist on the days of payment at the nearest posts of British troops, in the three following kists or instalments :

1. Poose (December, January,) 5,000
2. Bysack (April, May,) 5,000
3. Sawun (July, August,) 5,000

2d. The Fort of Kaungurh, together with the District in which it stands, viz., the division of Raeen Pergunnah, situated on the left bank of the Pahur river, the Pergunnah of Sundock, together with the Forts of Saleedan and Whurloo therein contained, and the Fort of Bagee, in Kurragool, or another post in its neighbourhood, to be hereafter specified, will be retained by the British Government as commodious stations for its protecting force.

3d. The Thakooraees of Dulaitoo, Kunaitoo and Kurangloo, having been virtually incorporated with the Bussahir Raj several years previous to the Goorkha invasion, the same arrangement will exist with respect to them as under Rajah Oogur Sain; and the same assignments as made by him for the maintenance of the representatives of their respective Thakoors will be continued. The Thakooraees of Kotegurh and Koomharsain are hereby declared independent of all but the Paramount authority of the British Government.

4th. In the event of war the troops of Bussahir will co-operate with the British force on due requisition, and in such manner as may be pointed out to them.

5th. The administration of Bussahir will furnish Beegarees, when called on, for the construction of roads throughout the country.

(Signed) R. ROSS,

Asst. Agent Govr. Gent.

*Rampore, 23d Kartick, Sumbut 1872, }
November 6th, A. D. 1815. }*



No. 45.

No. 45.

Treaty with the Rajah of Lahore. Dated 25th April, 1809.

Whereas certain differences which had arisen between the British Government and the Rajah of Lahore have been happily and amicably adjusted, and both parties being anxious to maintain the relations of perfect amity and concord, the following Articles of Treaty which shall be binding on the heirs and successors of the two parties have been concluded by Rajah Runjeet Singh on his own part, and by the Agency of Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, Esquire, on the part of the British Government.

ARTICLE 1st.

Perpetual friendship shall subsist between the British Government and the State of Lahore. The latter shall be considered with respect to the former to be on the footing of the most favored powers, and the British Government will have no concern with the territories and subjects of the Rajah to the Northward of the River Sutlej.

ARTICLE 2d.

The Rajah will never maintain in the territory occupied by him and his dependants on the left bank of the River Sutlej, more troops than are necessary for the internal duties of that territory, nor commit or suffer any encroachments on the possessions or rights of the Chiefs in its vicinity.

ARTICLE 3d.

In the event of a violation of any of the preceding Articles, or of a departure from the rules of friendship on the part of either State, this treaty shall be considered to be null and void.

ARTICLE 4th.

This Treaty, consisting of four Articles, having been settled and concluded at Umritsur on the 25th day of April, 1809, Mr. Charles Theophilus Metcalfe has delivered to the Rajah of Lahore, a copy of the same in English and Persian under his seal and signature, and the said Rajah has delivered another copy of the same under his seal and signature, and Mr. Charles Theophilus Metcalfe engages to procure within the space of two months, a copy of the same duly ratified by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, on the receipt of which by



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the Rajah, the present treaty shall be deemed complete and binding on both parties, and the copy of it now delivered to the Rajah shall be restored.

No. 46.

No. 46.

Translation of an Illah Nameh, or Proclamation, addressed by General Sir David Ochterlony, Bart., to the Chiefs of the country of Malwa and Sirhind on this side of the River Sutlej. Dated the 3d of May, 1809.

It is clearer than the sun and better proved than the existence of yesterday that the detachment of British troops to this side of the Sutlej was entirely in acquiescence to the application and earnest entreaty of the Chiefs, and originated solely through friendly considerations in the British to preserve the Chiefs in their possessions and independence. A treaty having been concluded on the 25th of April, 1809, between Mr. Metcalfe, on the part of the British Government, and Maharajah Runjeet Singh, agreeably to the orders of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, I have the pleasure of publishing for the satisfaction of the Chiefs of the country of Malwa and Sirhind the pleasure and resolutions of Government contained in the seven following Articles.

1ST.

The country of the Chiefs of Malwa and Sirhind having entered under the protection of the British Government, in future it shall be secured from the authority and control of Maharajah Runjeet Singh conformably to the terms of the treaty.

2D.

The country of the Chiefs thus taken under protection shall be exempted from all pecuniary tribute to the British Government.

3D.

The Chiefs shall remain in the exercise of the same rights and authority within their own possessions which they enjoyed before they were taken under the British protection.



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4TH.

Whenever a British force for purposes connected with the general welfare shall be judged necessary to march through the country of the said Chiefs, every Chief shall within his own possession assist and furnish the British force to the full of his power with supplies of grain and other necessities which may be demanded.

5TH.

Should an enemy approach from any quarter for the purpose of conquering this country, friendship and mutual interest require that the Chiefs join the British Army with their forces and exerting themselves in expelling the enemy act under discipline and obedience.

6TH.

Any Europe articles bringing by Merchants from the Eastern Districts for the use of the Army shall be allowed to pass by the Thannadars and Sirdars of the several Districts belonging to the Chiefs without molestation or the demand of duty.

7TH.

All horses purchased for the use of the Cavalry Regiments, whether in Sirhind or elsewhere, the bringers of which being furnished with sealed Rahdarees from the Resident at Dehlie or Officer Commanding at Sirhind, the several Chiefs shall allow such horses to pass without molestation or the demand of duty.

Proclamation issued to the Chiefs of Malwa and Sirhind, on this side of the River Sutlej. Dated 22d August, 1811.

On the 3d of May 1809, an Ittila Nameh, comprised of seven Articles, was issued by the orders of the British Government, purporting that the country of the Sirdars of Sirhind and Malwa having come under their protection, Rajah Runjeet Singh agreeable to treaty had no concern with the possession of the above Sirdars; that the British Government had no intention of claiming Pesheush or Nuzzerana, and that they should continue in full control and enjoyment of their respective possessions. The publication of the above Ittila Nameh was intended to afford every confidence to the Sirdars that they had no intention of control, and



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that those having possessions should remain in full and quiet enjoyment thereof.

Whereas several Zemeendars and other subjects of the Chiefs of this country have preferred complaints to the Officers of the British Government, who having in view the tenor of the above Ittila Nameh, have not attended and will not in future pay attention to them, for instance on the 15th June, 1811, Dellawur Ali Khan, of Samana, complained to the Resident of Dehlie against the Officers of Rajah Saheb Singh for jewels and other property said to be seized by them, who in reply observed that the Cusba of Samana being in the Amaldary of Rajah Saheb Singh, this complaint should be made to him, and also on the 12th July, 1811, Dassounda Singh and Goormookh Singh complained to Colonel Ochterlony, Agent to the Governor General, against Sirdar Churru Singh for their shares of property, &c, and in reply it was written on the back of the urzee that "since during the period of three years, no claim was preferred against Churru Singh by any of his brothers nor even the name of any co-partner mentioned, and since it was advertized in the Ittila Nameh delivered to the Sirdars that every Chief should remain in the quiet and full possession of his domains, their petition could not be attended to." The insertion of these answers to complaints is intended as examples, and also that it may be impressed on the minds of every Zemeendar and other subjects that the attainment of justice is to be expected from their respective Chiefs only, that they may not in the smallest degree swerve from the observances of subordination. It is therefore highly incumbent upon the Rajahs and other Sirdars on this side of the River Sutlej that they explain this to their respective subjects and court their confidence, that it may be clear to them that complaints to the Officers of the British Government will be of no avail, and that they consider their respective Sirdars as the source of justice, and that of their free will and accord they observe uniform obedience.

And whereas according to the first proclamation it is not the intention of the British Government to interfere with the possessions of the Sirdars of this country, it is nevertheless for the purpose of meliorating the condition of the community particularly necessary to give general information that several Sirdars have since the last incursion of Rajah Runjeet Singh wrested the estates of others and deprived them of their lawful possessions, and that in the restoration they have caused delays,



until detachments from the British Army have enforced restitution, as in the case of the Ranees of Geera, the Sikhs of Cholian, the talooks of Karowley and Chehloundy and village of Cheeba, and the reason of such delays and evasions can only be attributed to the temporary enjoyment of the revenues and subjecting the owners to irremediable losses, It is therefore, by order of the British Government, hereby proclaimed, that if any of the Sirdars or others have forcibly taken possession of the estates of others, or otherwise injured the lawful owners, it is necessary that before the occurrence of any complaint, the proprietor should be satisfied, and by no means to defer the restoration of the property; in which however should delays be made and the interference of the British authority become requisite, the revenues of the estate from the date of the ejection of the lawful proprietor, together with whatever other losses the inhabitants of that place may sustain from the march of troops, shall without scruple be demanded from the offending party, and for disobedience of the present orders, a penalty, according to the circumstances of the case and of the offender, shall be levied agreeably to the decision of the British Government.

(Signed) D. OCHTERLONY,
Agent to Govr. Genl.

LOODIANAH, }
22d August, 1811. }

No. 47.

No. 47.

Sunnud to Rajah Ram Singh (or Ram Surrun) for Hindoor, under the seal and signature of His Excellency the Governor General in Council. Dated 20th October, 1815.

Whereas all the Hill country has come into the possession of the British Government, and whereas Rajah Ram Singh has, during the present war, performed worthily the part of an ally of the British Government, joining the British troops in person with his forces, and furnishing Beegarees to level roads and to perform other work : wherefore, by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, this Sunnud is granted to the said Rajah, conferring on him and his heirs for ever, Hindoor, &c., seven Pergunnahs, and Buhtowlee with twelve villages, and Mingalee with four villages, (excepting however the half share of Fyzeoolah-



poora, in Pergunnah Khas Hindoor) and the Fort of Maloun with six villages of Mouzah Maloun Chakiraun, which are on the point (tegh) of the Hill of Maloun, and Mouzahs Maloun, Leadhow, Chulandooreo, Hallah, &c., the jumma of the whole seven villages being 118 Rupees and 123½ maunds of grain; together with all the rights and appurtenances belonging thereto, and the sayer collections and the right of distributing justice to the ryots without exaction of Beegarees, or of service, or of Nuzzerana; all these dues being remitted. Whatever number of Beegarees, the Rajah shall furnish in case of war, shall be paid for by the British Government at the rate of four Rupees per man. The Rajah however will not receive any pay for himself and his troops on joining the British forces. The Rajah considering this Sunnud a full and valid title for himself and his descendants, will exert himself to the utmost to promote the welfare of his subjects and will abstain from encroaching on the possessions of others, and being grateful for the favor which has been shown him by the British Government, he will continue firm in allegiance to it and will conform to all the conditions of this Sunnud.

It will be the duty of the ryots on their part to consider the Rajah as their rightful lord, and to pay their revenue punctually and show obedience to his authority, and to exert themselves to improve the cultivation of their lands and to augment the Rajah's resources.

20th October, 1815.

No. 48.

No. 48.

Sunnud to Rajah Ram Singh (or Ram Surrin) for the Thakoorace of Burrowlee, under the seal and signature of His Excellency the Governor General in Council. Dated 20th November, 1815.

Whereas all the Hill country has come into the possession of the British Government, and many Chiefs have had their former possessions wholly restored to them; and whereas the Fort of Maloun, with six villages, the estimated annual jumma of which is 118 Rupees and 118 maunds of grain, has been withheld from Rajah Ram Singh in order to be retained as a post for British troops, therefore as a compensation for the said Fort and six villages, this Sunnud



is, by order of the Right Honorable the Governor General, granted to Rajah Ram Singh, conferring on him and his heirs for ever, the Thakoorace of Burrowlee, with all the appurtenances belonging thereto, and the sayer collections. The said Rajah considering this Sumnud to be a valid instrument will, after leaving to the Rancee of the said Thakoorace four villages for her subsistence, take possession of the remainder. In case of war he will be bound to furnish Beegarees and Sepoys, and to pay Nuzzerana according to the statement subjoined. He will make roads in all directions around the said Thakoorace, and he will be careful not to encroach on the possessions of others. He will promote the welfare of his ryots, and pay strict obedience to the British Government, to whom he will be grateful for the favors which he has received. The duty of the ryots on the other hand will be, &c. (as in others).

Statement alluded to above :—Beegarees remitted altogether ; Nuzzerana remitted altogether ; roads to be prepared in every direction around the Thakoorace.

20th November, 1815.

No. 49.

No. 49.

Sunnud to Rajah Mahachund of Belaspore. Dated 6th March, 1815.

Whereas Rajah Mahachund of Belaspore has, with sincerity of heart, professed obedience and submission to the British Government, and become a dependant of the Hon'ble Company, and has cast off all connexion with the Goorkha State, therefore in conformity with the tenor of the Proclamation issued under the authority of His Excellency the Governor General on the 17th of October, 1814, the Rajah is hereby confirmed in the possession of the lands of his ancient territory of Kuhloor, actually occupied by him on this side of the River Sutlej, subject to the following conditions : He shall never openly or secretly ally himself with the Goorkha State or with any enemy of the Hon'ble Company, but remaining steadfast in the path of obedience and submission to the orders of the British Government, shall at all times be prepared with the force which he may have to render useful service



to the British troops ; providing supplies of grain and furnishing Beegarees, (for the conveyance of burdens) and generally performing whatever may be intrusted to his charge. He shall ever be ready to obey such orders as may be signified to him at the present period, or which may be given to him at any future time, more especially on the occasion of any British force being sent against an enemy in that quarter when he shall not fail to discharge to the utmost of his ability the obligations of fidelity and attachment to the British Government. Exclusive of the stipulations above mentioned, the British Government in its liberality and favor will not require from the Rajah any tribute or pecuniary indemnification of any kind. And in the event of a peace between the British Government and the Goorkha State, provided the Rajah shall have rendered faithful service, the British Government engages that nothing contrary to the conditions of protection as affecting the Rajah shall be listened to by the British Government. Moreover the terms of the replies to the Rajah's requests, bearing the signature of Major General Ochterlony, and dated on the 18th of February, 1815, are approved and ratified by the Governor General, it becomes the duty of the Rajah therefore that being firmly fixed and established in his Raj, he set his mind to rest on that point, and divesting himself of all apprehension, devote his time to the promotion of the happiness and comfort of his subjects, and consider this as a valid Sunnud for his country.

Dated 6th March, 1815.

No. 50.

Translation of a Sunnud granted to Rajah Futteh Singh, of Nahun. Dated 21st September, 1815.

No. 50.

Whereas the Goorkhas, &c. &c.

Wherefore, by order of the Governor General, this Sunnud is granted to Rajah Futteh Singh, conferring on him and his heirs for ever the lands of _____, with all the rights and appurtenances belonging thereto.

The posts of Monnee and Juggutgurb and Doonkyardah, and the tracts of Jounsar and Bauwar Moolakee have been disjoined from Raj of Sirmoor and taken into the possession of the British Government. And the Forts of Curchuree and Hunur, with the lands



attached on the west of the Kurree Nuddee, have been annexed to the Thakoorae of Keyonthul, and the Forts of Ghat and Suthur, on the East of the Kurree Nuddee, have been annexed to the Raj of Sirmoor.

It is proper that ———— being grateful to the British Government for its favor should occupy the lands granted to him and never at any time think of laying claim to the places above enumerated, which have been disjoined from Sirmoor and annexed partly to the British territories and partly to the Thakoorae of Keyonthul.

Further he must not appoint a Dewan or Mutsuddees, or do any thing in the management of the Raj of Sirmoor, without communicating and consulting with the Officer who will be stationed there on the part of the British Government.

He will conform to the above stipulations, and paying strict obedience to the British Government, he will in case of war join, when required, the British troops with all his force, and do the part of a true ally. He will also make roads twelve feet broad throughout his territory.

If he should fail in any of the above obligations, (which are again enumerated,) or shall encroach on the possessions of others, he will fall under the displeasure of the British Government and will be dispossessed. He must consider this a valid instrument, and conforming to its conditions take possession of the lands granted to him. And he must promote the welfare of his ryots and the extension of cultivation, and distribute justice, and look to the security of the roads and not exact more from the ryots than their engagements, and in short make all people happy and contented. The ryots on their part will be bound to consider ———— aforesaid as their rightful lord and to obey him accordingly.

The 21st September, 1815.

No. 51.

No. 51.

Sunnud to Rajah Kurrum Singh of Putteeala, for Pergunnahs Mahala, &c., under the seal and signature of His Excellency the Governor General in Council. Dated 20th October, 1815.

Whereas all the Hill country has come into the possession of the British Government; and whereas Rajah Kurrum Singh was forward



afford the co-operation of his troops during the late contest, therefore the present Sunnud is granted conferring on the said Rajah Kurrum Singh and on his heirs for ever, the Pergunnahs of Mahala, Kaljoun, Bunttheera, Koosalla, Chulrote, Kehmulles, Baddaheer, Sangui, Tanatsudgown, Jauhul and Pallatiotee; together with the Sayer duties of the same, and all the rights and appurtenances belonging to them in exchange for a Nuzzerana of the sum of 1,50,000 Rupees; and the said sum having been paid into the Company's Treasury by kists as agreed upon, nothing further shall ever be demanded on this account. The British Government will always protect and support the said Rajah and his heirs in the possession of this territory. The Rajah considering this Sunnud a legal and valid instrument, will immediately take possession of the aforesaid lands, but he must not encroach on any lands beyond the acknowledged limits of the Pergunnahs enumerated. In case of war the Rajah must on the requisition of the British authorities, furnish armed men and Beegarees to join the detachment of British troops which may be stationed for the protection of the hill country. He will omit no exertion to do justice, and to promote the welfare and happiness of the ryots, while they on their part considering the said Rajah as their true and rightful lord, must obey him accordingly and pay their revenue punctually, and be always zealous to promote the cultivation of their lands, and to testify their loyalty and obedience.

The 20th October, 1815.

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Sunnud to Rajah Kurrum Singh of Putteeala, for the Thakoorae of Bughaut and Juggutgurh, under the seal and signature of His Excellency the Governor General in Council. Dated 20th October, 1815.

Whereas all the Hill country has come into the possession of the British Government: and whereas Rajah Kurrum Singh was forward in affording the co-operation of his troops during the late contest, wherefore, by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, the present Sunnud is granted to the said Rajah conferring on him and on his heirs for ever, 1st. The Pergunnah of Bughaut and the city of Taksal, with the 1st Fort of Soukchinchore and the 2d Fort at the end of the Bazar at Taksal, and the Fort of Tharroogurh and Pergunnah Parleck-har,



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with the Fort of Ageergurh and Pergunnah Reateen, with the Fort of Rajnrgl and Pergunnah Luchberang and Pergunnah Berowlee, and together with these Pergunnahs and the five Forts specified, sayar collections amounting to 1,800 Rupees, the whole forming a portion of the Thakoorae of Bughaut ; also, 2dly, the Fort of Juggutgurh, with the Pergunnah of Juggutgurh and its dependencies, forming a portion of Sirmoor ; together with all the rights and appurtenances belonging thereto in exchange for the sum of 1,30,000 Rupees, and the said sum having been paid into the Company's Treasury, no further demand will ever be made on the Rajah on this account. The British Government will always protect and support the said Rajah in possession of the said lands ; and the Rajah taking possession of the aforesaid lands, shall not encroach on the possessions of another. In case of war, the troops stationed by the Rajah for the protection of the said lands shall be sent to join the British forces. The Rajah will promote the welfare of his ryots and the ryots on their part, &c., (as preceding Sunnud.)

The 20th October, 1815.

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